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European Union

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2021/0218(COD)**

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LIMITE

ENER 126
CLIMA 138
CONSOM 83
TRANS 100
AGRI 135
IND 110
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NOTE

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

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The proposed revision of the Renewable Energy Directive is a political priority under the Swedish Presidency. On this file, negotiations resumed early January on the basis of three successful trilogues under the Czech Presidency where co-legislators were able to find several provisional compromises, notably regarding provisions promoting system integration, guarantees of origin as well as the penetration of renewables in industry, buildings, heating and cooling and district heating and cooling.

2. On the 1 of February, the Swedish Presidency received a revised Council mandate from COREPER to negotiate the transport and biomass provisions of this directive, in accordance with the mandate as illustrated in the document ST 5822/23.
3. A fourth informal trilogue, held on the 14 of February, allowed co-legislators to have an in-depth exchange about the biomass provisions. While co-legislators remain very distant on these provisions, further work was mandated at technical level.
4. On the 6 of March, a fifth informal trilogue allowed co-legislators to find a preliminary agreement on the permitting provisions for renewables as contained in the REPowerEU proposal.
5. On the 21 of March, a sixth informal trilogue was held, addressing the provisions on transport, and permitting for grids. The co-legislators agreed on the structure of the transport elements on this occasion, as well as on provisions for the maritime sector. The Presidency also closed the provisions on permitting for grids.
6. On the 29 of March, co-legislators will hold a seventh informal trilogue. From both sides there is willingness to close the negotiations on this file at this occasion.

II. STATE OF PLAY

7. In view of closing the negotiations, co-legislators still need to find an agreement on a number of key provisions of the proposal. Those concern in particular: i) the overall renewable energy target for 2030; ii) bioenergy; iii) the additional indicative targets as proposed by the Parliament in Article 3; and, , iv) remaining elements that remain open following the trilogue on the 21 of March revolving around the joint projects and the overall target and/or sub-targets for transport; v) whether any change is needed on Article 27.3 on hydrogen additionality;

8. In addition, the Parliament expressed a wish to reopen the negotiations regarding some timelines for the permitting provisions that were provisionally agreed at the trilogue on the 6 of March. The Rapporteur also insists on renegotiating the level of the industry sub-target in Article 22a as well as the provisions referring to the delegated act on additionality in Article 27(3). On the latter aspects, the European Parliament stresses the importance of setting more favourable criteria for the production of renewable hydrogen with electricity taken from the grid compared to the criteria in the Commission delegated act, and seems ready to set separate frameworks for industry and transport applications as well as for imports.
9. To prepare the ground for this final trilogue, the Swedish Presidency has focused the last Interinstitutional Technical Meetings (ITM) with the Parliament mostly on the provisions regarding bioenergy. On the basis of those exchanges, at the Energy Working Party meeting of 7 and 14 of March 2023, delegations were invited to indicate their positions and flexibilities on the Presidency's assessment and compromise suggestions regarding the provisions on bioenergy, as contained in documents WK 2975/2023 and WK 3402/2023.

III. CONCLUSIONS

10. In view of preparing for the seventh informal trilogue of 29 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: 20, 48b, 61c, 61d, 61e, 67a, 82a, 82b, 82c, 82d, 87a, 117, 117a, 117b, 117c, 117h, 118, 122, 123, 123a, 125, 250, 250a, 273d, 288g, 294j, 300, 300a, 332g, 332h, 332i, 332j, 332k, 332n, 333, 340-361, 366-382, 384-388, 388a, 389-393, 616, 617, 622, 623-625, 627-631 in the four column document concerning the renewable energy directive (2021/0218(COD)) and lines 46a, 46b, 51, 59, 62, 70, 71, 78a, 78f, 79, 82a, 85, 93, 93a, 93b, 93c, 93d, 93e, 93f, 93g, 93h, 93i, 95, 96a, 99a, 99b, 99c, 99d, 99e, 99f, 99g, 99h, 99i concerning the REPowerEU provisions (2022/0160(COD)).
- try to achieve a preliminary agreement in accordance with the flexibilities illustrated in the documents WK 2975/2023 and WK 3402/2023 as well as in previous Council mandates and the outcome of today's debate as regards: i) the overall RES target for 2030 in Article 3; ii) additional indicative targets in Article 3; iii) provisions on biomass in Articles 3 and 29 as well as iv) provision on joint projects in Article 9.1.; v) the transport target level.

11. In addition to the above, the Presidency is also seeking political guidance by the Permanent Representatives Committee, particularly concerning the flexibilities listed below which are necessary for reaching a balanced compromise:

- Overarching target: Consider raising the overarching RES target to around 42%-43 % in exchange for EP flexibility towards Council position on other areas, and if needed complementing it with a top-up that would allow to reach 45% at the EU level only, i.e. a top-up that would not be distributed to Member States' national contributions.
- Consider certain stricter monitoring and reporting obligations on bioenergy in line with the Commission' latest input paper, in return for maintaining the General Approach on cascading principle in Art 3(3), harvesting criteria in Art 29 para 6.a. (iv) and para 6.b.(iv), no additional categories in Art 29 para 6 and protecting grandfathering clause in art 29 para 10. The Presidency would also intend to include a provision to safeguard support granted in form of a long-term subsidy in accordance with the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria that were applicable at the time the support was granted.
- Consider inclusion of indicative targets for innovative renewable energy technologies in article 3(1) as proposed by the EP.
- Consider increasing the greenhouse gas intensity reduction target in article 25 to around 14 %, while maintaining the option of an energy-based target, with a corresponding increase.
- Consider a binding combined target for advanced biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part A of Annex IX and RFNBO in article 25 of around 6 % in 2030.
- Consider moving towards the EP on inclusions of certain overarching principles on additionality for RFNBOs in Article 27 para 3, which would be guiding for the delegated powers assigned to the Commission.

FOURTH COLUMN *explanations*

The **fourth column** contains Presidency compromise suggestions.

In that column, ***bold italics*** text indicates new text as it was proposed either by the EP or the Council.

Text in ~~*strikethrough italics*~~ indicates compromise text that is proposed to be deleted.

Where paragraphs are put in [square brackets], these indicate wordings where further discussion is necessary.

Columns marked in green indicate provisions where the Presidency proposes to accept the text, including possible amendments, or parts thereof, proposed by the EP.

Columns marked in yellow or red, indicate provisions addressed with the EP where the Presidency sees further exchanges as needed, including, where appropriate, at political level.

Columns marked in white indicate provisions where discussion has started and technical dialogue is still ongoing.

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**2021/0218(COD)
DRAFT [Post ITM 17/03]
17-03-2023 at 15h04**

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

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	(EU) 2015/652		(EU) 2015/652	
Formula				
3	THIS ELEMENT IS MISSING. THANK YOU FOR USING ANOTHER LANGUAGE.			
Citation 1				
4	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 114 and 194(2) thereof,		Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 114 and 194(2) thereof,	
Citation 2				
5	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,		Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,	
Citation 3				
6	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,		After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,	
Citation 4				
7	Having regard to the opinion of the		Having regard to the opinion of the	

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

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	reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 as set out in the 2030 Climate Target Plan² that was endorsed both by the European Parliament³ and by the European Council⁴, requires an energy transition and significantly higher shares of renewable energy sources in an integrated energy system. 1. Communication from the Commission COM(2019) 640 final of 11.12.2019, The European Green Deal. 2. Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562 final of 17.9.2020, Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition Investing in a climate-neutral future for the benefit of our people 3. European Parliament resolution of 15 January 2020 on the European Green Deal (2019/2956(RSP)) 4. European Council conclusions of 11 December 2020, https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/47296/1011-12-20-euco-conclusions-en.pdf	<u>at least 55 %</u> 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 as set out in the 2030 Climate Target Plan² that was endorsed both by <u>Regulation (EU) 2021/119</u> (the European Parliament³ and by the European Council⁴ <u>Climate Law</u>), requires an energy transition and significantly higher shares of renewable energy sources in an integrated energy system. 1. Communication from the Commission COM(2019) 640 final of 11.12.2019, The European Green Deal. 2. Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562 final of 17.9.2020, Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition Investing in a climate-neutral future for the benefit of our people 3. European Parliament resolution of 15 January 2020 on the European Green Deal (2019/2956(RSP)) 4. European Council conclusions of 11 December 2020, https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/47296/1011-12-20-euco-conclusions-en.pdf	to the European economy, growth and job creation. That objective, and as well as the objective of a 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 as set out in the Commission Communication of 17 September 2020, entitled "Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition - Investing in a climate-neutral future for the benefit of our people" (the "2030 Climate Target Plan"²)² that was endorsed both by the European Parliament³ and by the European Council⁴, requires an energy transition and a significantly higher shareshare of renewable energy sources in an integrated energy system. 1. Communication from the Commission COM(2019) 640 final of 11.12.2019, The European Green Deal. 2. Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562 final of 17.9.2020, Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition Investing in a climate-neutral future for the benefit of our people 3. European Parliament resolution of 15 January 2020 on the European Green Deal (2019/2956(RSP)) 4. European Council conclusions of 11 December 2020, https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/47296/1011-12-20-euco-conclusions-en.pdf	

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

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

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

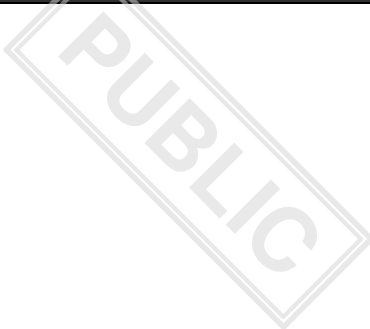
	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>change that implies major shifts and reorientation in system goals, incentives, technologies, social practices and norms, as well as in knowledge systems and governance approaches.</u>		
11e		<u>(1e) Ensuring that legislative initiatives,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

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

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(2) Renewable energy plays a fundamental role in delivering the European Green Deal and for achieving climate neutrality by 2050, given that the energy sector contributes over 75% of total greenhouse gas emissions in the Union. By reducing those greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy also contributes to tackling environmental-related challenges such as biodiversity loss.	(2) Renewable energy plays a fundamental role in delivering the European Green Deal and for achieving climate neutrality by 2050, given that the energy sector contributes over 75% of total greenhouse gas emissions in the Union. By reducing those greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy also contributes to tackling environmental-related challenges such as biodiversity loss, <u>land, water and air pollution, as long as the use of the renewable energy sources themselves does not exacerbate those challenges. The low operating costs of renewable energy and the reduced exposure to price shocks compared to fossil fuels gives renewable energy a key role in tackling energy poverty.</u>	(2) Renewable energy plays a fundamental role in delivering the European Green Deal and for achieving climate neutrality by 2050, given that the energy sector contributes over 75% of total greenhouse gas emissions in the Union. By reducing those greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy also contributes to tackling environmental-related challenges such as biodiversity loss.	
12a		<u>(2a) With ever more countries committing to climate-neutrality by mid-century, both domestic and global demand for renewable technologies are projected to rise and offer significant opportunities for job creation, the expansion of a European renewables industrial</u>		

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		<u><i>base and continued European leadership in research and development of innovative renewable technologies, which in turn enhance the competitive advantage of European companies and the EU's energy independence from fossil fuel imports.</i></u>		
12b		<u><i>(2b) The share of gross final energy consumption from renewable sources in EU reached 22 % in 2020¹, 2 percentage points (pp) above the target for the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption for 2020, as set out in Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources.</i></u> <u><i>1.</i></u> https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/-/ddn-20220119-1		
12c		<u><i>(2c) Renewable energy is a key enabler of sustainable development, contributing directly</i></u>		

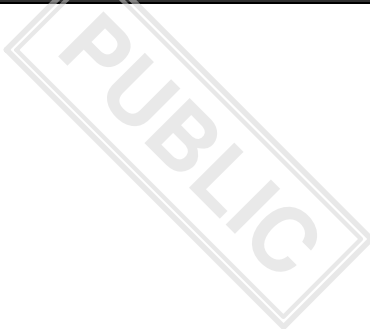
	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>and indirectly to many Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including poverty alleviation, education, water and sanitation. Renewables also bring broad socio-economic benefits, creating new jobs and fostering local industries.</u>	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

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12f		<u>(2f) Renewable energy production often takes place at local level and depends on regional SMEs; Member States should therefore fully involve local and regional authorities when setting targets and supporting policy measures.</u>		
12g		<u>(2g) Since around 35 million Europeans are affected by energy poverty¹, renewable energy policies have an important role to play in any strategy to tackle energy poverty and consumer vulnerability.</u> <u>1. Commission Recommendation (EU) 2020/1563 of 14 October 2020 on energy poverty.</u>		
12h		deleted		
Recital 3				
13	(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the	(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the	(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the	

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	Council¹ sets a binding Union target to reach a share of at least 32 % of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030. Under the Climate Target Plan, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption would need to increase to 40% by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target². Therefore, the target set out in Article 3 of that Directive needs to be increased. 1. Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82–209 2. Point 3 of the Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562 final of 17.9.2020, Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition Investing in a climate-neutral future for the benefit of our people	Council¹ sets a binding Union target to reach a share of at least 32 % of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030. Under the Climate Target Plan, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption would need to increase to 40%45% by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target². Therefore, the target set out in Article 3 of that Directive needs to be increased. 1. Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82–209 2. Point 3 of the Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562 final of 17.9.2020, Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition Investing in a climate-neutral future for the benefit of our people	Council¹ sets a binding Union target to reach a share of at least 32 % of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030. Under the 2030 Climate Target Plan, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption would need to increase to 40% by 2030 in order to achieve the Union's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target². Therefore, the target set out in Article 3 of that Directive needs to be increased. 1. Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82–209 2. Point 3 of the Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562 final of 17.9.2020, Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition Investing in a climate-neutral future for the benefit of our people	
13a		<u><i>(3a) In line with the Commission recommendation of 28 September 2021 entitled "On Energy Efficiency First: from principles to practice. Guidelines and examples for its implementation in decision-making in the energy</i></u>		

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

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

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

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

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Recital 4				
14	(4) There is a growing recognition of the need for alignment of bioenergy policies with the cascading principle of biomass use¹, with a view to ensuring fair access to the biomass raw material market for the development of innovative, high value-added bio-based solutions and a sustainable circular bioeconomy. When developing support schemes for bioenergy, Member States should therefore take into consideration the available sustainable supply of biomass for energy and non-energy uses and the maintenance of the national forest carbon sinks and ecosystems as well as the principles of the circular economy and the biomass cascading use, and the waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council². For this, they should grant no support to the production of energy from saw logs, veener logs, stumps and roots and avoid promoting the use of quality roundwood for energy except in well-defined circumstances. In line	(4) There is a growing recognition of the need for alignment of bioenergy policies with the cascading principle of biomass use¹, with a view to ensuring fair access to the biomass raw material market for the development of innovative, high value-added bio-based solutions and a sustainable circular bioeconomy. When developing support schemes for bioenergy, Member States should therefore take into consideration the available sustainable supply of biomass for energy and non-energy uses and the maintenance of the national forest carbon sinks and ecosystems, <u>the protection of biodiversity</u> as well as the principles of the circular economy and the biomass cascading use, and the waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council². For this <u>However</u>, they should <u>be able to</u> grant no support to for the production of energy from saw logs, veener logs, stumps and roots and <u>stumps or roots in the case of waste or residues</u>	(4) There is a growing recognition of the need for alignment of to align bioenergy policies with the cascading principle of biomass use¹, with a view to ensuring fair access to the biomass raw material market for the development of innovative, high value-added bio-based solutions and a sustainable circular bioeconomy. When developing support schemes for bioenergy, Member States should therefore take into consideration the available sustainable supply of biomass for energy and non-energy uses and the maintenance of the national forest carbon sinks and ecosystems as well as– the principles of the circular economy and the biomass cascading use, and the waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC of 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council². For this, they should grant no Member States should not grant support to the production of energy from saw logs, veener logs, stumps and roots and avoid promoting the use of	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	with the cascading principle, woody biomass should be used according to its highest economic and environmental added value in the following order of priorities: 1) wood-based products, 2) extending their service life, 3) re-use, 4) recycling, 5) bio-energy and 6) disposal. Where no other use for woody biomass is economically viable or environmentally appropriate, energy recovery helps to reduce energy generation from non-renewable sources. Member States' support schemes for bioenergy should therefore be directed to such feedstocks for which little market competition exists with the material sectors, and whose sourcing is considered positive for both climate and biodiversity, in order to avoid negative incentives for unsustainable bioenergy pathways, as identified in the JRC report 'The use of woody biomass for energy production in the EU'³. On the other hand, in defining the further implications of the cascading principle, it is necessary to recognise the national specificities which guide Member States in the design of their support schemesWaste prevention, reuse	<u>derived from the implementation of works carried out with the primary objective of nature conservation and landscape management, such as from roadsides. In any event, Member States should</u> avoid promoting the use of quality roundwood for energy except in well-defined circumstances, <u>for example wildfire prevention and salvage logging</u>. In line with the cascading principle, woody biomass should be used according to its highest economic and environmental added value in the following order of priorities: 1) wood-based products, 2) extending their service life, 3) re-use, 4) recycling, 5) bio-energy and 6) disposal. Where no other use for woody biomass is economically viable or environmentally appropriate, energy recovery helps to reduce energy generation from non-renewable sources. Member States' support schemes for bioenergy should therefore be directed to such feedstocks for which little market competition exists with the material sectors, and whose sourcing is considered positive for both climate and biodiversity, in order to avoid negative incentives	quality roundwood for energy except in well-defined circumstances. In line with the cascading principle, woody biomass should be used according to its highest economic and environmental added value in the following order of priorities: 1) wood-based products, 2) extending their service life, 3) re-use, 4) recycling, 5) bio-energy and 6) disposal. Where no other use for woody biomass is economically viable or environmentally appropriate, energy recovery helps to reduce energy generation from non-renewable sources. Member States' support schemes for bioenergy should therefore be directed to such feedstocks for which little market competition exists with the material sectors, and whose sourcing is considered positive for both climate and biodiversity, in order to avoid negative incentives for unsustainable bioenergy pathways, as identified in the JRCJRC2021 report of the Joint Research Centre entitled 'The use of woody biomass for energy production in the EU'³. On the other hand, in defining the further implications of implementing measures ensuring	

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	and recycling of waste should be the priority option. Member States should avoid creating support schemes which would be counter to targets on treatment of waste and which would lead to the inefficient use of recyclable waste. Moreover, in order to ensure a more efficient use of bioenergy, from 2026 on Member States should not give support anymore to electricity-only plants , unless the installations are in regions with a specific use status as regards their transition away from fossil fuels or if the installations use carbon capture and storage. 1. The cascading principle aims to achieve resource efficiency of biomass use through prioritising biomass material use to energy use wherever possible, increasing thus the amount of biomass available within the system. In line with the cascading principle, woody biomass should be used according to its highest economic and environmental added value in the following order of priorities: 1) wood-based products, 2) extending their service life, 3) re-use, 4) recycling, 5) bio-energy and 6) disposal. 2. Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3). 3. https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/reposit	for unsustainable bioenergy pathways, as identified in the JRC report ‘The use of woody biomass for energy production in the EU’³. On the other hand, in defining the further implications of the cascading principle, it is necessary to recognise the national specificities which guide Member States in the design of their support schemesWaste prevention, reuse and recycling of waste should be the priority option. Member States should avoid creating support schemes which would be counter to targets on treatment of waste and which would lead to the inefficient use of recyclable waste. Moreover, in order to ensure a more efficient use of bioenergy, from 2026 on Member States should not give support anymore to electricity-only plants , unless the installations are in regions with a specific use status as regards their transition away from fossil fuels or if the <i>installations they</i> use carbon capture and storage <i>or if the installations cannot be modified in a direction to cogeneration in exceptional justified cases upon approval by the Commission.</i> 1. The cascading principle aims to achieve	the application of the cascading principle, it is necessary to recognise the national specificities which guide Member States in the design of their support schemesWasteschemes. Waste prevention, reuse and recycling of waste should be the priority option. Member States should avoid creating support schemes which would be counter to targets on treatment of waste and which would lead to the inefficient use of recyclable waste. Moreover, in order to ensure a more efficient use of bioenergy, from 2026 on Member States should not give support anymore to electricity-only plants-, unless the installations are in regions with a specific use status as regards their transition away from fossil fuels or if the installations use carbon capture and storage. 1. The cascading principle aims to achieve resource efficiency of biomass use through prioritising biomass material use to energy use wherever possible, increasing thus the amount of biomass available within the system. In line with the cascading principle, woody biomass should be used according to its highest economic and environmental added value in the following order of priorities: 1) wood-based products, 2) extending their service life, 3) re-use, 4)	

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	ory/handle/JRC122719	resource efficiency of biomass use through prioritising biomass material use to energy use wherever possible, increasing thus the amount of biomass available within the system. In line with the cascading principle, woody biomass should be used according to its highest economic and environmental added value in the following order of priorities: 1) wood-based products, 2) extending their service life, 3) re-use, 4) recycling, 5) bio-energy and 6) disposal. 2. Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3). 3. https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC122719	recycling, 5) bio-energy and 6) disposal. 2. Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3). 3. https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC122719	
Recital 5				
15	(5) The rapid growth and increasing cost-competitiveness of renewable electricity production can be used to satisfy a growing share of energy demand, for instance using heat pumps for space heating or low-temperature industrial processes, electric vehicles for transport, or electric furnaces in certain industries. Renewable electricity can also be used to produce synthetic fuels for consumption in hard-to-decarbonise transport sectors such	(5) The rapid growth and increasing cost-competitiveness of renewable electricity production can be used to satisfy a growing share of energy demand, for instance using heat pumps for space heating or low-temperature industrial processes, electric vehicles for transport, or electric furnaces in certain industries. Renewable electricity can also be used to produce synthetic fuels for consumption in hard-to-decarbonise transport sectors such	(5) The rapid growth and increasing cost-competitiveness of renewable electricity production can be used to satisfy a growing share of energy demand, for instance using heat pumps for space heating or low-temperature industrial processes, electric vehicles for transport, or electric furnaces in certain industries. Renewable electricity can also be used to produce synthetic fuels for consumption in hard-to-decarbonise transport sectors such	

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

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		<u>flexible</u> renewable energy, as well as storage facilities, fully integrated into the electricity system. In particular, this framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including non-financial ones such as insufficient digital and human resources of authorities to process a growing number of permitting applications.		
15a		<u>(5a) Innovative technologies, such as hybrid heat pumps, need to be developed and used within the criteria of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, as they can be used as a transition technology towards the 2030 climate goals as well as contributing to the achievement of the 2050 climate targets.</u>		
15b		<u>(5b) The future EU's economic governance framework should encourage Member States to implement the reforms necessary to accelerate the green transition, and enable investments in needed technologies</u>		

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>the times of the transfer and the date by which the arrangement will become operational. For the subtargets, the renewable fuels of non-biological origin shall be accounted for 100 % of their volume in the country where they are consumed.</u> To avoid double-counting, the renewable electricity used to produce these fuels should not be counted. This would result in a harmonisation of the accounting rules for these fuels throughout the Directive, regardless of whether they are counted for the overall renewable energy target or for any sub-target. It would also allow to count the real energy consumed, taking account of energy losses in the process to produce those fuels. Moreover, it would allow for the accounting of renewable fuels of non-biological origin imported into and consumed in the Union.	final consumption of energy from renewable sources in the Member State where they were produced.	<u>of energy from renewable sources in the Member State where they were produced. Whenever such agreements are put in place, unless agreed otherwise, Member States are encouraged to count the renewable fuels of non-biological origin that are produced in a Member State different than the Member States where they are consumed as follows: up to 70 % of their volume in the country where it is consumed and up to 30% of their volume in the country where it is produced. Agreements between Member States may be in the form of a specific cooperation agreement made via the Union Renewable Development Platform (URDP).</u>
16a		<u>(6a) Since the charging current is sustainable only if it is produced from clean energy, life cycle analyses of electrified heat, transport and industrial products</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>should always take into account the remaining fossil shares of the preceding electricity generation.</u>		
Recital 7				
17	(7) Member States' cooperation to promote renewable energy can take the form of statistical transfers, support schemes or joint projects. It allows for a cost-efficient deployment of renewable energy across Europe and contributes to market integration. Despite its potential, cooperation has been very limited, thus leading to suboptimal results in terms of efficiency in increasing renewable energy. Member States should therefore be obliged to test cooperation through implementing a pilot project. Projects financed by national contributions under the Union renewable energy financing mechanism established by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1294¹ would meet this obligation for the Member States involved. 1. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1294 of 15 September 2020 on the Union renewable energy financing mechanism (OJ L 303, 17.9.2020, p. 1).	(7) Member States' cooperation to promote renewable energy can take the form of statistical transfers, support schemes or joint projects. It allows for a cost-efficient deployment of renewable energy across Europe and contributes to market integration. Despite its potential, cooperation has been very limited, thus leading to suboptimal results in terms of efficiency in increasing renewable energy. Member States should therefore be obliged to test cooperation through implementing <u>pilot projects by December 2025 and by 2030 a third a pilot project, for Member States with an annual electricity consumption of more than 100 TWh.</u> Projects financed by national contributions under the Union renewable energy financing mechanism established by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1294¹ would meet this obligation for the Member States involved.	(7) Cooperation between Member States' cooperation to promote renewable energy can take the form of statistical transfers, support schemes or joint projects. It allows for a cost-efficient deployment of renewable energy across Europe and contributes to market integration. Despite its potential, cooperation between Member States has been very limited, thus leading to suboptimal results in terms of efficiency in increasing renewable energy. Member States should therefore be obligedencouraged to test cooperation through implementing a pilot project. Projects financed by national contributions under the Union renewable energy financing mechanism established by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1294¹ would meet this obligation for the Member States involved.would support this goal	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		1. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1294 of 15 September 2020 on the Union renewable energy financing mechanism (OJ L 303, 17.9.2020, p. 1).	1. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1294 of 15 September 2020 on the Union renewable energy financing mechanism (OJ L 303, 17.9.2020, p. 1).	
17a		<u>(7a) All fields of EU policies must orient its actions towards the newly established climate targets and achieve climate neutrality. This is the case for Cohesion Policy, which has, for over twenty years, contributed to decarbonising the economy, while providing examples and best practices that can be mirrored in other policy dimensions, such as the amending of this Directive. Cohesion policy not only offers investment opportunities to respond to local and regional needs through the European Structural and Investment (ESI) Funds, but also provides an integrated policy framework to reduce developmental disparities between the European regions and helps them address the multiple challenges to their development, including through environmental protection, high-quality employment and fair.</u>		

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

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	generation to be deployed within each sea basin by 2050, with intermediate steps in 2030 and 2040. These objectives should be reflected in the updated national energy and climate plans that will be submitted in 2023 and 2024 pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In defining the amount, Member States should take into account the offshore renewable energy potential of each sea basin, environmental protection, climate adaptation and other uses of the sea, as well as the Union's decarbonisation targets. In addition, Member States should increasingly consider the possibility of combining offshore renewable energy generation with transmission lines interconnecting several Member States, in the form of hybrid projects or, at a later stage, a more meshed grid. This would allow electricity to flow in different directions, thus maximising socio-economic welfare, optimising infrastructure expenditure and enabling a more sustainable usage of the sea.	<u><i>their maritime spatial plan for,</i></u> the amount of offshore renewable generation to be deployed within each sea basin by 2050, with intermediate steps in 2030 and 2040. <u><i>Should there be a possible gap between the potential amount of offshore renewable energy resources of the Member States and the planned amount of offshore renewable energy, the Commission should take additional measures to reduce that gap.</i></u> These objectives should be reflected in the updated national energy and climate plans that will be submitted in 2023 and 2024 pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In defining the amount, Member States should take into account the offshore renewable energy potential of each sea basin, <u><i>the technical and economic feasibility of the transmission grid infrastructure,</i></u> environmental protection, <u><i>biodiversity,</i></u> climate adaptation and other uses of the sea, <u><i>especially the activities that already take place in the affected areas and the possible harm to the environment,</i></u> as well as the Union's decarbonisation targets. In addition, Member States should increasingly consider the	States will need to work together across borders at sea-basin level. Member States should therefore jointly define the amount of offshore renewable generation to be deployed agree to cooperate in view of the definition of goals for offshore renewable energy generation within each sea basin by 2050, with intermediate steps in 2030 and 2040. These objectives in accordance with [Revised Regulation (EU) No 347/2013]. Those goals should be reflected in the updated national energy and climate plans that will be submitted in 2023 and 2024 pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. In defining the amount, Member States should take into account the offshore renewable energy potential of each sea basin, environmental protection, climate adaptation and other uses of the sea, as well as the Union's decarbonisation targets. In addition, Member States should increasingly consider the possibility of combining offshore renewable energy generation with transmission lines interconnecting several Member States, in the form of hybrid projects or, at a later	

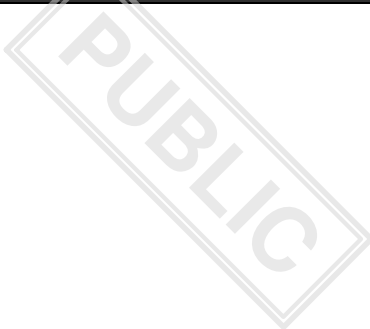
	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		possibility of combining offshore renewable energy generation with transmission lines interconnecting several Member States, in the form of hybrid projects or, at a later stage, a more meshed grid. This would allow electricity to flow in different directions, thus maximising socio-economic welfare, optimising infrastructure expenditure and enabling a more sustainable usage of the sea. <u>Member States bordering a sea basin should use the maritime spatial planning process to ensure a strong public participation approach so that the views of all stakeholders and coastal communities are taken into account.</u>	stage, a more meshed grid. This That would allow electricity to flow in different directions, thus maximising socio-economic welfare, optimising infrastructure expenditure and enabling a more sustainable usage use of the sea. 1. Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).	
18a		<u>(8a) The conditions considered necessary for harnessing the potential of renewable energy in European seas and oceans, including those around the islands and outermost regions are varying. Therefore, the Union undertakes to establish alternative technologies capable of not</u>		

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

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

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	therefore be strengthened further, by exploring the use of credit guarantees to reduce these agreements' financial risks, taking into account that these guarantees, where public, should not crowd out private financing.	large parts of the Union's market. <u>Besides renewable power purchase agreements, the Commission shall assess barriers to the roll-out of renewable heating and cooling purchase agreements, which will play an increasing role in reaching the EU's climate and renewables targets.</u> The existing measures in Article 15 to encourage the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements should therefore be strengthened further, by exploring the use of credit guarantees to reduce these agreements' financial risks, taking into account that these guarantees, where public, should not crowd out private financing.	renewable renewables power purchase agreements should therefore be strengthened further, by exploring the use of credit guarantees to reduce these agreements' financial risks, taking into account that these guarantees, where public, should not crowd out private financing. In this vein, the Commission should analyse the barriers to long-term power purchase agreements and in particular to the deployment of cross-border renewable power purchase agreements and issue guidance on the removal of these barriers.	
Recital 10				
20	(10) Overly complex and excessively long administrative procedures constitute a major barrier for the deployment of renewable energy. On the basis of the measures to improve administrative procedures for renewable energy installations that Member States are to report on by 15 March 2023 in their first integrated national energy and	(10) Overly complex and excessively long administrative procedures constitute a major barrier for the deployment of renewable energy. On the basis of the measures to improve <u>Further streamlining of administrative procedures for renewable energy installations that Member States are to report on by 15 March 2023 in their first integrated national and</u>	(10) Overly complex and excessively long administrative procedures constitute a major barrier for the deployment of renewable energy. On the basis of the measures to improve administrative procedures for renewable energy installations that Member States are to report on by 15 March 2023 in their first integrated national energy and	(10) Overly complex and excessively long administrative procedures constitute a major barrier for the deployment of renewable energy. On the basis of the measures to improve <u>Further streamlining of administrative and permit-granting procedures may be needed to eliminate unnecessary administrative procedures for</u> <u>burden for both</u>

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	climate progress reports pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, the Commission should assess whether the provisions included in this Directive to streamline these procedures have resulted in smooth and proportionate procedures. If that assessment reveals significant scope for improvement, the Commission should take appropriate measures to ensure Member States have streamlined and efficient administrative procedures in place. 1. Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).	<u>permitting procedures is needed to ease the administrative burden for both renewable energy projects and the related grid infrastructure projects. Within one year after the entry into force of this Directive and climate progress reports pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, the Commission should assess whether the provisions included in this Directive to streamline these procedures have resulted in smooth and proportionate procedures. If that assessment reveals significant scope for improvement, the Commission should take appropriate measures to ensure Member States have streamlined and efficient administrative procedures in place.</u> <u>1. Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).</u>	climate progress reports pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, the Commission should assess whether the provisions included in this amending Directive to streamline these procedures have resulted in smooth and proportionate procedures. If that assessment reveals significant scope for improvement, the Commission should take appropriate measures to ensure that Member States have streamlined and efficient administrative procedures in place. 1. Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).	renewable energy installations that Member States are to report on by 15 March 2023 in their first <u>projects and the related grid infrastructure projects. Within one year after the entry into force of this Directive and on the basis of the</u> integrated national energy and climate progress reports pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, the Commission should assess whether the provisions included in this Directive to streamline these <u>consider if additional measures are needed to further support the Member States in the implementation of Articles regulating permit-granting</u> procedures have resulted in smooth and proportionate procedures. If that assessment reveals significant scope for improvement, the Commission should take appropriate, also in view of the task of the contact point defined in Article 16 to ensure fulfilment of the deadlines for the permit-granting procedures set out in this Directive. The <u>measures to ensure Member States have streamlined and efficient administrative may include indicative key</u>

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		<i>and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).</i>		<u>performance indicators on, inter alia, the length of permit-granting procedures in place inside and outside renewables acceleration areas.</u> <i>1. Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).</i>
20a			(10a) Some of the most common issues faced by renewable energy projects relate to delays in the permit-granting procedures established at national level. In order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and contribute to the attainment of climate neutrality, Member States should presume the planning, construction and operation of plants for the production of energy from	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			renewable sources, their connection to the grid and the related grid itself and storage assets as being in the interest of public health and safety and carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest in the planning and permit-granting process when balancing legal interests in the individual cases. All the other conditions set out in the 92/43/EEC 2009/147/EC and 2000/60/EC Directives should be fulfilled. Member States should also respect the provisions of the Berne Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats and Aarhus Convention and the Espoo Convention of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).	
20b		<u>(10a) Local and regional authorities are key actors when it comes to bringing Europe closer to achieving its energy and climate objectives. Energy production at the local level is crucial to foster renewable energy</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u><i>production, reduce external energy dependence and decrease energy poverty rates.</i></u>		
20c			(10b) In order to contribute to the achievement of climate neutrality, Member States should give priority, in the planning and permit-granting process, to the construction and operation of energy plants from renewable sources and the related grid infrastructure development. Member States should also provide appropriate reporting notably on the possible effect of these measures on biodiversity so that the Commission may assess and decide on appropriate action.	
20d			(10c) In order to facilitate and simplify the repowering of existing renewable energy plants, the assessment of any impacts derived from the repowering of existing energy plants in the planning and permit-granting	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			process should be limited to the potential impacts resulting from the change or extension compared to the original project .	
Recital 11				
21	(11) Buildings have a large untapped potential to contribute effectively to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in the Union. The decarbonisation of heating and cooling in this sector through an increased share in production and use of renewable energy will be needed to meet the ambition set in the Climate Target Plan to achieve the Union objective of climate neutrality. However, progress on the use of renewables for heating and cooling has been stagnant in the last decade, largely relying on increased use of biomass. Without the establishment of targets to increase the production and use of renewable energy in buildings, there will be no ability to track progress and identify bottlenecks in the uptake of renewables. Furthermore, the creation of targets will provide a long-term signal to investors,	(11) Buildings have a large untapped potential to contribute effectively to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in the Union. The decarbonisation of heating and cooling in this sector through an increased share in production and use of renewable energy, <u>particularly in the local context</u> , will be needed to meet the ambition set in the <u>European Climate Target Plan Law</u> to achieve the Union objective of climate neutrality. However, progress on the use of renewables for heating and cooling has been stagnant in the last decade, largely relying on increased use of biomass. Without the establishment of <u>indicative</u> targets to increase the production and use of renewable energy in buildings, there will be no ability to track progress and identify bottlenecks in the uptake of renewables. <u>It should be</u>	(11) Buildings have a large untapped potential to contribute effectively to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in the Union. The decarbonisation of the heating and cooling in this sector through an increased share in production and use of renewable energy will be needed to meet the ambition set in the 2030 Climate Target Plan to achieve the Union objective of climate neutrality. However, progress on the use of renewables renewable energy for heating and cooling has been stagnant in the last decade, largely relying on increased use of biomass. Without the establishment of targets indicative shares to increase the production and use of renewable energy in buildings, it will not be possible there will be no ability to track progress and identify bottlenecks in the uptake of renewables renewable energy .	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	including for the period immediately after 2030. This will complement obligations related to energy efficiency and the energy performance of buildings. Therefore, indicative targets for the use of renewable energy in buildings should be set to guide and incentivise Member States' efforts to exploit the potential of using and producing renewable energy in buildings, encourage the development of and integration of technologies which produce renewable energy while providing certainty for investors and local level engagement.	<u>possible for Member States to count waste heat and cold towards the indicative target for renewable energy in buildings, up to a limit of 20 %, with an upper limit of 54 %.</u> Furthermore, the creation of targets will provide a long-term signal to investors, including for the period immediately after 2030. This will complement obligations related to energy efficiency and the energy performance of buildings <u>and comply with the energy efficiency first principle.</u> Therefore, indicative targets for the use of renewable energy in buildings should be set to guide and incentivise Member States' efforts to exploit the potential of using and producing renewable energy <u>on-site or nearby</u> in buildings, <u>and</u> encourage the development of and integration of technologies which produce renewable energy <u>and help their efficient integration in the energy system,</u> while providing certainty for investors and local level engagement, <u>as well as contributing to system efficiency.</u> <u>Emission trading schemes are designed to increase fossil energy costs and lead to market-driven energy saving investments or</u>	Furthermore, the creation of targets indicative shares will provide a long-term signal to investors, including for the period immediately after 2030. This will complement obligations related to energy efficiency and the energy performance of buildings. Therefore, indicative targets shares for the use of renewable energy in buildings should be set to guide and incentivise Member States' States in their efforts to exploit the potential of using and producing renewable energy in buildings, including renewable electricity, and ambient energy by means of heat pumps, encourage the development of and integration of technologies which produce renewable energy while providing certainty for investors and local level engagement.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>switching to renewable energy. Double burdens for consumers through emissions trading schemes and other targets required under Union law should be avoided.</u>		
21a			(11a) (11a) The indicative EU renewable energy share for the building sector to be reached by 2030 constitutes a necessary minimum milestone for ensuring the decarbonisation of the EU building stock by 2050 in line with [Revised EPBD]. It is key to enable a seamless, cost-effective phase out of fossil fuels from buildings to ensure their replacement with renewables as highlighted by the EU Climate Target Plan and as required by the [Revised EPBD]. The indicative share of renewable energy in the building sector complements the regulatory framework for buildings under [Revised EPBD] by ensuring that renewable energy technologies, appliances and infrastructures, including efficient district heating and cooling, are	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			sufficiently scaled-up in a timely manner to gradually replace fossil fuels in buildings and to ensure the availability of safe and reliable renewable energy supply for nearly zero-energy buildings until 2030. The indicative renewable building share also supports the inclusion of renewable energy investment in long-term national building renovation strategies/[building renovation plans enabling the achievement of the goals as proposed under [revised EPBD]]. Furthermore, the indicative renewable building share provides an important additional indicator to develop efficient district heating and cooling for the purposes of decarbonising the building stock, thereby complementing both the indicative district heating and cooling target under Article 24 of this Directive and the requirement to ensure that renewable energy and waste heat and cold from efficient district heating and cooling system are available to help cover the total annual primary energy use of a new or renovated building. Finally, this indicative renewable	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			building share is also necessary to cost-effectively ensure the delivery of the annual increases in renewable heating and cooling under Article 23, as well as the indicative average annual increase in renewable energy in district heating and cooling under Article 24.	
21b		<u>(11a) Following the invasion of Ukraine by Russia, the case for a rapid energy transition has never been stronger and clearer. Russia provides more than 40% of the EU's total gas consumption, which is mostly used in the building sector, which is responsible for 40% of the EU's total energy consumption. By accelerating the roll out of solar rooftops and heat pumps the EU could save significant amounts of fossil fuel imports. Frontloading such investments will further accelerate the reduction of EU dependence from external suppliers. According to REPowerEU, for 2022 alone an additional 2,5 bcm of gas could be saved by installing up to 15 TWh</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>of rooftop solar PV systems, and an additional 12bcm by every 10 million heat pumps installed. At the same time this would be a major booster to local job markets, alone such an installation wave for solar roof tops could create up to 225.000 local jobs in the installation business¹.</u> <u>1. European Commission, Joint Research Centre (2020), Arnulf Jäger-Waldau: "The Untapped Area Potential for Photovoltaic Power in the European Union".</u>		
21c			(11b) (11b) Given the large energy consumption in residential, commercial and public building, existing definitions provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 could be used in the calculation of the national share of energy from renewable sources in buildings as to minimise administrative burden whilst ensuring the progress in realising the indicative EU renewable energy share for the buildings in 2030.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Recital 12				
22	(12) Insufficient numbers of skilled workers, in particular installers and designers of renewable heating and cooling systems, slow down the replacement of fossil fuel heating systems by renewable energy based systems and is a major barrier to integrating renewables in buildings, industry and agriculture. Member States should cooperate with social partners and renewable energy communities to anticipate the skills that will be needed. A sufficient number of high-quality training programmes and certification possibilities ensuring proper installation and reliable operation of a wide range of renewable heating and cooling systems should be made available and designed in a way to attract participation in such training programmes and certification systems. Member States should consider what actions should be taken to attract groups currently under-represented in the occupational areas in question. The list of trained and certified installers should be made public to ensure consumer trust and easy	(12) Insufficient numbers of skilled workers, in particular installers and designers of renewable heating and cooling systems, slow down the replacement of fossil fuel heating systems by renewable energy based systems and is a major barrier to integrating renewables in buildings, industry and agriculture. Member States should cooperate with social partners and renewable energy communities to anticipate the skills that will be needed. A sufficient number of high-quality <u>and effective upskilling and reskilling strategies and</u> training programmes and certification possibilities ensuring proper installation and reliable operation of a wide range of renewable heating and cooling systems <u>and storage technologies, as well as electric vehicles charging points.</u> should be made available and designed in a way to attract participation in such training programmes and certification systems. Member States should consider what actions should be taken to attract groups currently under-represented in the	(12) Insufficient numbers of skilled workers, in particular installers and designers of renewable heating and cooling systems, slow down the replacement of fossil fuel heating systems by renewable energy based systems and is a major barrier to integrating renewables energy in buildings, industry and agriculture. Member States should cooperate with social partners and renewable energy communities to anticipate the skills that will be needed. A sufficient number of high-quality training programmes and certification possibilities ensuring that ensure the proper installation and reliable operation of a wide range of renewable heating and cooling systems should be made available and designed in a way to attract participation in such training programmes and certification systems. Member States should consider what actions should be taken to attract groups currently under-represented in the occupational areas in question. The list of trained and certified installers should be made public to ensure consumer trust and easy	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	access to tailored designer and installer skills guaranteeing proper installation and operation of renewable heating and cooling.	occupational areas in question. The list of trained and certified installers should be made public to ensure consumer trust and easy access to tailored designer and installer skills guaranteeing proper installation and operation of renewable heating and cooling.	access to tailored designer and installer skills guaranteeing proper installation and operation of renewable heating and cooling.	
22a		<u>(12a) (12a) Agricultural and horticultural businesses have space and roof area and they produce biomass. These are assets that allow them to play a key role in the energy transition of rural areas and within rural communities, especially given the decentralised production. The sector is a relatively small user of energy and can produce significantly more renewable energy than it needs. This is why the roll-out of energy sharing and energy communities should be further encouraged and supported.</u>		
Recital 13				
23	(13) Guarantees of origin are a key	(13) Guarantees of origin are a key	(13) Guarantees of origin are a key	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	tool for consumer information as well as for the further uptake of renewable power purchase agreements. In order to establish a coherent Union base for the use of guarantees of origin and to provide access to appropriate supporting evidence for persons concluding renewable power purchase agreements, all renewable energy producers should be able to receive a guarantee of origin without prejudice to Member States' obligation to take into account the market value of the guarantees of origin if the energy producers receive financial support.	tool for consumer information as well as for the further uptake of renewable power purchase agreements. In order to establish a coherent Union base for the use of guarantees of origin and to provide access to appropriate supporting evidence for persons concluding renewable power purchase agreements, all renewable energy producers should be able to receive a guarantee of origin without prejudice to Member States' obligation to take into account the market value of the guarantees of origin if the energy producers receive financial support. <u><i>The system of guarantees of origin provided for by Member States should be a harmonised system applicable throughout the Union. A more flexible energy system and growing consumer demands call for a more innovative, digital, technologically advanced and reliable tool to support and document the increasing production of renewable energy. In particular, innovative technologies can ensure a higher spatial and temporal granularity of guarantees of origin. To facilitate digital innovation in this field, Member States should</i></u>	tool for consumer information as well as and for the further uptake of renewable renewables power purchase agreements. In order to establish a coherent Union base for the use of guarantees of origin and to provide access to appropriate supporting evidence for persons concluding renewable renewables power purchase agreements, all renewable energy producers should be able to receive a guarantee of origin without prejudice to Member States' obligation to take into account the market value of the guarantees of origin if the energy producers receive financial support which includes the right of Member States to decide not to issue a guarantee of origin to a producer who receives financial support from a support scheme.	

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		<u>introduce additional size granularity in their schemes for guarantees of origin.</u>		
23a		<u>(13a) In line with the Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy set out in the Commission communication of 8 March 2022, where relevant, Member States should assess the need to extend existing gas network infrastructure to facilitate the integration of gas from renewable sources and to reduce reliance on fossil fuels, in particular if that infrastructure contributes significantly to the interconnection between at least two Member States or between a Member State and a third country.</u>		
Recital 14				
24	(14) Infrastructure development for district heating and cooling networks should be stepped up and steered towards harnessing a wider range of renewable heat and cold sources in an efficient and flexible		(14) Infrastructure development for district heating and cooling networks should be stepped up and steered towards harnessing a wider range of renewable heat and cold sources in an efficient and flexible	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	way in order to increase the deployment of renewable energy and deepen energy system integration. It is therefore appropriate to update the list of renewable energy sources that district heating and cooling networks should increasingly accommodate and require the integration of thermal energy storage as a source of flexibility, greater energy efficiency and more cost-effective operation.		way in order to increase the deployment of renewable energy and deepen energy system integration. It is therefore appropriate to update the list of renewable energy sources that district heating and cooling networks should increasingly accommodate and to require the integration of thermal energy storage as a source of flexibility, greater energy efficiency and more cost-effective operation.	
24a		<u>(14a) Member States' actions to integrate intermittent renewable electricity in the grid, while ensuring grid stability and security of supply, can relate to the development of solutions such as storage facilities, demand-side management and grid-balancing power plants and high-efficient cogeneration plants that participate in grid-balancing in support of intermittent renewable electricity.</u>		
Recital 15				
25				

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	(15) With more than 30 million electric vehicles expected in the Union by 2030 it is necessary to ensure that they can fully contribute to the system integration of renewable electricity, and thus allow reaching higher shares of renewable electricity in a cost-optimal manner. The potential of electric vehicles to absorb renewable electricity at times when it is abundant and feed it back into a grid when there is scarcity has to be fully utilised. It is therefore appropriate to introduce specific measures on electric vehicles and information about renewable energy and how and when to access it which complement those in Directive (EU) 2014/94 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ and the [proposed Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020]. 1. Directive 2014/94/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure (OJ L 307, 28.10.2014, p. 1)	(15) With more than 30 million electric vehicles expected in the Union by 2030 it is necessary to ensure that they can fully contribute to the system integration of renewable electricity, and thus allow reaching higher shares of renewable electricity in a cost-optimal manner. The potential of electric vehicles to absorb renewable electricity at times when it is abundant and feed it back into a grid when there is scarcity has to be fully utilised, <u>contributing to the system integration of variable renewable electricity while ensuring a secure and reliable supply of electricity</u>. – It is therefore appropriate <u>necessary</u> to introduce specific measures on electric vehicles and information about renewable energy and how and when to access it which complement those in Directive (EU) 2014/94 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ and the [proposed Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020]. <u>Furthermore, solar-electric vehicles can make a crucial contribution to the</u>	(15) With more than 30 million electric vehicles expected in the Union by 2030 it is necessary to ensure that they can fully contribute to the system integration of renewable electricity, and thus enable a larger share allow reaching higher shares of renewable electricity to be reached in a cost-optimal manner. The potential of electric vehicles to absorb renewable electricity at times when it is abundant and feed it back into a grid when there is scarcity has to be fully utilised. – It is therefore appropriate to introduce specific measures on electric vehicles and information about renewable energy and how and when to access it which complement those in Directive (EU) 2014/94 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ and the [proposed Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020]. 1. Directive 2014/94/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on- the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure (OJ L 307, 28.10.2014, p. 1)	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u><i>decarbonisation of the European transport sector. They are significantly more energy efficient compared to traditional battery electric vehicles, do not extensively rely on the electricity grid for charging, and can generate additional clean energy that may be fed into the grid through bidirectional charging, contributing to Europe's energy independence and generation of renewable energy</i></u> 1. Directive 2014/94/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure (OJ L 307, 28.10.2014, p. 1)		
25a		<u><i>(15a) The potential of grid-balancing power plants and cogeneration plants that participate in grid-balancing in support of intermittent renewable electricity, thus allowing the expansion of such renewable electricity, should be fully utilised.</i></u>		
Recital 16				
26				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(16) In order for flexibility and balancing services from the aggregation of distributed storage assets to be developed in a competitive manner, real-time access to basic battery information such as state of health, state of charge, capacity and power set point should be provided under non-discriminatory terms and free of charge to the owners or users of the batteries and the entities acting on their behalf, such as building energy system managers, mobility service providers and other electricity market participants. It is therefore appropriate to introduce measures addressing the need of access to such data for facilitating the integration-related operations of domestic batteries and electric vehicles, complementing the provisions on access to battery data related to facilitating the repurposing of batteries in [the proposed Commission regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020]. The provisions on access to battery data of electric vehicles should apply in addition to any laid down in Union law on type approval of	(16) In order for flexibility and balancing services from the aggregation of distributed storage assets to be developed in a competitive manner, real-time access to basic battery information such as state of health, state of charge, capacity and power set point should be provided under non-discriminatory terms, <u>in full compliance with the relevant provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (General Data Protection Regulation)¹</u>, and free of charge to the owners or users of the batteries and the entities acting on their behalf <u>through explicit consent</u>, such as building energy system managers, mobility service providers and other electricity market participants, <u>such as electric vehicle users</u>. It is therefore appropriate to introduce measures addressing the need of access to such data for facilitating the integration-related operations of domestic batteries and electric vehicles, <u>smart heating and cooling systems, and other smart devices</u>, complementing the	(16) In order for flexibility and balancing services from the aggregation of distributed storage assets to be developed in a competitive manner, real-time real-time access to basic battery information such as state of health, state of charge, capacity and power set point should be provided under non-discriminatory terms and free of charge to the owners or users of the batteries and the entities acting on their behalf, such as building energy system managers, mobility service providers and other electricity market participants. It is therefore appropriate to introduce measures addressing that address the need of access to such data for facilitating the integration-related operations of domestic batteries and electric vehicles, complementing and that complement the provisions on access to battery data related to facilitating the repurposing of batteries in [the proposed Commission Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020]. The provisions on access to battery	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	vehicles.	provisions on access to battery data related to facilitating the repurposing of batteries in [the proposed Commission regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020]. The provisions on access to battery data of electric vehicles should apply in addition to any laid down in Union law on type approval of vehicles. <u>I. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1.)).</u>	data of electric vehicles should apply in addition to any provisions laid down in Union law on the type approval of vehicles.	
Recital 17				
27	(17) The increasing number of electric vehicles in road, rail, maritime and other transport modes will require that recharging operations are optimised and managed in a way that does not cause congestion and takes full advantage of the availability of renewable electricity and low	(17) The increasing number of electric vehicles in road, rail, maritime and other transport modes will require that recharging operations are optimised and managed in a way that does not cause congestion and takes full advantage of the availability of renewable electricity and low	(17) The increasing number of electric vehicles in road, rail, maritime and other transport modes will require that recharging operations are optimised and managed in a way that does not cause congestion and that takes full advantage of the availability of renewable electricity and low	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	electricity prices in the system. In situations where bidirectional charging would assist further penetration of renewable electricity by electric vehicle fleets in transport and the electricity system in general, such functionality should also be made available. In view of the long life span of recharging points, requirements for charging infrastructure should be kept updated in a way that would cater for future needs and would not result in negative lock-in effects to the development of technology and services.	electricity prices in the system. In situations where <u>smart and</u> bidirectional charging would assist further penetration of renewable electricity by electric vehicle fleets in transport and the electricity system in general, such functionality should also be made available. In view of the long life span of recharging points, requirements for charging infrastructure should be kept updated in a way that would cater for future needs and would not result in negative lock-in effects to the development of technology and services.	electricity prices in the system. – In situations where bidirectional charging would assist further penetration of renewable electricity by electric vehicle fleets in the transport sector and in and the electricity system in general, such functionality should also be made available. In view of the long life span of recharging points, requirements for charging infrastructure should be kept updated in a way that would cater for future needs and would not result in negative lock-in effects to the development of technology and services.	
Recital 18				
28	(18) Electric vehicle users entering into contractual agreements with electromobility service providers and electricity market participants should have the right to receive information and explanations on how the terms of the agreement will affect the use of their vehicle and the state of health of its battery. Electromobility service providers and electricity market participants should explain clearly to electric vehicle users how they	(18) Electric vehicle users entering into contractual agreements with electromobility service providers and electricity market participants should have the right to receive information and explanations on how the terms of the agreement will affect the use of their vehicle and the state of health of its battery. Electromobility service providers and electricity market participants should explain clearly to electric vehicle users how they	(18) Electric vehicle users entering into contractual agreements with electromobility service providers and electricity market participants should have the right to receive information and explanations on how the terms of the agreement will affect the use of their vehicle and the state of health of its battery. Electromobility service providers and electricity market participants should explain clearly to electric vehicle users how they	

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	will be remunerated for the flexibility, balancing and storage services provided to the electricity system and market by the use of their electric vehicle. Electric vehicle users also need to have their consumer rights secured when entering into such agreements, in particular regarding the protection of their personal data such as location and driving habits, in connection to the use of their vehicle. Electric vehicle users' preference regarding the type of electricity purchased for use in their electric vehicle, as well as other preferences, can also be part of such agreements. For the above reasons, it is important that electric vehicle users can use their subscription at multiple recharging points. This will also allow the electric vehicle user's service provider of choice to optimally integrate the electric vehicle in the electricity system, through predictable planning and incentives based on the electric vehicle user preferences. This is also in line with the principles of a consumer-centric and prosumer-based energy system, and the right of supplier choice of electric vehicle users as final customers as per the	will be remunerated for the flexibility, balancing and storage services provided to the electricity system and market by the use of their electric vehicle. – Electric vehicle users also need to have their consumer rights secured when entering into such agreements, in particular regarding the protection of their personal data such as location and driving habits, in connection to the use of their vehicle. Electric vehicle users' preference regarding the type of electricity purchased for use in their electric vehicle, as well as other preferences, can also be part of such agreements. For the above reasons, it is important <u>to ensure that the charging infrastructure that is to be deployed is used most effectively. In order to improve consumer confidence in e-mobility, it is essential</u> that electric vehicle users can use their subscription at multiple recharging points. This will also allow the electric vehicle user's service provider of choice to optimally integrate the electric vehicle in the electricity system, through predictable planning and incentives based on the electric vehicle user preferences. This is also in line	will be remunerated for the flexibility, balancing and storage services provided to the electricity system and market by the use of their electric vehicle. – Electric vehicle users also need to have their consumer rights secured when entering into such agreements, in particular regarding the protection of their personal data such as location and driving habits, in connection to the use of their vehicle. Electric vehicle users' preference regarding the type of electricity purchased for use in their electric vehicle, as well as other preferences, can also be part of such agreements. For the above reasons, it is important that electric vehicle users can use their subscription at multiple recharging points. This will also allow the electric vehicle user's service provider of choice to optimally integrate the electric vehicle in the electricity system, through predictable planning and incentives based on the electric vehicle user preferences. This is also in line with the principles of a consumer-centric and prosumer-based energy system, and the right of supplier choice of electric vehicle users as final customers as per the	

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	provisions of Directive (EU) 2019/944.	with the principles of a consumer-centric and prosumer-based energy system, and the right of supplier choice of electric vehicle users as final customers as per the provisions of Directive (EU) 2019/944.	provisions of Directive (EU) 2019/944.	
28a		<u><i>(18a) Beyond domestic and electric vehicle batteries, a variety of other appliances such as smart heating and cooling devices, hot water tanks, thermal energy storage units and other smart devices have a significant demand response potential which should urgently be tapped to allow consumers to provide their flexibility to the energy system. It is therefore necessary to introduce measures enabling real-time access to data relevant for demand response to users, as well as to third parties acting on the owners' and users' behalf, such as electricity market participants, under non-discriminatory terms and free of charge, in full compliance with the relevant provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/679.</i></u>		

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Recital 19				
29	(19) Distributed storage assets, such as domestic batteries and batteries of electric vehicles have the potential to offer considerable flexibility and balancing services to the grid through aggregation. In order to facilitate the development of such services, the regulatory provisions concerning connection and operation of the storage assets, such as tariffs, commitment times and connection specifications, should be designed in a way that does not hamper the potential of all storage assets, including small and mobile ones, to offer flexibility and balancing services to the system and to contribute to the further penetration renewable electricity, in comparison with larger, stationary storage assets.	(19) <u>Accordingly</u>, distributed <u>and decentralised generation, demand response and</u> storage assets, such as domestic batteries and batteries of electric vehicles, <u>smart heating and cooling systems and other smart devices and thermal energy storage</u> have the potential to offer considerable flexibility and balancing services to the grid through aggregation. In order to facilitate the development of such <u>devices and related</u> services, the regulatory provisions concerning connection and operation of the <u>decentralised generation and</u> storage assets, such as tariffs, commitment times and connection specifications, should be designed in a way that does not hamper the potential of all storage assets, including small and mobile ones, to offer flexibility and balancing services to the system and to contribute to the further penetration renewable electricity, in comparison with larger, stationary storage assets. <u>Member States should also provide a level playing-field for smaller market</u>	(19) Regulation (EU) 2019/943¹ and Directive (EU) 2019/944² require Member States to allow and foster the participation of demand response through aggregation, as well as to provide for dynamic electricity price contracts to final customers where applicable. In order to facilitate that demand response further incentivises the absorption of green electricity, it needs to be based not only on dynamic prices but also on signals about the actual penetration of green electricity in the system. It is therefore necessary to improving the signals that consumers and market participants receive regarding the share of renewable electricity and the intensity of greenhouse gas emissions of the supplied electricity, through the dissemination of dedicated information. Consumption patterns can then be adjusted based on renewable energy penetration and the presence of zero carbon electricity, in	

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		<u>actors, in particular renewable energy communities, so that they are able to participate in the market without facing a disproportionate administrative or regulatory burden.</u>	conjunction with an adjustment made on the basis of price signals. This would further support the deployment of innovative business models and digital solutions, which have the capacity to link consumption to the renewables state in the electricity grid and therefore incentivise the right network investments to underpin the clean energy transition. Distributed storage assets, such as domestic batteries and batteries of electric vehicles have the potential to offer considerable flexibility and balancing services to the grid through aggregation. In order to facilitate the development of such services, the regulatory provisions concerning connection and operation of the storage assets, such as tariffs, commitment times and connection specifications, should be designed in a way that does not hamper the potential of all storage assets, including small and mobile ones, to offer flexibility and balancing services to the system and to contribute to the further penetration of renewable electricity, in comparison with larger, stationary storage assets. In addition to the general provisions	

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			preventing market discrimination included in Regulation (EU) 2019/943 and Directive (EU) 2019/944, specific requirements should be introduced to address holistically the participation of these assets and remove any remaining barriers and obstacles to unleash the potential of such assets to help the decarbonisation of the electricity system and empower the consumers to actively participate in the energy transition. 1. Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the internal market for electricity (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 54) 2. Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on common rules for the internal market for electricity and amending Directive 2012/27/EU (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 125)	
Recital 20				
30	(20) Recharging points where electric vehicles typically park for extended periods of time, such as where people park for reasons of residence or employment, are	(20) Recharging points where electric vehicles typically park for extended periods of time, such as where people park for reasons of residence or employment, are	(20) Recharging points where electric vehicles typically park for extended periods of time, such as where people park for reasons of residence or employment, are	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	highly relevant to energy system integration, therefore smart charging functionalities need to be ensured. In this regard, the operation of non-publicly accessible normal charging infrastructure is particularly important for the integration of electric vehicles in the electricity system as it is located where electric vehicles are parked repeatedly for long periods of time, such as in buildings with restricted access, employee parking or parking facilities rented out to natural or legal persons.	highly relevant to energy system integration, therefore smart <u>and bidirectional</u> charging functionalities need to be ensured. <u>Specific initiatives should be taken to increase the number of recharging points in rural and sparsely populated areas and to ensure adequate distribution in the most remote and mountainous areas.</u> In this regard, the operation of non-publicly accessible normal charging infrastructure, <u>for example through smart metering systems</u> , is particularly important for the integration of electric vehicles in the electricity system as it is located where electric vehicles are parked repeatedly for long periods of time, such as in buildings with restricted access, employee parking or parking facilities rented out to natural or legal persons.	highly relevant to energy system integration. Therefore smart charging functionalities need to be ensured. In this ^{that} regard, the operation of non-publicly accessible normal charging infrastructure is particularly important for the integration of electric vehicles in the electricity system as it is located where electric vehicles are parked repeatedly for long periods of time, such as in buildings with restricted access, employee parking or parking facilities rented out to natural or legal persons.	
Recital 21				
31	(21) Industry accounts for 25% of the Union's energy consumption, and is a major consumer of heating and cooling, which is currently supplied 91% by fossil fuels. However, 50% of heating and	(21) Industry accounts for 25% of the Union's energy consumption, and is a major consumer of heating and cooling, which is currently supplied 91% by fossil fuels. However, 50% of heating and	(21) Industry accounts for 25% of the Union's energy consumption, and is a major consumer of heating and cooling, which is currently supplied 91% by fossil fuels. However, 50% of heating and	

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	cooling demand is low-temperature (<200 °C) for which there are cost-effective renewable energy options, including through electrification. In addition, industry uses non-renewable sources as raw materials to produce products such as steel or chemicals. Industrial investment decisions today will determine the future industrial processes and energy options that can be considered by industry, so it is important that those investments decisions are future-proof. Therefore, benchmarks should be put in place to incentivise industry to switch to a renewables-based production processes that not only are fueled by renewable energy, but also use renewable-based raw materials such as renewable hydrogen. Moreover, a common methodology for products that are labelled as having been produced partially or fully using renewable energy or using renewable fuels of non-biological origin as feedstock is required, taking into account existing Union product labelling methodologies and sustainable product initiatives. This would avoid deceptive practices and increase consumers trust. Furthermore, given consumer	cooling demand is low-temperature (<200 °C) for which there are cost-effective renewable energy options, including through <u>direct renewable electrification</u>, <u>industrial heat-pumps and geothermal solutions</u>. In addition, industry uses non-renewable sources as raw materials to produce products such as steel or chemicals. Industrial investment decisions today will determine the future industrial processes and energy options that can be considered by industry, so it is important that those investments decisions are future-proof <u>and avoid the creation of stranded assets</u>. Therefore, benchmarks should be put in place to incentivise industry to switch to a renewables-based production processes that not only are fueled<u>fuelled</u> by renewable energy, but also use renewable-based raw materials such as renewable hydrogen. Moreover, a common methodology for products that are labelled as having been produced partially or fully using renewable energy or using renewable fuels of non-biological origin as feedstock is required, taking into account existing Union product labelling methodologies and sustainable	cooling demand is low-temperature (<200 °C) 200 °C) for which there are cost-effective renewable energy options, including through electrification. In addition, industry uses non-renewable sources as raw materials to produce products such as steel or chemicals. Industrial investment decisions today will determine the future industrial processes and energy options that can be considered by industry, so. Consequently it is important that those investments decisions are future-proof. Therefore, benchmarks should be put in place to incentivise industry to switch to a renewables-based production processes that not only are fueled by renewable energy, but also use renewable-based raw materials such as renewable hydrogen. As a priority, Member States should promote electrification where possible, for instance for low temperature industrial heat. Moreover, a common methodology is required for products that are labelled as having been produced partially or fully using renewable energy or using renewable fuels of non-biological origin as feedstock is required, taking into account existing Union product labelling	

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	preference for products that contribute to environmental and climate change objectives, it would stimulate a market demand for those products.	product initiatives. This would avoid deceptive practices and increase consumers trust. Furthermore, given consumer preference for products that contribute to environmental and climate change objectives, it would stimulate a market demand for those products. symbol in front of 200oC symbol in front of 200oC should not be deleted.	methodologies and sustainable product initiatives. This That would avoid deceptive practices and increase consumers trust. Furthermore, given consumer preference for products that contribute to environmental and climate change objectives, it would stimulate a market demand for those products.	
31a		<u>(21a) Member States should promote the necessary spatial planning instruments that classify agricultural soils and identify soils of high agricultural value on the basis of their edaphological characteristics. In their policies for the development and promotion of renewable energies, Member States should ensure the purpose of these soils is preserved for agricultural and livestock use.</u>		
Recital 22				
32				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(22) Renewable fuels of non-biological origin can be used for energy purposes, but also for non-energy purposes as feedstock or raw material in industries such as steel or chemicals. The use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin for both purposes exploits their full potential to replace fossil fuels used as feedstock and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in industry and should therefore be included in a target for the use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin. National measures to support the uptake of renewable fuels of non-biological origin in industry should not result in net pollution increases due to an increased demand for electricity generation that is satisfied by the most polluting fossil fuels, such as coal, diesel, lignite, oil peat and oil shale.	(22) <u>In application of the energy efficiency first principle</u>, renewable fuels of non-biological origin can be used for energy purposes, but also for non-energy purposes as feedstock or raw material in industries such as steel or chemicals. The use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin for both purposes exploits their full potential to replace fossil fuels used as feedstock and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in industry<u>industrial processes which are difficult to electrify</u> and should therefore be included in a target for the use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin. National measures to support the uptake of renewable fuels of non-biological origin in industry<u>those industrial sectors</u> should not result in net pollution increases due to an increased demand for electricity generation that is satisfied by the most polluting fossil fuels, such as coal, diesel, lignite, oil peat and oil shale.	(22) Renewable fuels of non-biological origin can be used for energy purposes, but also for non-energy purposes as feedstock or raw material in industries such as the steel industry or the chemical industryor chemicals. The use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin for both purposes exploits their full potential to replace fossil fuels used as feedstock and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in industry and should therefore be included in a target for the use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin. Renewable fuels of non-biological origin based on renewable hydrogen will contribute towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the Union only if it is avoided that incentives for the production of more fossil electricity are provided, which would lead to an increased level of emissions. The conditions attached to production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin should not negatively affect or slow down green and sustainable industrial transition, provided that the overall greenhouse gas emissions of the Member State in question do not increase. National	

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			measures to support the uptake of renewable fuels of non-biological origin in industry should not result in net pollution increases due to an increased demand for electricity generation that is satisfied by the most polluting fossil fuels, such as coal, diesel, lignite, oil, peat and oil shale.	
32a		<u>(22a) As referred to in the EU Hydrogen Strategy, low-carbon fuels and low carbon hydrogen can play a role in the energy transition to reduce emissions of existing fuels. As low-carbon fuels and low-carbon hydrogen are not renewable fuels, the revision of Directive (EU) .../... [Directive gas and hydrogen] should define the complementary provisions on the role of low-carbon fuels and low-carbon hydrogen to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.</u>		
Recital 23				
33	(23) Increasing ambition in the heating and cooling sector is key to delivering the overall renewable	(23) Increasing ambition in the heating and cooling sector is key to delivering the overall renewable	(23) Increasing the level of ambition in the heating and cooling sector is key to delivering the	

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	energy target given that heating and cooling constitutes around half of the Union's energy consumption, covering a wide range of end uses and technologies in buildings, industry and district heating and cooling. To accelerate the increase of renewables in heating and cooling, an annual 1.1 percentage point increase at Member State level should be made binding as a minimum for all Member States. For those Member States, which already have renewable shares above 50% in the heating and cooling sector, it should remain possible to only apply half of the binding annual increase rate and Member States with 60% or above may count any such share as fulfilling the average annual increase rate in accordance with points b) and c) of paragraph 2 of Article 23. In addition, Member State-specific top-ups should be set, redistributing the additional efforts to the desired level of renewables in 2030 among Member States based on GDP and cost-effectiveness. A longer list of different measures should also be included in Directive (EU) 2018/2001 to facilitate increasing the share of renewables in heating	energy target given that heating and cooling constitutes around half of the Union's energy consumption, covering a wide range of end uses and technologies in buildings, industry and district heating and cooling. To accelerate the increase of renewables in heating and cooling, an annual 1.1 percentage point increase at Member State level should be made binding as a minimum for all Member States. <u>with an indicative target going up to 2.3, according to the REPowerEU level.</u> For those Member States, which already have renewable shares above 50% in the heating and cooling sector, it should remain possible to only apply half of the binding annual increase rate and Member States with 60% or above may count any such share as fulfilling the average annual increase rate in accordance with points b) and c) of paragraph 2 of Article 23. <u>Member States should carry out, with the involvement of local and regional authorities and in accordance with the energy efficiency first principle, an assessment of their potential of energy from renewable sources in the heating and cooling sector and of the use</u>	overall renewable energy target given that heating and cooling constitutes around half of the Union's energy consumption, covering a wide range of end uses and technologies in buildings, industry and district heating and cooling. To accelerate the increase of renewables renewable energy in heating and cooling sector, an minimum annual , an annual 1.1 percentage point increase at Member State level should be made binding as a minimum for all Member States. For those Member States, which already have renewable shares above 50% in the heating and cooling sector, it should remain possible to only apply half of the binding annual increase rate and The minimum annual average binding increase of 0.8 percentage point between 2021 and 2025, and of 1.1 percentage point between 2026 and 2030 in heating and cooling applicable to all Member States with 60% or above may count any such share as fulfilling the average annual increase rate in accordance with points b) and c) of paragraph 2 of Article 23. In addition, should be complemented with additional indicative increases or top up	

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	and cooling. Member States may implement one or more measures from the list of measures.	<u>of waste heat and cold.</u> In addition, Member State-specific top-ups should be set, redistributing the additional efforts to the desired level of renewables in 2030 among Member States based on GDP and cost-effectiveness. A longer list of different measures should also be included in Directive (EU) 2018/2001 to facilitate increasing the share of renewables in heating and cooling. Member States may<u>should</u> implement one or more<u>three</u> measures from the list of measures. <u>When adopting and implementing those measures, Member States should ensure their accessibility to all consumers, in particular those in low-income or vulnerable households, and should require a significant share of measures to be implemented as a priority in low-income households at risk of energy poverty and in social housing.</u>	rates calculated specifically for each Member State in line with the ambition needed in this sector defined in the European Green Deal. These Member State-specific top-ups should be set, redistributing additional indicative increases or top-ups aim to redistribute the additional efforts needed to achieve to the desired level of renewables in 2030 among Member States based on GDP and cost-effectiveness and to guide Member States as regards what could be a sufficient level of renewable energy to deploy in this sector in case further renewable energy is not deployed in other sectors. A longer list of different measures should also be included in Directive (EU) 2018/2001 to facilitate increasing the share of renewables in heating and cooling. Member States may implement one or more measures from the list of measures. Member States, which already have renewable shares above 50% in the heating and cooling sector should be able to continue applying only half of the binding annual increase rate and half of the additonal indicative increases or top ups. Member	

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			States with a renewable share of 60% or higher may count any such share as already fulfilling both the binding average annual increase rate and the indicative additional increases or top up rates in accordance with points b) and c) of paragraph 2 of Article 23.	
Recital 24				
34	(24) To ensure that a greater role of district heating and cooling is accompanied by better information for consumers, it is appropriate to clarify and strengthen the disclosure of the renewables share and energy efficiency of these systems.	(24) To ensure that a greater role of district heating and cooling is accompanied by better information for consumers, it is appropriate to clarify and strengthen the disclosure of the renewables share and <u>the associated greenhouse gas emissions, as well as the</u> energy efficiency of these systems.	(24) To ensure that a greater role of district heating and cooling is accompanied by better information for consumers, it is appropriate to clarify and strengthen the disclosure of the share of renewable energy and the renewables share and energy efficiency of these systems thosesystems .	
34a		<u>(24a) The agricultural sector has the potential to produce additional renewable electricity. This renewable electricity is produced in a decentralised way, which is an opportunity in the energy transition. In order to put this</u>		

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		<u>electricity on the grid, this grid needs to have sufficient capacity. However, in rural areas the grid often ends and therefore has insufficient capacity to accommodate additional electricity. Grid reinforcement in rural areas should be strongly encouraged so that farms can actually fulfil their potential contribution to the energy transition through decentralised electricity production.</u>		
34b		<u>(24b) Small-scale on-farm energy production installations have an enormous potential to increase the on-farm circularity by transforming the waste and residual streams of the farm, amongst others manure, into heat and electricity. Therefore, all barriers should be removed to encourage farmers to invest in these technologies towards a circular farm, such as pocket digesters. One of these barriers is the valorisation of residues of the process, for instance RENURE, as well as ammonium sulphate, which should be able to be</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>categorised and used as fertilizers.</u>		
Recital 25				
35	(25) Modern renewable-based efficient district heating and cooling systems have demonstrated their potential to provide cost-effective solutions for integrating renewable energy, increased energy efficiency and energy system integration, facilitating the overall decarbonisation of the heating and cooling sector. To ensure this potential is harnessed, the annual increase of renewable energy and/or waste heat in district heating and cooling should be raised from 1 percentage point to 2.1 without changing the indicative nature of this increase, reflecting the uneven development of this type of network across the Union.		(25) Modern renewable-based efficient district heating and cooling systems have demonstrated their potential to provide cost-effective solutions for integrating renewable energy, increased energy efficiency and energy system integration, – while facilitating the overall decarbonisation of the heating and cooling sector. To ensure this-that that potential is harnessed, the annual increase of renewable energy and/or waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling should be raised from 1 percentage point to 2.1 percentage points without changing the indicative nature of this that increase, reflecting the uneven development of this type of network across the Union.	(25) Modern renewable-based efficient district heating and cooling systems have demonstrated their potential to provide cost-effective solutions for integrating renewable energy, increased energy efficiency and energy system integration, – <u>while</u> facilitating the overall decarbonisation of the heating and cooling sector. To ensure this-that <u>that</u> potential is harnessed, the annual increase of renewable energy and/or waste heat <u>and cold</u> in district heating and cooling should be raised from 1 percentage point to 2.1 <u>2.2 percentage points</u> without changing the indicative nature of this <u>that</u> increase, reflecting the uneven development of this type of network across the Union. Text Origin: Council Mandate
Recital 26				
36	(26) To reflect the increased		(26) To reflect the increased	

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	importance of district heating and cooling and the need to steer the development of these networks towards the integration of more renewable energy, it is appropriate to set requirements to ensure the connection of third party suppliers of renewable energy and waste heat and cold with district heating or cooling networks systems above 25MW.		importance of district heating and cooling and the need to steer the development of these networks towards the integration of more renewable energy, it is appropriate to set requirements to ensure the connection of third party suppliers of renewable energy and waste heat and cold with district heating or cooling networks systems above 25MW 25 MW.	
36a			(26a) District heating and cooling systems increasingly contribute to the balancing of the electricity grid by providing additional demand for variable renewable electricity, such as wind and solar, when such renewable electricity is abundant, cheap and would be otherwise curtailed, via the use of large electric heat pumps, especially when those heat pumps are coupled with large thermal storage. The benefits of heat pumps are twofold as they significantly increase energy efficiency, saving considerable energy and costs for consumers, and the integration of renewables	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			through allowing a greater use of geothermal and ambient energy. In order to further incentivise the deployment of heat pumps, especially large heat pumps in district heating and cooling systems, it is appropriate to allow Member States to count renewable electricity driving those heat pumps towards the binding and indicative renewable energy annual increase in the heating and cooling and district heating and cooling.	
Recital 27				
37	(27) Waste heat and cold are underused despite their wide availability, leading to a waste of resources, lower energy efficiency in national energy systems and higher than necessary energy consumption in the Union. Requirements for closer coordination between district heating and cooling operators, industrial and tertiary sectors, and local authorities could facilitate the dialogue and cooperation necessary to harness cost-effective waste heat and cold potentials via district heating and cooling systems.		(27) Despite being widely available , waste heat and cold are underused despite their wide availability , leading to a waste of resources, lower energy efficiency in national energy systems and higher than necessary energy consumption in the Union. Requirements for closer coordination between district heating and cooling operators, industrial and tertiary sectors, and local authorities could facilitate the dialogue and cooperation necessary to harness cost-effective waste heat and cold potentials via district	(27) <u>Despite being widely available</u> , waste heat and cold are underused despite their wide availability , leading to a waste of resources, lower energy efficiency in national energy systems and higher than necessary energy consumption in the Union. Requirements for closer coordination between district heating and cooling operators, industrial and tertiary sectors, and local authorities could facilitate the dialogue and cooperation necessary to harness cost-effective waste heat and cold potentials via district

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			heating and cooling systems.	heating and cooling systems. <u>Taking into account that the level of development of district heating and cooling systems significantly varies among Member States, Member States where such systems do not exist should not be required to put in place a coordination framework between district heating and cooling system operators and the potential sources of waste heat and cold in the industrial and tertiary sectors to facilitate the use of waste heat and cold.</u>
37a			(27a) It is appropriate to allow waste heat and cold to fulfil part of the targets for renewables in buildings and industry provided waste heat and cold is supplied to buildings and industry from efficient district heating and cooling. The eligibility of waste heat and cold to fulfil a certain percentage of the indicative renewable target for the EU building stock and for the annual average increase target in renewables for industry, allows harnessing synergies between	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			renewable energy and waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling networks by increasing the economic rationale for investing in the modernisation and development of these networks. Consequently, including waste heat in the industrial renewable energy benchmark is acceptable only as regards waste heat or cold delivered via a district heating and cooling operator from another industrial site or building, whereby ensuring that such operator have heat or cold supply as its main activity and the waste heat counted is clearly differentiated from internal waste heat recovered within the same or related enterprise or buildings. In the case of industry, only waste heat sold to an industrial enterprise as a customer of and imported from a district heating supplier could be included in the industrial target.	
Recital 28				
38	(28) To ensure district heating and cooling participate fully in energy sector integration, it is necessary to		(28) To ensure district heating and cooling participate fully in energy sector integration, it is necessary to	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	extend the cooperation with electricity distribution system operators to electricity transmission system operators and widen the scope of cooperation to grid investment planning and markets to better utilise the potential of district heating and cooling for providing flexibility services in electricity markets. Further cooperation with gas network operators, including hydrogen and other energy networks, should also be made possible to ensure a wider integration across energy carriers and their most cost-effective use.		extend the cooperation with electricity distribution system operators to electricity transmission system operators and to widen the scope of cooperation to grid investment planning and markets in order to better utilise the potential of district heating and cooling for providing flexibility services in electricity markets. Further cooperation with gas network operators, including hydrogen and other energy networks, should also be made possible to ensure a wider integration across energy carriers and their most cost-effective use.	
Recital 29				
39	(29) The use of renewable fuels and renewable electricity in transport can contribute to the decarbonisation of the Union transport sector in a cost-effective manner, and improve, amongst other, energy diversification in that sector while promoting innovation, growth and jobs in the Union economy and reducing reliance on energy imports. With a view to achieving the increased target for greenhouse gas emission savings		(29) The use of renewable fuels and renewable electricity in the transport sector can contribute to the decarbonisation of the Union transport sector in a cost-effective manner, and improve, amongst other matters, energy diversification in that sector while promoting innovation, growth and jobs in the Union economy and reducing reliance on energy imports. With a view to achieving the increased target for greenhouse	

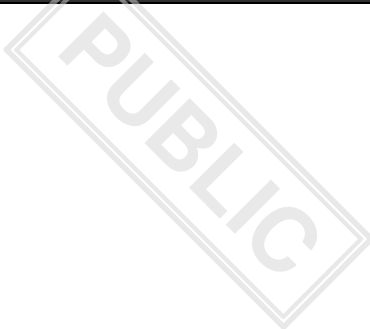
	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	defined by the Union, the level of renewable energy supplied to all transport modes in the Union should be increased. Expressing the transport target as a greenhouse gas intensity reduction target would stimulate an increasing use of the most cost-effective and performing fuels, in terms of greenhouse gas savings, in transport. In addition, a greenhouse gas intensity reduction target would stimulate innovation and set out a clear benchmark to compare across fuel types and renewable electricity depending on their greenhouse gas intensity. Complementary to this, increasing the level of the energy-based target on advanced biofuels and biogas and introducing a target for renewable fuels of non-biological origin would ensure an increased use of the renewable fuels with smallest environmental impact in transport modes that are difficult to electrify. The achievement of those targets should be ensured by obligations on fuel suppliers as well as by other measures included in [Regulation (EU) 2021/XXX on the use of renewable and low-carbon fuels in maritime transport - FuelEU Maritime and Regulation		gas emissions savings defined by the Union, the level of renewable energy supplied to all transport modes in the Union should be increased. Expressing the transport target as a greenhouse gas intensity reduction target would stimulate an increasing use of the most cost-effective and performing fuels, in terms of greenhouse gas emissions savings, in transport. In addition, a greenhouse gas intensity reduction target would stimulate innovation and set out a clear benchmark to compare across fuel types and renewable electricity depending on their greenhouse gas– intensity. Complementary to thisFurthermore, , increasing the level of the energy-based target on advanced biofuels and biogas and introducing a target for renewable fuels of non-biological origin would ensure an increased use of the renewable fuels with smallest environmental impact in transport modes that are difficult to electrify. The achievement of those targets should be ensured by obligations on fuel suppliers as well as by other measures included in [Regulation (EU) 2021/XXX on the use of renewable and low-	

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	(EU) 2021/XXX on ensuring a level playing field for sustainable air transport]. Dedicated obligations on aviation fuel suppliers should be set only pursuant to [Regulation (EU) 2021/XXX on ensuring a level playing field for sustainable air transport].		carbon fuels in maritime transport - FuelEU Maritime and Regulation (EU) 2021/XXX on ensuring a level playing field for sustainable air transport]. Dedicated obligations on aviation fuel suppliers should be set only pursuant to [Regulation (EU) 2021/XXX on ensuring a level playing field for sustainable air transport].	
39a			(29a) In order to encourage the uptake of the supply of renewable fuels to the hard to decarbonise sector of international maritime bunkering, renewable fuels supplied to international maritime bunkers should be included in the final consumption of energy from renewable sources in the transport sector and, accordingly, fuels supplied to international maritime bunkers should be included in the final consumption of energy sources in the transport sector. However, some Member States have a large share of maritime in their gross final consumption of	

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			energy. In view of the current technological and regulatory constraints that prevent the commercial use of biofuels in maritime, it is therefore appropriate to provide Member States with a partial exemption within the calculation of the amount of energy supplied to maritime transport in order to allow them to cap at 15 % their gross final consumption of energy consumption of energy in the maritime transport sector, in the calculation of the specific transport targets. For insular Member States where the gross final consumption of energy in the maritime transport sector is disproportionately high, namely more than a third of road and rail consumption, the cap should be 5%. However, considering the specific characteristics of international maritime bunkering, the amount of energy consumed in international maritime bunkering should, for the purposes of measuring the overall renewable share as it is the standing practice in the energy balances of Eurostat or the International Energy Agency, not be included in the gross final	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			consumption of energy of a Member State.	
39b		<u>(29a) The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the strategic importance of the transport sector. The implementation of green lanes, which provided secure supply chains for health care and emergency services, essential food supply and pharmaceutical products was a good practice, which in the future should take precedence over emissions reduction in times of crisis.</u>		
39c		<u>(29b) The implementation or installation of wind-assisted propulsion and wind propulsion systems is considered as a renewable energy source and one of the decarbonisation solutions for maritime transport.</u>		
Recital 30				
40	(30) Electromobility will play an	(30) Electromobility will play an	(30) Electromobility will play an	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	essential role in decarbonising the transport sector. To foster the further development of electromobility, Member States should establish a credit mechanism enabling operators of charging points accessible to the public to contribute, by supplying renewable electricity, towards the fulfilment of the obligation set up by Member States on fuel suppliers. While supporting electricity in transport through such a mechanism, it is important that Member States continue setting a high level of ambition for the decarbonisation of their liquid fuel mix in transport.	essential role in decarbonising the transport sector. To foster the further development of electromobility, Member States should establish a credit mechanism enabling operators of charging points accessible to the public to contribute, by supplying renewable electricity <u>or renewable energy</u> , towards the fulfilment of the obligation set up by Member States on fuel suppliers. <u>Member States can include private recharging stations in this mechanism, if it can be demonstrated that the renewable electricity supplied to those recharging stations is provided solely to electric vehicles.</u> While supporting electricity in transport through such a mechanism, it is important that Member States continue setting a high level of ambition for the decarbonisation of their liquid fuel mix, <u>particularly in hard-to-decarbonise</u> in transport sectors, such as maritime and aviation, where direct electrification is much more difficult.	essential role in decarbonising the transport sector. To foster the further development of electromobility, Member States should establish a credit mechanism enabling operators of charging points accessible to the public to contribute, by supplying renewable electricity, towards the fulfilment of the obligation set up by Member States on fuel suppliers. While supporting electricity in the transport sector through such a mechanism, it is important that Member States continue setting a high level of ambition for the decarbonisation of their liquid fuel mix in the transport sector .	
40a				

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		<u>(30a) Hydrogen can be used as feedstock or a source of energy in industrial and chemical processes and in air and maritime transport, decarbonising sectors in which direct electrification is not technologically possible or competitive, as well as for energy storage to balance, where necessary, the energy system, thereby playing a significant role in energy system integration.</u>		
40b		<u>(30b) The Union regulatory framework and initiatives aimed at achieving the greenhouse gas emission reduction targets should support the industry to shift towards a more sustainable European energy system, especially when establishing new targets and production thresholds.</u>		
Recital 31				
41	(31) The Union's renewable energy policy aims to contribute to achieving the climate change mitigation objectives of the European Union in terms of the	(31) The Union's renewable energy policy aims to contribute to achieving the climate change mitigation objectives of the European Union in terms of the	(31) The Union's renewable energy policy aims to contribute to achieving the climate change mitigation objectives of the European Union in terms of the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. In the pursuit of this goal, it is essential to also contribute to wider environmental objectives, and in particular the prevention of biodiversity loss, which is negatively impacted by the indirect land use change associated to the production of certain biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels. Contributing to these climate and environmental objectives constitutes a deep and longstanding intergenerational concern for Union citizens and the Union legislator. As a consequence, the changes in the way the transport target is calculated should not affect the limits established on how to account toward that target certain fuels produced from food and feed crops on the one hand and high indirect land-use change-risk fuels on the other hand. In addition, in order not to create an incentive to use biofuels and biogas produced from food and feed crops in transport, Member States should continue to be able to choose whether count them or not towards the transport target. If they do not count them, they may reduce the greenhouse gas intensity reduction	reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. In the pursuit of this goal, it is essential to also contribute to wider environmental objectives, and in particular the prevention of biodiversity loss, which is negatively impacted by the indirect land use change associated to the production of certain biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels. <u>Likewise, inadequate planning of the installations of large wind or photovoltaic projects can have undesired effects on biodiversity, on landscapes, and on local communities. The indirect effects of deforestation and soil compaction, the effects of wind turbines and the conflicts of land use with regard to solar parks should also be taken into account.</u> Contributing to these climate and environmental objectives constitutes a deep and longstanding intergenerational concern for Union citizens and the Union legislator. <u>The Union should thus promote fuels in quantities which balance the necessary ambition with the need to avoid contributing to direct and indirect land-use change.</u> As a consequence, the changes in the	reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. In the pursuit of this goal, it is essential to also contribute to wider environmental objectives, and in particular the prevention of biodiversity loss, which is negatively impacted by the indirect land use change associated to the production of certain biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels. Contributing to these climate and environmental objectives constitutes a deep and longstanding intergenerational concern for Union citizens and the Union legislator. As a consequence, the changes in the way the transport target is calculated should not affect the limits established on how to account toward that target certain fuels produced from food and feed crops on the one hand and high indirect land-use change-risk fuels on the other hand. In addition, in order not to create an incentive to use biofuels and biogas produced from food and feed crops in transport, Member States should continue to be able to choose whether to count them or not towards the transport target. If they do not count them, they may reduce the greenhouse gas intensity	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	target accordingly, assuming that food and feed crop-based biofuels save 50% greenhouse gas emissions, which corresponds to the typical values set out in an annex to this Directive for the greenhouse gas emission savings of the most relevant production pathways of food and feed crop-based biofuels as well as the minimum savings threshold applying to most installations producing such biofuels.	way the transport target is calculated should not affect the limits established on how to account toward that target certain fuels produced from food and feed crops on the one hand and high indirect land-use change-risk fuels on the other hand. In addition, in order not to create an incentive to use biofuels and biogas produced from food and feed crops in transport <u>and to take into consideration the war against Ukraine</u>, Member States should continue to be able to choose whether count them or not towards the transport target. If they do not count them, they may reduce the greenhouse gas intensity reduction target accordingly, assuming that food and feed crop-based biofuels save 50%<u>50 %</u> greenhouse gas emissions, which corresponds to the typical values set out in an annex to this Directive for the greenhouse gas emission savings of the most relevant production pathways of food and feed crop-based biofuels as well as the minimum savings threshold applying to most installations producing such biofuels. <u>In addition, Member States should also consider securing additional</u>	reduction target accordingly, assuming that food and feed crop-based biofuels save 50% greenhouse gas emissions, which corresponds to the typical values set out in an annex to this amending Directive for the greenhouse gas emissionsemissions savings of the most relevant production pathways of food and feed crop-based biofuels as well as the minimum greenhouse gas emissions savings threshold that applies applying to most installations producing such biofuels.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>food supply to stabilise global food commodity markets.</u>		
41a		<u>(31a) Account should be taken of Article 349 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), which acknowledges the particular vulnerability of the outermost regions arising from their remoteness from mainland regions, insularity, small size, difficult topography and climate and economic dependence on a few products, a combination that severely restrains their development and generates substantial extra costs in many areas, particularly for transport. Efforts being made and targets set at European level for greenhouse gas reduction must be adapted to this difficult situation, balancing environmental objectives against the high social costs for these regions.</u>		
Recital 32				
42	(32) Expressing the transport		(32) Expressing the transport	

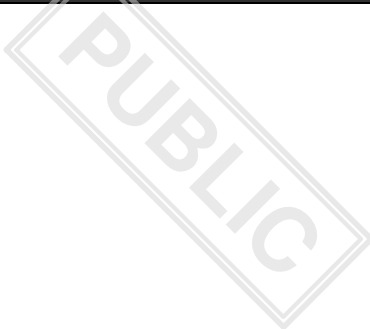
	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	target as a greenhouse gas intensity reduction target makes it unnecessary to use multipliers to promote certain renewable energy sources. This is because different renewable energy sources save different amounts of greenhouse gas emissions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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			modes when counted towards the specific targets set for those fuels.	
Recital 33				
43	(33) Direct electrification of end-use sectors, including the transport sector, contributes to the efficiency and facilitates the transition to an energy system based on renewable energy. It is therefore in itself an effective means to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The creation of a framework on additionality applying specifically to renewable electricity supplied to electric vehicles in the transport is therefore not required.	(33) Direct electrification of end-use sectors, including the transport sector, contributes to the <u>system</u> efficiency and facilitates the transition to an energy system based on renewable energy. It is therefore in itself an effective means to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The creation of a framework on additionality applying specifically to renewable electricity supplied to electric vehicles in the transport is therefore not required.	(33) Direct electrification of end-use sectors, including the transport sector, – contributes to the efficiency and facilitates the transition to an energy system based on renewable energy. It is therefore in itself an effective means to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The emissions. The creation of a framework on additionality applying specifically to renewable electricity supplied to electric vehicles in the transport sector is therefore not required.	
Recital 34				
44	(34) Since renewable fuels of non-biological origin are to be counted as renewable energy regardless of the sector in which they are consumed, the rules to determine their renewable nature when produced from electricity, which were applicable only to those fuels when consumed in the transport sector, should be extended to all		(34) Since renewable fuels of non-biological origin are to be counted as renewable energy regardless of the sector in which they are consumed, the rules to determine their renewable nature when produced from electricity, which were applicable only to those fuels when consumed in the transport sector, should be extended to all	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	renewable fuels of non-biological origin, regardless of the sector where they are consumed.		renewable fuels of non-biological origin, regardless of the sector wherein which they are consumed.	
44a		<u>(34a) Electricity obtained from direct connection to one or several installations generating renewable electricity may be fully counted as renewable electricity where it is used for the production of renewable fuels of non- biological origin. Installations demonstrate that the electricity concerned has been supplied without taking electricity from the grid. Electricity taken from the grid may be counted as fully renewable provided that it is produced exclusively from renewable sources and the renewable properties and other appropriate criteria have been demonstrated by the conclusion of a power purchasing agreement. In order to be fully qualified as renewable fuel of non-biological origin, the geographical correlation should be on bidding zone level and should also take into consideration offshore situations. Renewable properties of that</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>electricity are to be claimed only once and only in one end-use sector. The same should apply to renewable fuels of non-biological origin imported in the Union</u>		
Recital 35				
45	(35) To ensure higher environmental effectiveness of the Union sustainability and greenhouse emissions saving criteria for solid biomass fuels in installations producing heating, electricity and cooling, the minimum threshold for the applicability of such criteria should be lowered from the current 20 MW to 5 MW.	(35) To ensure higher environmental effectiveness of the Union sustainability and greenhouse emissions saving criteria for solid biomass fuels in installations producing heating, electricity and cooling, the minimum threshold for the applicability of such criteria should be lowered from the current 20 MW to 5 <u>7.5</u> MW.	(35) To ensure higher environmental effectiveness of the Union sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for solid biomass fuels in installations producing heating, electricity and cooling, the minimum threshold for the applicability of such criteria should be lowered from the current 20 MW to 5 MW 10 MW .	
Recital 36				
46	(36) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 strengthened the bioenergy sustainability and greenhouse gas savings framework by setting criteria for all end-use sectors. It set out specific rules for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass, requiring the sustainability of harvesting operations and the	(36) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 strengthened the bioenergy sustainability and greenhouse gas savings framework by setting criteria for all end-use sectors. It set out specific rules for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass, requiring the sustainability of harvesting operations and the	(36) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 strengthened the bioenergy sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions savings framework by setting criteria for all end-use sectors. It set out specific rules for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass, requiring the sustainability of harvesting	(36) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 strengthened the bioenergy sustainability and greenhouse gas savings framework by setting criteria for all end-use sectors. It set out specific rules for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass, requiring the sustainability of harvesting operations and the

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	accounting of land-use change emissions. To achieve an enhanced protection of especially biodiverse and carbon-rich habitats, such as primary forests, highly biodiverse forests, grasslands and peat lands, exclusions and limitations to source forest biomass from those areas should be introduced, in line with the approach for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass. In addition, the greenhouse gas emission saving criteria should also apply to existing biomass-based installations to ensure that bioenergy production in all such installations leads to greenhouse gas emission reductions compared to energy produced from fossil fuels.	accounting of land-use change emissions. To achieve an enhanced protection of especially biodiverse and carbon-rich habitats, such as primary <u>and old-growth</u> forests, highly biodiverse forests, grasslands and, peat lands <u>and heathlands</u>, exclusions and limitations to source forest biomass from those areas should be introduced, in line with the approach for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass. In addition, the greenhouse gas emission saving criteria should also apply to existing biomass-based installations to ensure that bioenergy production in all such installations leads to greenhouse gas emission reductions compared to energy produced from fossil fuels. <u>Semi-natural forests as forests or other wooded land that are neither primary forest nor plantation forest and composed predominantly of native trees and shrub species which have not been planted have a high biodiversity and climate value and should not be transformed into plantation forests or otherwise degraded. Special attention should be given towards forest science to address</u>	operations and the accounting of land-use change emissions. To achieve an enhanced protection of especially biodiverse and carbon-rich habitats, such as primary forests, highly biodiverse forests, grasslands and peat lands, exclusions and limitations to source forest biomass from those areas should be introduced, in line with within the risk-based approach, inspired by the approach for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass. In addition, the greenhouse gas emission saving criteria should also apply to existing biomass-based installations to ensure that bioenergy production in all such installations leads to greenhouse gas emission reductions compared to energy produced from fossil fuels.	accounting of land-use change emissions. <u>In line with the objectives of preserving biodiversity and preventing habitat destruction as pursued by Directives (EU) 2009/147/EC, 92/43/EEC, 2008/56/EC and 2000/60/EC, it is necessary</u> to achieve an enhanced protection of especially biodiverse and carbon-rich habitats, such as primary forests, highly biodiverse forests, grasslands and peat lands. <u>Therefore</u>, exclusions and limitations to source forest biomass from those areas should be introduced, in line with the approach for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass. <u>In addition</u>, the greenhouse gas emission saving criteria should also apply to existing biomass-based installations to ensure that bioenergy production in all such installations leads to greenhouse gas emission reductions compared to energy produced from fossil fuels.

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		<u>open questions and provide data, as they are key for understanding better the role of our trees for climate, environment, economy and society. Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural and forest biomass and Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin should be obtained from lands or forests for which third parties' rights concerning use and tenure of the land or forest are respected by obtaining free, prior and informed consent of these third parties, with the participation by representative institutions and organisations, while human and labour rights of third parties are respected and the availability of food and feed for third parties is not at risk.</u>		
46a			(36a) The Union is committed to improve the environmental, economic and social sustainability of biomass fuel production. This Directive is complementary to other EU legislative instruments, such as the [legislative initiative] on Sustainable Corporate	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			Governance (SCG), setting out due diligence requirements in the value chain with regard to adverse human rights or environmental impacts.	
46b			(36b) The concept of "highly biodiverse forest and other wooded land which is species-rich and not degraded" shall ensure adequate protection of those areas while not creating a general obstacle to the use of forest biomass for the production of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels. To this end, for the application of this concept to the case of forest biomass, and exclusively forest biomass, only forests and wooded land that have been identified scientifically or administratively by the competent authorities as being very rich in biodiversity will be subject to exclusions and limitations to forest biomass production.	
46c				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			(36c) The sustainability criteria concerning forest biomass harvesting should be further specified, in line with the principles of sustainable forest management. These specifications aim at strengthening and clarifying the risk based approach for forest biomass, while providing Member States with proportionate provisions allowing for targeted adaptations for practices that can be locally appropriate.	
Recital 37				
47	(37) In order to reduce the administrative burden for producers of renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels and for Member States, where voluntary or national schemes have been recognised by the Commission through an implementing act as giving evidence or providing accurate data regarding the compliance with sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria as well as other requirements set in this Directive, Member States should accept the	(37) In order to reduce the administrative burden for producers of renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels and for Member States, where voluntary or national schemes have been recognised by the Commission through an implementing act as giving evidence or providing accurate data regarding the compliance with sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria as well as other requirements set in this Directive, Member States should accept the	(37) In order to reduce the administrative burden for producers of renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels and for Member States, where voluntary or national schemes have been recognised by the Commission through an implementing act as giving evidence or providing accurate data regarding the compliance with sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria as well as other requirements set in this amending Directive, Member States should	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	results of the certification issued by such schemes within the scope of the Commission's recognition. In order to reduce the burden on small installations, Member States should establish a simplified verification mechanism for installations of between 5 and 10MW.	results of the certification issued by such schemes within the scope of the Commission's recognition. In order to reduce the burden on small installations, Member States should establish a simplified verification mechanism for installations of between 5 and 10MW <u>20MW</u> .	accept the results of the certification issued by such schemes within the scope of the Commission's recognition. In order to reduce the burden on small installations, Member States should may establish a simplified voluntary verification mechanism for installations with a total thermal input of between 5 and 10MW 10 and 20 MW .	
Recital 38				
48	(38) The Union database to be set up by the Commission aims at enabling the tracing of liquid and gaseous renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels. Its scope should be extended from transport to all other end-use sectors in which such fuels are consumed. This should make a vital contribution to the comprehensive monitoring of the production and consumption of those fuels, mitigating risks of double-counting or irregularities along the supply chains covered by the Union database. In addition, to avoid any risk of double claims on the same renewable gas, a guarantee of origin issued for any consignment	(38) The Union database to be set up by the Commission aims at enabling the tracing of liquid and gaseous renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels. Its scope should be extended from transport to all other end-use sectors in which such fuels are consumed. This should make a vital contribution to the comprehensive monitoring of the production and consumption of those fuels, mitigating risks of double-counting or irregularities along the supply chains covered by the Union database. In addition, to avoid any risk of double claims on the same renewable gas, a guarantee of origin issued for any consignment	(38) In recent years, Europe has seen multiple cases of fraud or suspicion of fraud with biofuels. To mitigate the risks and better prevent fraud, the Directive (EU) 2018/2001 has offered valuable additions in terms of transparency, traceability and supervision. The Union database to be set up by the Commission aims at enabling the tracing of liquid and gaseous renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels. Its scope should be extended from transport to all other end-use sectors in which such fuels are consumed. This should make a vital contribution to the comprehensive monitoring of the production and	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	of renewable gas registered in the database should be cancelled.	of renewable gas registered in the database should be cancelled. <u><i>This database should be made publicly available in an open, transparent and user friendly manner. The Commission should publish annual reports for the general public about the information reported in the Union database, including the quantities, the geographic origin and feedstock type of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels.</i></u>	consumption of those fuels, while mitigating risks of double-counting or irregularities along the supply chains covered by the Union database. In addition, to avoid any risk of double claims on the same renewable gas, a guarantee of origin issued for any consignment of renewable gas registered in the database should be cancelled. The Commission and Member States should endeavor to work on the interconnectivity between the databases before the EU database goes live, ensuring the bidirectionality of the databases and enabling a smooth transition. Complementary to this strengthening of the transparency and the traceability of individual consignments of raw materials and fuels in the supply chain, the recently adopted Implementing Act on sustainability certification¹ enhanced the requirements on auditing for certification bodies as well as increased the powers for public supervision, including the possibility for competent national authorities to access documents and premises of economic operators in their controls. This way the integrity	

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			of the verification framework of the Directive (EU) 2018/2001 has been significantly strengthened by complementing the auditing by certification bodies and Union Database with verification and supervisory capacity of the competent authorities of the Member States. It is strongly recommended to make use of both possibilities for public supervision. 1. Commission implementing regulation (EU) .../... on rules to verify sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria and low indirect land-use change-risk criteria	
48a			(38a) This amending Directive is based on Article 194(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), which provides the legal basis for proposing measures to develop new and renewable forms of energy, one of the goals of the Union's energy policy, set out in Article 194(1), point(c) TFEU. Directive (EU) 2018/2001, which is amended by this amending Directive, was also adopted	

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			under Article 194(2) TFEU. Article 114 TFEU, the internal market legal basis, is added in order to amend Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ on fuel quality, which is based on that provision. 1. Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Council Directive 93/12/EEC (OJ L 350, 28.12.1998, p. 58).	
Recital 38a				
48b		<u>(38a) In order to offset of the regulatory burdens for citizens, administrations and businesses introduced by this Directive, the Commission should, in the framework of its annual burden survey conducted pursuant to paragraph 48 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making, review the regulatory framework in the concerned sectors in line with the "one in, one out" principle, as set out in the Commission communication of 29 April 2021 entitled "Better</u>		<u>(38a) "The Commission and the Member States should continuously adapt to best administrative practices and take all appropriate measures to simplify the implementation of the Directive on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, and thus reduce compliance costs for involved actors and affected sectors.</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>Regulation: Joining forces to make better laws", and, where appropriate, present legislative proposals for the amendment or deletion of provisions in other Union legislative acts that generate compliance costs in those sectors.</u>	PUBLIC	
48c		<u>(38b) Adequate anti-fraud provisions must be laid down, in particular in relation to used cooking oil (UCO) given the widespread mixing of palm oil. As the detection and prevention of fraud is essential to prevent unfair competition and rampant deforestation in third countries, full and certified traceability of these raw materials should be implemented.</u>		
Recital 39				
49	(39) The Governance Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 makes several references in a number of places to the Union-level binding target of at least 32 % for the share of renewable energy consumed in the	(39) The Governance Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 makes several references in a number of places to the Union-level binding target of at least 32 % for the share of renewable energy consumed in the	(39) The Governance Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 makes several references in a number of places to the Union-level binding target of at least 32 % for the share of renewable energy consumed in the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Union in 2030. As that target needs to be increased in order to contribute effectively to the ambition to decrease greenhouse gas emissions by 55 % by 2030, those references should be amended. Any additional planning and reporting requirements set will not create a new planning and reporting system, but should be subject to the existing planning and reporting framework under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.	Union in 2030. As that target needs to be increased in order to contribute effectively to the ambition to decrease greenhouse gas emissions by <u>at least</u> 55 % by 2030, those references should be amended. Any additional planning and reporting requirements set will not create a new planning and reporting system, but should be subject to the existing planning and reporting framework under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.	Union in 2030. As that target needs to be increased in order to contribute effectively to the ambition to decrease greenhouse gas emissions by 55 % by 2030, those references should be amended. Any additional planning and reporting requirements set will not create a new planning and reporting system, but should be subject to the existing planning and reporting framework under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.	
Recital 40				
50	(40) The scope of Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ should be amended in order to avoid a duplication of regulatory requirements with regard to transport fuel decarbonisation objectives and align with Directive (EU) 2018/2001. ¹ Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Council Directive 93/12/EEC (OJ L 350, 28.12.1998, p. 58).		(40) The scope of Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ should be amended in order to avoid a duplication of regulatory requirements with regard to transport fuel decarbonisation objectives and align with Directive (EU) 2018/2001. ¹ Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1998 relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Council Directive 93/12/EEC (OJ L 350, 28.12.1998, p. 58).	

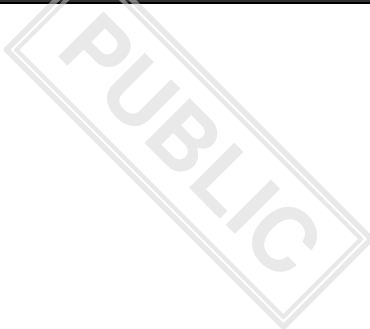
	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
50a		<u>(40a) It is also important to encourage research and innovation in the field of clean energies, such as hydrogen, in order to meet the growing demand for alternative fuels and, above all, to make available on the market energy that is cheaper than fossil fuels like diesel, fuel oil and petrol, for which prices are now hitting record highs.</u>		
Recital 41				
51	(41) The definitions of Directive 98/70/EC should be amended in order to align them with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and thereby avoid different definitions being applied in those two acts.		(41) The definitions of Directive 98/70/EC should be amended in order to align them with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and thereby avoid different definitions being applied in those two acts.	
Recital 42				
52	(42) The obligations regarding the greenhouse gas emissions reduction and the use of biofuels in Directive 98/70/EC should be deleted in order to streamline and avoid double regulation with regards to the strengthened transport fuel decarbonisation		(42) The obligations regarding the greenhouse gas emissions reduction and the use of biofuels in Directive 98/70/EC should be deleted in order to streamline and avoid double regulation with regards to the strengthened transport fuel decarbonisation	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	obligations which are provided for in Directive (EU) 2018/2001.		obligations which are provided for in Directive (EU) 2018/2001.	
Recital 43				
53	(43) The obligations regarding the monitoring of and reporting on the greenhouse gas emission reductions set out in Directive 98/70/EC should be deleted to avoid regulating reporting obligations twice.		(43) The obligations regarding the monitoring of and reporting on the greenhouse gas emission reductions set out in Directive 98/70/EC should be deleted to avoid regulating reporting obligations twice.	
Recital 44				
54	(44) Council Directive (EU) 2015/652, which provides the detailed rules for the uniform implementation of Article 7a of Directive 98/70/EC, should be repealed as it becomes obsolete with the repeal of Article 7a of Directive 98/70/EC by this Directive.		(44) Council Directive (EU) 2015/652, which provides the detailed rules for the uniform implementation of Article 7a of Directive 98/70/EC, should be repealed as it becomes obsolete with the repeal of Article 7a of Directive 98/70/EC by this Directive.	
Recital 45				
55	(45) As regards bio-based components in diesel fuel, the reference in Directive 98/70/EC to diesel fuel B7, that is diesel fuel		(45) As regards bio-based components in diesel fuel, the reference in Directive 98/70/EC to diesel fuel B7, that is diesel fuel	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	containing up to 7 % fatty acid methyl esters (FAME), limits available options to attain higher biofuel incorporation targets as set out in Directive (EU) 2018/2001. That is due to the fact that almost the entire Union supply of diesel fuel is already B7. For that reason the maximum share of bio-based components should be increased from 7% to 10%. Sustaining the market uptake of B10, that is diesel fuel containing up to 10 % fatty acid methyl esters (FAME), requires a Union-wide B7 protection grade for 7% FAME in diesel fuel due to the sizeable proportion of vehicles not compatible with B10 expected to be present in the fleet by 2030. This should be reflected in Article 4, paragraph 1, second subparagraph of Directive 98/70/EC as amended by this act.		containing up to 7 % fatty acid methyl esters (FAME), limits available options to attain higher biofuel incorporation targets as set out in Directive (EU) 2018/2001. That is due to the fact that almost the entire Union supply of diesel fuel is already B7. For that reason the maximum share of bio-based components should be increased from 7% to 10%. Sustaining the market uptake of B10, that is diesel fuel containing up to 10 % fatty acid methyl esters (FAME), requires a Union-wide B7 protection grade for 7% FAME in diesel fuel due to the sizeable proportion of vehicles not compatible with B10 expected to be present in the fleet by 2030. This should be reflected in Article 4, paragraph 1, second subparagraph of Directive 98/70/EC as amended by this act.	
55a		<u>(45a) A greater use of renewable energy can also increase energy security and self-sufficiency by, amongst other things, reducing dependence on fossil fuels. However, further reinforcement</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>and interconnection of the transmission system is essential for the fair and efficient use of this transition, so that the resulting benefits are spread evenly across the population of the Union and do not lead to energy poverty.</u>		
Recital 46				
56	(46) The transitional provisions should allow for an ordered continuation of data collection and the fulfilment of reporting obligations with respect to the articles of Directive 98/70/EC deleted by this Directive.		(46) The transitional provisions should allow for an ordered continuation of data collection and the fulfilment of reporting obligations with respect to the articles of Directive 98/70/EC deleted by this Directive.	
Recital 47				
57	(47) In accordance with the Joint Political Declaration of 28 September 2011 of Member States and the Commission on explanatory documents ¹ , Member States have undertaken to accompany, in justified cases, the notification of their transposition measures with one or more documents explaining the relationship between the		(47) In accordance with the Joint Political Declaration of 28 September 2011 of Member States and the Commission on explanatory documents ¹ , Member States have undertaken to accompany, in justified cases, the notification of their transposition measures with one or more documents explaining the relationship between the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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 Belgium² (case C-543/17). 1. OJ C 369, 17.12.2011, p. 14. 2. Judgment of the Court of Justice of 8 July 2019, Commission v Belgium, C-543/17, ECLI: EU: C:2019:573.		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 Belgium² (case C-543/17). 1. OJ C 369, 17.12.2011, p. 14. 2. Judgment of the Court of Justice of 8 July 2019, Commission v Belgium, C-543/17, ECLI: EU: C:2019:573.	
57a		<u>(47a) There is enormous potential for the Union and its developing partner countries in terms of technology cooperation, renewable energy projects and clean energy exports and development of greater interconnectivity of clean energy grids. Despite their steady growth overall, renewable energy investments remain concentrated in a handful of regions and countries. Regions dominated by developing and emerging countries remain consistently</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>underrepresented, attracting only about 15 % of global investments in renewables¹. Union energy partnerships should target renewable energy generation projects, as well as supporting the development of renewable energy projects and setting legal and financial frameworks, and should include the provision of necessary technical assistance and knowledge transfer in close cooperation with the private sector. Commitments on good governance and the perspective of stable, long-term collaboration should be conditional for Union cooperation. Sustainable energy cooperation should be key priority for suitable countries under the Global Gateway Initiative.</u> <u>1. International Renewable Energy Agency (Irena)- report on global landscape of renewable energy finance 2020, page 9.</u>		
Formula				
58	HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:		HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:	
Article 1				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
59	Article 1 Amendments to Directive (EU) 2018/2001		Article 1 Amendments to Directive (EU) 2018/2001	
Article 1, first paragraph				
60	Directive (EU) 2018/2001 is amended as follows:		Directive (EU) 2018/2001 is amended as follows:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)				
61	(1) in Article 2, the second paragraph is amended as follows:		(1) in Article 2, the second paragraph is amended as follows:	
61a			(-a) (a) point (4) is replaced by the following: ‘gross final consumption of energy’ means the energy commodities delivered for energy purposes to industry, transport, households, services including public services, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, the consumption of electricity and heat by the energy branch for electricity and heat , and losses of electricity and heat in	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			distribution and transmission	
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(-a)			
Y	61b	<u><i>(-a) point (1) is replaced by the following:</i></u>		<u><i>(-a) point (1) is replaced by the following:</i></u> Text Origin: EP Mandate
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(-a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)			
G	61c	" <u><i>1. 'energy from renewable sources' or 'renewable energy' means energy from renewable non-fossil sources, namely wind, solar (solar thermal and solar photovoltaic) and geothermal energy, osmotic energy, ambient energy, tide, wave and other ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas, and biogas;'</i></u> "		" <u><i>1. 'energy from renewable sources' or 'renewable energy' means energy from renewable non-fossil sources, namely wind, solar (solar thermal and solar photovoltaic) and geothermal energy, osmotic energy, ambient energy, tide, wave and other ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas, and biogas;'</i></u> Text Origin: EP Mandate "
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(-b)			
G	61d	<u><i>(-aa) in point (16), point (c) is replaced by the following:</i></u>		<u><i>(-b) - deleted -</i></u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(-b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)			
61e		" <u>1. ' (c) the primary purpose of which is to provide environmental, economic or social community benefits, in accordance with the energy efficiency first principle, for its shareholders or members or for the local areas where it operates, rather than financial profits;';</u> "	" <u>1. - deleted -</u> "	
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(a)			
62	(a) point (36) is replaced by the following:		(a) point (36) is replaced by the following:	
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (36)			
63	‘ (36) ‘renewable fuels of non-biological origin’ means liquid and gaseous fuels the energy content of which is derived from renewable sources other than biomass;’ ,		(36) ‘renewable fuels of non-biological origin’ means liquid and gaseous fuels– the energy content of which is derived from renewable sources other than biomass;’;	
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(b)			
64				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(b) point (47) is replaced by the following:		(b) point (47) is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (47)				
65	‘ (47) ‘default value’ means a value derived from a typical value by the application of pre-determined factors and that may, in circumstances specified in this Directive, be used in place of an actual value;; ’,		(47) ‘default value’ means a value derived from a typical value by the application of pre-determined factors and that may, in circumstances specified in this Directive, be used in place of an actual value;;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c)				
66	(c) the following points are added:		(c) the following points are added:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, first paragraph				
67	‘ (1a) ‘quality roundwood’ means roundwood felled or otherwise harvested and removed, whose characteristics, such as species, dimensions, rectitude, and node density, make it suitable for industrial use, as defined and duly justified by Member States according to the relevant forest		(1a) ‘quality roundwood’ means roundwood felled or otherwise harvested and removed, whose characteristics, such as species, dimensions, rectitude, and node density, make it suitable for industrial use, as defined and duly justified by Member States according to the relevant forest conditions. This does not include	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	conditions. This does not include pre-commercial thinning operations or trees extracted from forests affected by fires, pests, diseases or damage due to abiotic factors ;		pre-commercial thinning operations or trees extracted from forests affected by fires, pests, diseases or damage due to abiotic factors ;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, first paragraph a				
67a		<i><u>(-14a) ‘innovative renewable energy technology’ means a renewable energy generation technology that improves in at least one way comparable state-of-the-art renewable energy technologies or makes exploitable a largely untapped renewable energy resource and involves a clear degree of risk, in technological, market or financial terms, which is higher than the risk generally associated with comparable non-innovative technologies or activities;</u></i>		<i><u>(14a) ‘innovative renewable energy technology’ means a renewable energy generation technology that improves in at least one way comparable state-of-the-art renewable energy technologies or makes exploitable a renewable energy technology that is not fully commercialised or involves a clear degree of risk.</u></i>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, second paragraph				
68	(14a) ‘bidding zone’ means a bidding zone as defined in Article 2, point (65) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of the European		(14a) ‘bidding zone’ means a bidding zone as defined in Article 2, point (65) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of the European	(14a) ‘bidding zone’ means a bidding zone as defined in Article 2, point (65) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of the European

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Parliament and of the Council ¹ ; 1. Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the internal market for electricity (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 54).		Parliament and of the Council ¹ ; 1. Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the internal market for electricity (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 54).	Parliament and of the Council ¹ ; 1. Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the internal market for electricity (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 54). ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, third paragraph				
69	(14b) ‘smart metering system’ means smart metering system as defined in Article 2, point (23) of Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ ; 1. Directive Regulation (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on common rules for the internal market for electricity and amending Directive 2012/27/EU (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 125).	(14b) ‘smart metering system’ means <u>a</u> smart metering system as defined in Article 2, point (23) of Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ ; 1. Directive Regulation (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on common rules for the internal market for electricity and amending Directive 2012/27/EU (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 125).	(14b) ‘smart metering system’ means smart metering system as defined in Article 2, point (23) of Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ ; 1. Directive Regulation (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on common rules for the internal market for electricity and amending Directive 2012/27/EU (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 125).	(14b) ‘smart metering system’ means <u>a</u> smart metering system as defined in Article 2, point (23) of Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ ; 1. Directive Regulation (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on common rules for the internal market for electricity and amending Directive 2012/27/EU (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 125). ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, fourth paragraph				
70	(14c) ‘recharging point’ means recharging point as defined in point	(14c) ‘recharging point’ means <u>a</u> recharging point as defined in point	(14c) ‘recharging point’ means recharging point as defined in point	(14c) ‘recharging point’ means <u>a</u> recharging point as defined in point

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	33 of Article 2, point (33) of Directive (EU) No 2019/944;	33 of Article 2, point (33) of Directive (EU) No 2019/944;	33 of Article 2, point (33) of Directive (EU) No 2019/944;	33 of Article 2, point (33) of Directive (EU) No 2019/944; ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, fifth paragraph				
71	(14d) ‘market participant’ means market participant as defined in point (25) of Article 2, point (25) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943;	(14d) ‘market participant’ means <u>a</u> market participant as defined in point (25) of Article 2, point (25) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943;	(14d) ‘market participant’ means market participant as defined in point (25) of Article 2, point (25) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943;	(14d) ‘market participant’ means <u>a</u> market participant as defined in point (25) of Article 2, point (25) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943; ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, sixth paragraph				
72	(14e) ‘electricity market’ means electricity market as defined in Article 2, point (9) of Directive 2019/944;	(14e) ‘electricity market’ means <u>an</u> electricity market as defined in Article 2, point (9) of Directive 2019/944;	(14e) ‘electricity market’ means electricity market as defined in Article 2, point (9) of Directive 2019/944;	(14e) ‘electricity market’ means <u>an</u> electricity market as defined in Article 2, point (9) of Directive 2019/944; ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, seventh paragraph				
73	(14f) ‘domestic battery’ means a		(14f) ‘domestic battery’ means a	(14f) ‘domestic battery’ means a

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	stand-alone rechargeable battery of rated capacity greater than 2 kwh, which is suitable for installation and use in a domestic environment;		stand-alone rechargeable battery of rated capacity greater than 2 kwh, which is suitable for installation and use in a domestic environment;	stand-alone rechargeable battery of rated capacity greater than 2 kwh, which is suitable for installation and use in a domestic environment; ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, eighth paragraph				
74	(14g) ‘electric vehicle battery’ means an electric vehicle battery as defined in Article 2, point (12) of [the proposed Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020 ¹]; 1. COM(2020) 798 final		(14g) ‘electric vehicle battery’ means an electric vehicle battery as defined in– Article 2, point (12) of [the proposed Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020 ¹]; 1. COM(2020) 798 final	(14g) ‘electric vehicle battery’ means an electric vehicle battery as defined in Article 2, point (12) of [the proposed Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020 ¹]; 1. COM(2020) 798 final ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, ninth paragraph				
75	(14h) ‘industrial battery’ means industrial battery as defined in Article 2. point (11) of [the	(14h) ‘industrial battery’ means <u>an</u> industrial battery as defined in Article 2. point (11) of [the	(14h) ‘industrial battery’ means industrial battery as defined in Article 2. point (11) of [the	(14h) ‘industrial battery’ means <u>an</u> industrial battery as defined in Article 2. point (11) of [the

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	proposed Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020];	proposed Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020];	proposed Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020];	proposed Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020]; ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, tenth paragraph				
76	(14i) ‘state of health’ means state of health as defined in point (25) of Article 2, point (25) of [the proposal for a Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020 ¹]; 1. the proposal for a Commission Regulation ‘concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 (xxxx).	(14i) ‘state of health’ means state of health as defined in point (25) of Article 2, point (25) of [the proposal for a Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020 ¹]; 1. the proposal for a Commission Regulation ‘concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 (xxxx).	(14i) ‘state of health’ means state of health as defined in point (25) of Article 2, point (25)– of [the proposal for a Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020 ¹]; 1. the proposal for a Commission Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council ‘concerning batteries and waste batteries,- repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and- amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 (xxxx).	(14i) ‘state of health’ means state of health as defined in point (25) of Article 2, point (25)– of [the proposal for a Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) No 2019/1020 ¹]; 1. the proposal for a Commission Regulation <u>of the European Parliament and of the Council</u> ‘concerning batteries and waste batteries,- <u>repealing</u> Directive 2006/66/EC and- <u>amending</u> Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 (xxxx). ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, eleventh paragraph				
77				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(14j) ‘state of charge’ means state of charge as defined in Article 2, point (24) of [the proposal for a Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1020];		(14j) ‘state of charge’ means state of charge as defined in– Article 2, point (24) of [the proposal for a Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1020];	(14j) ‘state of charge’ means state of charge as defined in Article 2, point (24) of [the proposal for a Regulation concerning batteries and waste batteries, repealing Directive 2006/66/EC and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1020]; ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, twelfth paragraph				
78	(14k) ‘power set point’ means the information held in a battery’s management system prescribing the electric power settings at which the battery operates during a recharging or a discharging operation, so that its state of health and operational use are optimised;		(14k) ‘power set point’ means the dynamic information held in a battery’s management system prescribing the electric power settings at which the battery operates should optimally operate during a recharging during a recharging or a discharging operation, so that its state of health and operational use are optimised;	(14k) ‘power set point’ means the <u>dynamic</u> information held in a battery’s management system prescribing the electric power settings at which the battery operates <u>should optimally operate</u> during a recharging or a discharging operation, so that its state of health and operational use are optimised; ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, thirteenth paragraph				
79				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(14l) ‘smart charging’ means a recharging operation in which the intensity of electricity delivered to the battery is adjusted in real-time, based on information received through electronic communication;	(14l) ‘smart charging’ means a recharging operation in which the intensity of electricity delivered to the battery is adjusted in real-time, based on information received through electronic communication <u>and which can be realised at normal charging speeds as well as during fast charging through a response to dynamic price signals or an optimisation of power flow;</u>	(14l) ‘smart charging recharging ’ means a recharging operation in which the intensity of electricity delivered to the battery is adjusted in real-time dynamically , based on information received through electronic communication;	(14l) ‘smart charging recharging ’ means a recharging operation in which the intensity of electricity delivered to the battery is adjusted in real-time dynamically , based on information received through electronic communication; ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, fourteenth paragraph				
80	(14m) ‘regulatory authority’ means regulatory authority defined in Article 2, point (2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943;	(14m) ‘regulatory authority’ means <u>a</u> regulatory authority defined in Article 2, point (2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943;	(14m) ‘regulatory authority’ means regulatory authority defined in Article 2, point (2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943;	(14m) ‘regulatory authority’ means <u>a</u> regulatory authority defined in Article 2, point (2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/943; ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, fifteenth paragraph				
81	(14n) ‘bidirectional charging’ means smart charging where the direction of electric charge may be reversed, so that electric charge flows from the battery to the recharging point it is connected to;	(14n) ‘bidirectional charging’ means <u>a</u> smart charging <u>operation</u> where the direction of electric charge <u>the flow</u> may be reversed, so that electric charge flows <u>allowing electricity to flow</u> from the battery to the recharging point it is	(14n) ‘bidirectional charging’ means smart charging where the direction of electric charge current may be reversed, so that electric charge flows power is transferred from the battery to the recharging point it is connected	(14n) ‘bidirectional charging’ means <u>a</u> smart charging <u>operation</u> where the direction of electric charge <u>the electricity flow</u> may be reversed, so that electric charge flows <u>allowing electricity to flow</u> from the battery to the recharging

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		connected to;	to;	point it is connected to; ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, sixteenth paragraph				
82	(14o) ‘normal power recharging point’ means ‘normal power recharging point’ as defined in Article 2 point 31 of [the proposal for a Regulation concerning the deployment of alternative fuel infrastructure, repealing Directive 2014/94/EU];	(14o) ‘normal power recharging point’ means ‘a normal power recharging point’ as defined in Article 2, point (31) of [the proposal for a Regulation concerning the deployment of alternative fuel infrastructure, repealing Directive 2014/94/EU];	(14o) ‘normal power recharging point’ means ‘normal power recharging point’ as defined in Article 2 point 31 of [the proposal for a Regulation concerning the deployment of alternative fuel infrastructure, repealing Directive 2014/94/EU];	(14o) ‘normal power recharging point’ means ‘a normal power recharging point’ as defined in Article 2, point (31) of [the proposal for a Regulation concerning the deployment of alternative fuel infrastructure, repealing Directive 2014/94/EU]; ITM 1 ITM2 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, sixteenth paragraph a				
82a		<u>(14p) ‘community battery’ means a stand-alone rechargeable battery with a rated capacity greater than 50 kWh, which is suitable for installation and use in a residential, commercial or industrial environment and which is owned by jointly acting renewable self-consumers or a renewable energy community;</u>		- deleted - ITM 1 ITM2

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, sixteenth paragraph b			
82b		<u>(14q) ‘renewables energy purchase agreement’ means a contract under which a natural or legal person agrees to purchase renewable energy directly from a producer, which encompasses, but it is not limited to, renewables power purchase agreements, renewables hydrogen purchase agreements and renewables heating and cooling purchase agreements;</u>		<u>‘renewable energy purchase agreement’ means a contract under which a natural or legal person agrees to purchase renewable energy directly from a producer, which encompasses, but it is not limited to, renewables power purchase agreements and renewables heating and cooling purchase agreements;</u> ITM 1 ITM2
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, sixteenth paragraph c			
82c		<u>(14r) ‘renewables heating and cooling purchase agreement’ means a contract under which a natural or legal person agrees to purchase renewable heating and cooling directly from a producer;</u>		<u>- deleted -</u> ITM 1 ITM2
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, sixteenth paragraph d			
82d		<u>(14s) ‘renewables hydrogen purchase agreement’ means a contract under which a natural or legal person agrees to purchase</u>		<u>- deleted -</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>renewable fuels of non-biological origin directly from a producer;</u>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, seventeenth paragraph				
83	(18a) ‘industry’ means companies and products that fall sections B, C, F and J, division (63) of the statistical classification of economic activities (NACE REV.2) ¹; 1. Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2 and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 as well as certain EC Regulations on specific statistical domains (OJ L 393, 30.12.2006, p. 1).’;		(18a) ‘industry’ means companies and products that fall under sections B, C, and F and under section 'J, division (63) of the statistical classification of economic activities (NACE REV.2) ¹; 1. Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2 and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 as well as certain EC Regulations on specific statistical domains (OJ L 393, 30.12.2006, p. 1).’;	(18a) ‘industry’ means companies and products that fall <u>under</u> sections B, C, <u>and</u> F and <u>under section 'J</u>, division (63) of the statistical classification of economic activities (NACE REV.2) ¹; 1. Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2 and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 as well as certain EC Regulations on specific statistical domains (OJ L 393, 30.12.2006, p. 1).’; Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, eighteenth paragraph				
84	(18b) ‘non-energy purpose’ means the use of fuels as raw materials in an industrial process, instead of being used to produce energy;		(18b) ‘non-energy purpose’ means the use of fuels as raw materials in an industrial process, instead of being used to produce energy;	(18b) ‘non-energy purpose’ means the use of fuels as raw materials in an industrial process, instead of being used to produce energy; Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, nineteenth paragraph				
85	(22a) ‘renewable fuels’ means biofuels, bioliquids, biomass fuels and renewable fuels of non-biological origin;		(22a) ‘renewable fuels’ means biofuels, bioliquids, biomass fuels and renewable fuels of non-biological origin;	
85a		<u>(22b) ‘energy efficiency first’ means energy efficiency first as defined in Article 2, point (18) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999;</u>		
85b		<u>(22c) ‘offshore renewable hybrid asset’ means a transmission asset serving the dual purpose of connecting offshore renewable energy generation and connecting two or more bidding zones;</u>		
85c		<u>(22d) ‘renewable based district heating and cooling’ means highly energy efficient district heating and cooling systems operating exclusively by renewable energy sources;</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
85d		<u>(22e) 'primary woody biomass' means all roundwood felled or otherwise harvested and removed. It comprises all wood obtained from removals, i.e., the quantities removed from forests, including wood recovered due to natural mortality and from felling and logging. It includes all wood removed with or without bark, including wood removed in its round form, or split, roughly squared or in other form, e.g., branches, roots, stumps and burls (where these are harvested) and wood that is roughly shaped or pointed. This does not include woody biomass obtained from sustainable wildfire prevention measures in high-risk fire prone areas, woody biomass obtained from road safety measures, and woody biomass extracted from forests affected by natural disasters, active pests or diseases to prevent their spread, whilst minimising wood extraction and protecting biodiversity, resulting in more diverse and resilient forests, and shall be based on</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>guidelines from the Commission.</u>		
Y	85e	<u>(22f) ‘renewable hydrogen’ means hydrogen produced through the electrolysis of water (in an electrolyser, powered by electricity stemming from renewable sources, or through the reforming of biogas or biochemical conversion of biomass, if in compliance with sustainability criteria set out in Article 29 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council;</u>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, twentieth paragraph				
Y	86 (44a) ‘plantation forest’ means a planted forest that is intensively managed and meets, at planting and stand maturity, all the following criteria: one or two species, even age class, and regular spacing. It includes short rotation plantations for wood, fibre and energy, and excludes forests planted for protection or ecosystem restoration, as well as forests established through planting or		(44a) ‘plantation forest’ means a planted forest that is intensively managed and meets, at planting and stand maturity, all the following criteria: one or two species, even age class, and regular spacing. It includes short rotation plantations for wood, fibre and energy, and excludes forests planted for protection or ecosystem restoration, as well as forests established through planting or	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	seeding which at stand maturity resemble or will resemble naturally regenerating forests;		seeding which at stand maturity resemble or will resemble naturally regenerating forests;	
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, twenty-first paragraph			
Y	87 (44b) ‘planted forest’ means forest predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding provided that the planted or seeded trees are expected to constitute more than fifty percent of the growing stock at maturity; it includes coppice from trees that were originally planted or seeded;;	(44b) ‘planted forest’ means forest predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding provided that the planted or seeded trees are expected to constitute more than fifty percent of the growing stock at maturity; it includes coppice from trees that were originally planted or seeded;;	(44b) ‘planted forest’ means forest predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding provided that the planted or seeded trees are expected to constitute more than fifty percent of the growing stock at maturity; it includes coppice from trees that were originally planted or seeded;;	
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (1)(c), amending provision, twenty-first paragraph a			
G	87a	<u>(44c) ‘osmotic energy’ means energy naturally created from the difference in salt concentration between two fluids, commonly fresh and salt water;</u>		<u>(44c) ‘osmotic energy’ means energy naturally created from the difference in salt concentration between two fluids, commonly fresh and salt water;</u> Text Origin: EP Mandate
	87b			

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>(44d) 'system efficiency' means an energy system which integrates variable renewables cost-effectively and maximises the value of demand-side flexibility to optimise the transition to climate neutrality, measured in reductions of system investment and operational costs, greenhouse gas emissions and fossil fuel uses in each national energy mix;</u>		
87c		<u>(44e) 'renewable hybrid power plant' means a combination of two or more renewable generation technologies which share the same grid connection, and can also integrate storage capacity;</u>		
87d		<u>(44f) 'co-located energy storage project' means a project encompassing an energy storage facility and a facility producing renewable energy connected behind the same grid access point;</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
87e		<u>(44g) 'solar-electric vehicle' means a highly energy efficient motor vehicle equipped with a powertrain containing only non-peripheral electric machines as energy converter with an electric rechargeable energy storage system, which can be recharged externally, also equipped with vehicle-integrated photovoltaic panels';</u>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)				
88	(2) Article 3 is amended as follows:		(2) Article 3 is amended as follows:	(2) Article 3 is amended as follows: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(a)				
89	(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:		(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:	(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
90				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least 40%.;	1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least 40%<u>45 %</u>. <u>In order to promote the production and use of renewable energy from innovative renewable energy technologies and to safeguard the Union's industrial competitiveness, each Member State shall set an indicative target of at least 5 % of new installed renewable energy capacity between ... [entry into force of the directive] and 2030 as innovative renewable energy technology. In order to facilitate further penetration of renewable electricity and to increase the flexibility and balancing services, Member States shall set an indicative target for storage technologies. To support the cost-effective achievement of the target referred to in the first subparagraph and the achievement of system efficiency, Member States shall set a minimum indicative national target for demand-side flexibility corresponding to a reduction of 5</u>	1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least 40%.;	1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least 40%<u>[XX%]</u>.;

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>% of peak electricity demand by 2030. That target shall be achieved through the activation of demand-side flexibility in all end-use sectors, including through buildings renovation and energy efficiency in accordance with Directive (EU) .../... [revised directive (EU) 2018/844] and Directive (EU) .../... [revised directive (EU) 2018/2002].</u> <u>Member States shall specify their national demand-side flexibility target, including intermediate milestones, in the national objectives set out in their integrated energy and climate plans to increase system flexibility, in accordance with Article 4, point (d), point (3) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.</u> <u>When needed, the Commission may take complementary measures to support the Members States to fulfil their target.</u> <u>Each Member State shall identify in its integrated energy and climate plan, in accordance with Article 4, point (d), point (3), of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, the measures needed to meet the targets referred to in the second and third subparagraphs of paragraph 1 of this Article.²;</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b)			
91	(b) paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:		(b) paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:	(b) paragraph 3 is replaced by the following: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)			
92	3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that minimises undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on biodiversity. To that end , they shall take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and the cascading principle referred to in the third subparagraph.	3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that minimises undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on biodiversity, <u>the environment and the climate</u> . To that end , they shall take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and the cascading principle referred to in the third subparagraph.	3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that energy from biomass is produced in a way that minimises undue distortive effects on the biomass raw material market and harmful impacts on biodiversity. To that end-, they shall take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and the cascading principle referred to in the third fourth subparagraph.	
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), first paragraph			
93	As part of the measures referred to in the first subparagraph:		As part of the measures referred to in the first subparagraph:	As part of the measures referred to in the first subparagraph:

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), first paragraph, point (a)			
G	94	(a) Member States shall grant no support for:	(a) Member States shall grant no support for:	
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), first paragraph, point (a)(i)			
G	95	(i) the use of saw logs, veneer logs, stumps and roots to produce energy.	(i) the use of saw logs, veneer logs, stumps and roots to produce energy.	
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), first paragraph, point (a)(ii)			
Y	96	(ii) the production of renewable energy produced from the incineration of waste if the separate collection obligations laid down in Directive 2008/98/EC have not been complied with.	(ii) the production of renewable energy produced from the incineration of waste if the separate collection <u>and waste hierarchy</u> obligations laid down in Directive 2008/98/EC have not been complied with.	(ii) the production of renewable energy produced from the incineration of waste if the separate collection obligations laid down in Directive 2008/98/EC have not been complied with.
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), first paragraph, point (a)(iii)			
Y	97	(iii) practices which are not in line with the delegated act referred to in the third subparagraph.	(iii) practices which are not in line with the delegated <u>implementing</u> act referred to in the third	(iii) practices which are not in line with the delegated act provisions referred to in the third fourth

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

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

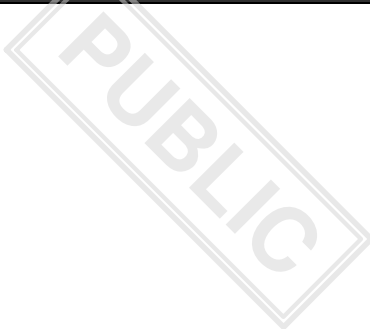
	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			prejudice to supports to electricity only installations that started operation before the entry into force of this directive provided that these installations meet the requirements set in Article 29(11), second subparagraph, and that the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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
R	101a		With a view to ensuring that woody biomass is used according to its highest economic and environmental added value in the following order of priorities: 1) wood-based products, 2) extending their service life, 3) re-use, 4) recycling, 5) bio-energy and 6) disposal, support schemes for bioenergy shall be designed in such a way as to avoid incentivising unsustainable bioenergy pathways and distorting competition with the material sectors.	
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), second paragraph b			
R	101b		Member States may derogate from the cascading principle when the local industry is quantitatively or technically unable to use forest biomass according to a higher economic and environmental added value than energy, for feedstocks coming from :	
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), second paragraph b, point (a)			
R	101c		(i) necessary forest management	

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			Commission shall make public the notifications received, and may issue a public opinion on any of those notifications.	
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), third paragraph			
Y	102 By 2026 the Commission shall present a report on the impact of the Member States' support schemes for biomass, including on biodiversity and possible market distortions, and will assess the possibility for further limitations regarding support schemes to forest biomass.;	By 2026 the Commission shall present a report on the impact of the Member States' support schemes for biomass, including on biodiversity, <u>climate, environment</u> and possible market distortions, and will assess the possibility for further limitations regarding support schemes to forest biomass.;	By 2026 2027 the Commission shall present a report on the impact of the Member States' support schemes for biomass, including on biodiversity and possible market distortions, and will shall assess the possibility for further limitations regarding support schemes to forest biomass.';	
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(c)			
G	103 (c) the following paragraph 4a is inserted:		(c) the following paragraph 4a is inserted:	(c) the following paragraph 4a is inserted: ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)(c), amending provision, first paragraph			
G	104 ,	,	4a. Member States shall establish	,

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable electricity to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable electricity supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable electricity required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.;	4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable power<u>and co-located energy storage projects as well as renewables energy purchase agreements and renewables heating and cooling</u> electricity energy to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, <u>the establishment of energy community initiatives and the development of the necessary energy transport networks, to support</u> to a high level of renewable electricity energy supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable electricity <u>and storage infrastructures</u> required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling	a framework, which may include support schemes and measures facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable electricity to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable electricity supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable electricity required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.';	4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and <u>measures</u> facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable electricity to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, <u>to a high level of renewable electricity supply</u> including those related to permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable electricity supply <u>and the development of the necessary transmission distribution and storage infrastructure, including co-located storage</u>. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable electricity required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin. <u>Member States may include a summary of</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.'; <u>In accordance with the energy efficiency first principle, Member States shall ensure the flexible consumption, trade and storage of renewable electricity in these end-use sectors to help its penetration in a cost-effective way.</u> <u>Member States may include a summary of the policies and measures under the enabling framework and an assessment of their implementation respectively in their integrated national energy and climate plans and progress reports, pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.';</u>		<u>the policies and measures under the enabling framework and an assessment of their implementation respectively in their integrated national energy and climate plans and progress reports, pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.';</u> ITM 1 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (3)				
G 105	(3) Article 7 is amended as follows:		(3) Article 7 is amended as follows:	(3) Article 7 is amended as follows: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
G 105a		<u>(-a) in the first subparagraph of paragraph 1, point (c) is replaced</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>by the following:</u>		
105b		" <u>'(c) final consumption of energy from renewable sources and fuels in the transport sector.</u> ;"		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (3)(a)				
106	(a) in paragraph 1, the second subparagraph is replaced by the following:		(a) in paragraph 1, the second subparagraph is replaced by the following:	(a) in paragraph 1, the second subparagraph is replaced by the following: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (3)(a), amending provision, first paragraph				
107	With regard to the first subparagraph, point (a), (b), or (c), gas and electricity from renewable sources shall be considered only once for the purposes of calculating the share of gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources. Energy produced from renewable fuels of	With regard to the first subparagraph, point (a), (b), or (c), gas and electricity from renewable sources shall be considered only once for the purposes of calculating the share of gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources. Energy produced from renewable fuels of	With regard to the first subparagraph, point (a), (b), or (c), gas and electricity from renewable sources shall be considered only once for the purposes of calculating the share of gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources. Energy produced from renewable fuels of non-biological origin shall be	With regard to the first subparagraph, point (a), (b), or (c), gas and electricity from renewable sources shall be considered only once for the purposes of calculating the share of gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources. <u>Without prejudice to the second</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	non-biological origin shall be accounted in the sector - electricity, heating and cooling or transport - where it is consumed.	non-biological origin shall be accounted in the sector - electricity, heating and cooling or transport - where it is consumed. <u>Where renewable fuels of non-biological origin are consumed in a Member State different from the one where they have been produced, energy generated by the use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin shall be accounted for 80 % of their volume in the country and sector where it is consumed and for 20 % of their volume in the country where it is produced, unless agreed otherwise between Member States concerned. In order to monitor such agreements and to avoid any double counting, the Commission shall be notified of any such agreement, including the exact volumes of the supply and demand, the times of the transfer and the date by which the arrangement will become operational. The Commission shall make available information on the concluded agreements, including their timing, volume, price and any additional conditions.</u>;	accounted in the sector - electricity, heating and cooling or transport - where it is consumed.	<u>subparagraph</u>, energy produced from renewable fuels of non-biological origin shall be accounted in the sector - electricity, heating and cooling or transport - where it is consumed.
Article 1, first paragraph, point (3)(a), amending provision, first paragraph a				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
G 107a			Member States may agree, via a specific cooperation agreement, to account the renewable fuels of non-biological origin consumed in one Member State towards the share of gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources in the Member State where they were produced. In order to monitor that the same renewable fuels of non-biological origin are not accounted in both the Member State where they are produced and in the Member State where they are consumed and to record the amount claimed, the Commission shall be notified of any such agreement, including the amount of RFNBOs to be counted in total and for each Member State and the date on which such agreement will become operational.	<u>Member States may agree, via a specific cooperation agreement, to account all or part of the renewable fuels of non-biological origin consumed in one Member State towards the share of gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources in the Member State where they were produced. In order to monitor that the same renewable fuels of non-biological origin are not accounted in both the Member State where they are produced and in the Member State where they are consumed and to record the amount claimed, the Commission shall be notified of any such agreement, which shall include the amount of RFNBOs to be counted in total and for each Member State and the date on which such agreement will become operational.</u>
G 107b		<u>(aa) in paragraph 1, the following subparagraph is inserted after the second subparagraph:</u>		

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

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (4)			
G	112 (4) Article 9 is amended as follows:		(4) Article 9 is amended as follows:	(4) Article 9 is amended as follows: ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (4)(a)			
G	113 (a) the following paragraph 1a is inserted:		(a) the following paragraph 1a is inserted:	(a) the following paragraph 1a is inserted: ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (4)(a), amending provision, first paragraph			
R	114 ' 1a. By 31 December 2025, each Member State shall agree to establish at least one joint project with one or more other Member States for the production of renewable energy. The Commission shall be notified of such an agreement, including the date on which the project is expected to become operational.	' 1a. By 31 December 2025, '1a. Each Member State shall agree to establish at least one <u>enter into cooperation agreements to establish</u> joint project <u>projects</u> with one or more other Member States for the production of renewable energy, <u>including offshore renewable hybrid assets, as follows:</u>	1a. By 31 December 2025, each Member State shall agree to establish <u>endeavour to agree on establishing</u> at least one joint project with one or more other Member States for the production of renewable energy. The Commission shall be notified of such an agreement, including the date on which the project is expected to become operational.	ITM 1

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Projects financed by national contributions under the Union renewable energy financing mechanism established by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1294¹ shall be deemed to satisfy this obligation for the Member States involved.; 1. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1294 of 15 September 2020 on the Union renewable energy financing mechanism (OJ L 303, 17.9.2020, p. 1).	<u>(a) by 31 December 2025, Member States with an annual electricity consumption of 100 TWh or less shall establish at least two joint projects;</u> <u>(b) by 2030, Member States with an annual electricity consumption of more than 100 TWh shall establish a third joint project.. ;</u> <u>Such joint projects.</u>The Commission shall be notified of such an agreement, including the date on which the project is expected to become operational. not correspond to the projects of common interest already adopted under Regulation (EU) 2022/869^{1a}. The identification of joint projects shall be based on the needs identified in the high-level strategic integrated offshore network development plans for each sea-basin and the Ten Years Network Development Plan but may go beyond those needs and may involve local and regional authorities and private operators. Projects financed by national contributions under the Union renewable energy financing mechanism established by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1294¹ shall be deemed to satisfy this	Projects financed by national contributions under the Union renewable energy financing mechanism established by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1294¹ shall be deemed to satisfy this obligation for the Member States involved.; 1. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1294 of 15 September 2020 on the Union renewable energy financing mechanism (OJ L 303, 17.9.2020, p. 1).	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		obligation <u>taken into account for the purposes of fulfilling the requirements of the first subparagraph</u> for the Member States involved <u>in those projects</u>.[÷] <u>Member States shall work towards a fair distribution of costs and benefits of joint projects. To that end, all the relevant costs and benefits of the joint project shall be taken into account in the relevant cooperation agreement. Member States shall notify the Commission of the cooperation agreements referred to in the first subparagraph, including the date on which the project is expected to become operational.</u> <u>-1a. Regulation (EU) 2022/869 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2022 on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2009, (EU) 2019/942 and (EU) 2019/943 and Directives 2009/73/EC and (EU) 2019/944, and repealing Regulation (EU) No 347/2013 (OJ L 152, 3.6.2022, p. 45).'</u> 1. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1294 of 15 September 2020 on the Union renewable energy financing mechanism (OJ L 303, 17.9.2020, p. 1).		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (4)(b)				

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

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

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

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>and licensing procedures that are applied to plants, including renewable hybrid power plants and associated transmission and distribution networks for the production of electricity, heating or cooling from renewable sources, to the process of transformation of biomass into biofuels, bioliquids, biomass fuels or other energy products, and to renewable fuels of non-biological origin are proportionate and necessary and contribute to the implementation of the energy efficiency first principle.';</u>	PUBLIC	
117d		<u>(-aa) the second subparagraph is amended as follows:</u>		
117e		<u>(i) point (a) is replaced by the following:</u>		
117f		<u>(a) 'all administrative procedures are streamlined, including</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>regional and municipal processes, and expedited at the appropriate administrative level and predictable timeframes are established for the procedures referred to in the first subparagraph;';</u>		
117g		<u>(ii) points (c) and (d) are replaced by the following:</u>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5a), amending provision, point (3)				
117h		<u>(c) 'all administrative charges paid by consumers, planners, architects, builders and equipment and system installers and suppliers are transparent and cost-related; and</u>		<u>(3) - deleted -</u>
117i		<u>(d) simplified and less burdensome authorisation procedures, including a simple-notification procedure and single contact points are established for decentralised devices, and for producing and storing energy</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>from renewable sources.</u> ;	"	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(a)				
118	(a) paragraph 2 is replaced as follows:	(a) paragraph 2 is replaced as follows <u>by the following</u> :	(a) paragraph 2 is replaced as follows:	(a) paragraph 2 is replaced as follows: Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
119	2. Member States shall clearly define any technical specifications which are to be met by renewable energy equipment and systems in order to benefit from support schemes. Where harmonised standards or European standards exist, including technical reference systems established by the European standardisation organisations, such technical specifications shall be expressed in terms of those standards. Precedence shall be given to harmonised standards, the references of which have been published in the Official Journal of the European Union in support of European legislation, in their	2. Member States shall clearly define any technical specifications which are to be met by renewable energy equipment and systems in order to benefit from support schemes <u>and to be eligible under public procurement</u> . Where <u>regulatory or</u> harmonised standards or European standards exist, including technical reference systems established by the European standardisation organisations, such technical specifications shall be expressed in terms of those standards. Precedence shall be given to <u>regulatory and</u> harmonised standards, the references of which have been published in the Official	2. Member States shall clearly define any technical specifications which are to be met by renewable energy equipment and systems in order to benefit from support schemes. Where harmonised standards or European standards exist, including technical reference systems established by the European standardisation organisations, such technical specifications shall be expressed in terms of those standards. Precedence shall be given to harmonised standards, the references of which have been published in the Official Journal of the European Union in support of European legislation, in their absence, other harmonised	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	absence, other harmonised standards and European standards shall be used, in that order. Such technical specifications shall not prescribe where the equipment and systems are to be certified and shall not impede the proper functioning of the internal market;	Journal of the European Union in support of European legislation, <u>including for instance Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 or (EU) 2009/125</u> . In their absence, other harmonised standards and European standards shall be used, in that order. Such technical specifications shall not prescribe where the equipment and systems are to be certified and shall not impede the proper functioning of the internal market ² ;	standards and European standards shall be used, in that order. Such technical specifications shall not prescribe where the equipment and systems are to be certified and shall not impede the proper functioning of the internal market.’;	
119a		<u>(aa) paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:</u>		
119b		" <u>1. ‘3. Member States shall ensure that their competent authorities at national, regional and local level include provisions for the integration and deployment of renewable energy, including for renewables self-consumption and renewable energy communities, and the use of unavoidable waste</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>heat and cold when planning, including early spatial planning, designing, building and renovating urban infrastructure, industrial, commercial or residential areas and energy and transport infrastructure, including electricity, district heating and cooling, natural gas and alternative fuel networks. Member States shall, in particular, encourage local and regional administrative bodies to include heating and cooling from renewable sources in the planning of city infrastructure where appropriate, and to consult the network operators to reflect the impact of energy efficiency and demand response programs as well as specific provisions on renewables self- consumption and renewable energy communities, on the infrastructure development plans of the operators.';</u>		
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(b)			
120	(b) paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7 are deleted:		(b) paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7 are deleted;	
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(c)			

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
121	(c) paragraph 8 is replaced by the following:		(c) paragraph 8 is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (8)				
122	8. Member States shall assess the regulatory and administrative barriers to long-term renewables power purchase agreements, and shall remove unjustified barriers to, and promote the uptake of, such agreements, including by exploring how to reduce the financial risks associated with them, in particular by using credit guarantees. Member States shall ensure that those agreements are not subject to disproportionate or discriminatory procedures or charges, and that any associated guarantees of origin can be transferred to the buyer of the renewable energy under the renewable power purchase agreement.	8. Member States shall assess the regulatory and administrative barriers to long-term renewables <u>energy purchase agreements, including renewables power purchase agreements, renewables heating and cooling purchase agreements and renewables hydrogen purchase agreements, co-located energy storage projects as well as cross-border ones.</u> They and shall remove <u>unjustified barriers at national and cross border level to their development, such as permitting, for example for energy intensive industries and SMEs, as well as other smaller actors and municipalities</u>, and promote the uptake of, such agreements, including by exploring how to reduce the financial risks associated with them, in particular by using credit guarantees. Member States shall ensure that those agreements are not subject to	88a. Member States shall assess the regulatory and administrative barriers to long-term renewables power purchase agreements, and shall remove unjustified barriers to, and promote the uptake of, such agreements, including by exploring how to reduce the financial risks associated with them, in particular by using credit guarantees. Member States shall ensure that those agreements are not subject to disproportionate or discriminatory procedures or charges, and that any associated guarantees of origin can be transferred to the buyer of the renewable energy under the renewable power purchase agreement.	8. Member States shall assess the regulatory and administrative barriers to long-term renewables power<u>energy</u> purchase agreements, and shall remove unjustified barriers to, and promote the uptake of, such agreements, including by exploring how to reduce the financial risks associated with them, in particular by using credit guarantees. Member States shall ensure that those agreements are not subject to disproportionate or discriminatory procedures or charges, and that any associated guarantees of origin can be transferred to the buyer of the renewable energy under the renewable power purchase agreement. Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		disproportionate or discriminatory procedures or <i>any</i> charges <i>or fees</i> , and that any associated guarantees of origin can be transferred to the buyer of the renewable energy under the renewable power <u>renewables energy</u> purchase agreement.		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (8), first paragraph				
123	Member States shall describe their policies and measures promoting the uptake of renewables power purchase agreements in their integrated national energy and climate plans referred to in Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and progress reports submitted pursuant to Article 17 of that Regulation. They shall also provide, in those reports, an indication of the volume of renewable power generation supported by renewables power purchase agreements.;	Member States shall describe their policies and measures promoting the uptake of renewables power energy purchase agreements in their integrated national energy and climate plans referred to in Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and progress reports submitted pursuant to Article 17 of that Regulation. They shall also provide, in those reports, an indication of the volume of renewable power generation supported by <u>the different types of</u> renewables power energy purchase agreements. <u>Member States shall ensure that applicants are allowed to submit all relevant documents in digital form. If an applicant makes use of the digital application option, the entire permitting process</u>	Member States shall describe their policies and measures promoting the uptake of renewables power purchase agreements in their integrated national energy and climate plans referred to in Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and progress reports submitted pursuant to Article 17 of that Regulation. They shall also provide, in those reports, an indication of the volume of renewable power generation supported by renewables power purchase agreements.';	Member States shall describe their policies and measures promoting the uptake of renewables power <u>renewable energy</u> purchase agreements in their integrated national energy and climate plans referred to in Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and progress reports submitted pursuant to Article 17 of that Regulation. They shall also provide, in those reports, an indication of the volume of renewable power generation supported by renewables power <u>renewable energy</u> purchase agreements.'; Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>including the administrative internal processes needs to be carried out digitally. Member States shall further ensure the digitalisation of the public hearings and the participation procedures.</u> ’;		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (8), first paragraph a				
G	123a		Following the assessment of Member States under the first subparagraph, the Commission shall analyse the barriers to long-term power purchase agreements and in particular to the deployment of cross-border renewable power purchase agreements and issue guidance on the removal of these barriers’;	<u>Following the assessment of Member States under the first subparagraph, the Commission shall analyse the barriers to long-term power purchase agreements and in particular to the deployment of cross-border renewable power purchase agreements and issue guidance on the removal of these barriers</u> ’;
				Text Origin: Council Mandate
Y	123b		8b. For the purposes of Article 6(4) and 16(1)(c) of Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild	

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Y	123c		In order to contribute to the achievement of climate neutrality, Member States shall ensure, at least for projects which are recognized as being of public interest, that in the planning and permit-granting process, the construction and operation of energy plants from renewable sources and the related grid infrastructure development is given priority when balancing legal interests in the individual case. Concerning species protection, the preceding sentence shall only apply if and to the extent that appropriate species conservation measures contributing to the maintenance or restoration of the populations of the species at a favourable conservation status are undertaken and sufficient financial resources as well as areas are made available for this purpose.	
Y	123d			

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			8c. Member States shall ensure that in the planning and permit-granting process for the repowering of renewable energy plants, the assessment of impacts derived from such repowering is limited to the potential impacts resulting from the change or extension compared to the original project . Member States may exclude hydropower from this provision.	
Y 123e			8d. By 15 March 2025 and every two years thereafter, as part of their integrated national energy and climate reports pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, Member States, when reporting on the implementation of the measures set out in Article 15 to streamline administrative procedures pursuant to Article 20(b)(5) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, shall also report on their effect on biodiversity. By 31 December 2026, the Commission shall examine the measures taken by Member States. If there is a major impact on biodiversity, the Commission may present, as	Y

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			appropriate, a proposal to revise paragraph 8b.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(d)				
124	(d) the following paragraph 9 is added:		(d) the following paragraph 9 is added:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (9)				
125	9. By one year after the entry into force of this amending Directive, the Commission shall review, and where appropriate, propose modifications to, the rules on administrative procedures set out in Articles 15, 16 and 17 and their application, and may take additional measures to support Member States in their implementation.;	9. By <u>.../one year after the entry into force of this amending Directive</u>, the Commission shall review, and where appropriate, propose modifications to, <u>revise guidelines to Member States on permitting practices to accelerate and repowered projects. Those guidelines shall include recommendations on how to implement and apply</u> the rules on administrative procedures set out in Articles 15, 16 and 17 and together <u>with</u> their application <u>to renewable heating, cooling and power and renewable cogeneration and a set of key performance indicators (KPIs) to enable a transparent assessment</u>	9. By one year after the entry into force of this amending Directive, the Commission shall review, and where appropriate, propose modifications to, the rules on administrative procedures set out in Articles 15 (1) and (3), 16 and 17 and their application, and may take consider additional measures to support Member States in their implementation.’;	9. By one year after the entry into force of this amending Directive, the Commission shall review, and where appropriate, propose modifications to, the rules on administrative procedures set out in <u>consider if additional measures are needed to support Member States in the implementation of</u> Articles 15, 16 and 17 and their application, and may take additional measures to support Member States in their implementation.; <u>(1) and (3), 16 and 17, including by means of developing indicative key performance indicators’</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>and monitoring of both progress and effectiveness.</u> <u>To that end, the Commission shall carry out appropriate consultations, including with relevant stakeholders. Such guidance shall also include information on digital and human resources of permitting authorities, effective single contact points, spatial planning, military and civil aviation constraints, court proceedings and civil resolution and mediation cases as well as adjustment and retrofitting of laws on mining, geological works as well as ensuring adequate technical capacity to perform those tasks. Member States shall present an assessment of their permitting process and the measures for improvement to be taken in line with the guidelines in the updated integrated national energy and climate plan referred to in Article 14(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/199 in accordance with the procedure and timeline laid down in that Article.</u> <u>The Commission shall assess the corrective measures in the plans and scoring of each Member state in the key performance indicators.</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u><i>The assessment shall be made publicly available.</i></u> <u><i>In the case of a lack of progress, the Commission and may take additional measures to support Member States in their implementation <u>assisting them in reforming and streamlining their permitting procedures</u>.</i></u>	PUBLIC	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6)				
126	(6) the following Article is inserted:		(6) the following Article 15a is inserted:	ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, first paragraph				
127	Article 15a		Article 15a	Article 15a ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, second paragraph				
128	Mainstreaming renewable energy in buildings		Mainstreaming renewable energy in buildings	Mainstreaming renewable energy in buildings ITM2

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
129	1. In order to promote the production and use of renewable energy in the building sector, Member States shall set an indicative target for the share of renewables in final energy consumption in their buildings sector in 2030 that is consistent with an indicative target of at least a 49 % share of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector in the Union's final consumption of energy in 2030. The national target shall be expressed in terms of share of national final energy consumption and calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in Article 7. Member States shall include their target in the updated integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 as well as information on how they plan to achieve it.	1. In order to promote the production and use of renewable energy and waste heat and cold in the building sector, Member States shall set an indicative target for the share of renewables produced on site or nearby including from the grid in final energy consumption in their buildings sector in 2030 that is consistent with an indicative target of at least a 49 % share of energy from renewable sources and unavoidable waste heat and cold in the buildings sector in the Union's final consumption of energy in 2030. Member States that do not explicitly price carbon in the building sector through a tax or emissions trading scheme or Member States that temporarily opt out of the new European emissions trading scheme for buildings and transport shall set a higher indicative share of renewable energy sources. The national indicative target shall be expressed in terms of share of	1. In order to promote the production and use of renewable energy in the building sector, Member States shall set define an indicative target for the national share of renewables renewable energy in final energy consumption in their buildings sector in 2030 that is consistent with an indicative target of at least a [49 % share of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector in- the Union's final consumption of energy in 2030. The national target shall be expressed in terms of share of national level final energy consumption and calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in Article 7 energy in buildings in 2030. Member States shall include their target share in the updated integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Article referred to in Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 as well as information	1. In order to promote the production and use of renewable energy in the building sector, Member States shall set define an indicative target for the share of renewables national share of renewable energy produced on site or nearby and from the grid in final energy consumption in their buildings sector in 2030 that is consistent with an indicative target of at least a 49 % share of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector in the Union's final consumption of energy in 2030. The national target shall be expressed in terms of share of national level final energy consumption and calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in Article 7 energy in buildings in 2030. Member States shall include their target share in the updated integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Article referred to in Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 as well as

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		national final energy consumption and calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in Article 7, <u>which may include in the calculation of the share of final consumption the electricity from renewable sources comprising self-consumption, energy communities, the share of renewable energy in the electricity mix and the unavoidable waste heat and cold.</u> Member States shall include their target in the updated integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 as well as information on how they plan to achieve it. <u>Member States may count waste heat and cold towards the target referred to in the first subparagraph, up to a limit of 20 %. If they decide to do so, the target shall increase by half of the waste heat and cold percentage used to an upper limit of 54 %.</u>	on how they plan to achieve it.	information on how they plan to achieve it. ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1a)				
G 129a			1a. Member States may count waste heat and cold towards the target referred to in the first subparagraph, up to a limit of	<u>1a. Member States may count waste heat and cold towards the target referred to in the first subparagraph, up to a limit of</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			20%. If they decide to do so, the target shall increase by half of the waste heat and cold percentage used.	<u>20%. If they decide to do so, the target shall increase by half of the waste heat and cold percentage used.</u> ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
130	2. Member States shall introduce measures in their building regulations and codes and, where applicable, in their support schemes, to increase the share of electricity and heating and cooling from renewable sources in the building stock, including national measures relating to substantial increases in renewables self-consumption, renewable energy communities and local energy storage, in combination with energy efficiency improvements relating to cogeneration and passive, nearly zero-energy and zero-energy buildings.	2. Member States shall introduce measures in their building regulations and codes and, where applicable, in their support schemes, to increase the share of electricity and heating and cooling from renewable sources <u>both produced on site or nearby including from the grid</u> in the building stock, including national measures relating to substantial increases in renewables self-consumption, renewable energy communities, <u>local renewable energy sharing</u> and local energy storage, <u>smart and bidirectional charging, other flexibility services such as demand response, and</u> in combination with energy efficiency improvements relating to <u>high-efficiency</u> cogeneration and passive, nearly zero-energy and zero-energy buildings, <u>taking into account innovative technologies</u> .	2. Member States shall introduce appropriate measures in their building national regulations and building codes and, where applicable, in their support schemes, to increase the share of electricity and heating and cooling from renewable sources in the building stock, including . This may include national measures relating to substantial increases in renewables self-consumption, renewable energy communities and local energy storage, in combination with energy efficiency improvements relating to cogeneration and major renovations which increase the number of passive, nearly zero-energy and zero-energy zero energy buildings and buildings that go beyond minimum energy performance requirements according to article 5(1) of	2. <u>1.</u> Member States shall introduce <u>appropriate</u> measures in their building <u>national</u> regulations and <u>building</u> codes and, where applicable, in their support schemes, to increase the share of electricity and heating and cooling from renewable sources <u>both produced on site or nearby including and from the grid</u> in the building stock, including . <u>This may include</u> national measures relating to substantial increases in renewables self-consumption, renewable energy communities and , local energy storage, <u>smart and bidirectional charging, other flexibility services such as demand response, and</u> in combination with energy efficiency improvements relating to cogeneration and passive, major renovations which increase the number of <u>nearly zero-energy and zero-energy</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			Directive 2010/31/EU.	buildings <u>zeroenergy buildings and buildings that go beyond minimum energy performance requirements according to [article 5(1) of Directive 2010/31/EU].</u> ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), first paragraph				
131	To achieve the indicative share of renewables set out in paragraph 1, Member States shall, in their building regulations and codes and, where applicable, in their support schemes or by other means with equivalent effect, require the use of minimum levels of energy from renewable sources in buildings, in line with the provisions of Directive 2010/31/EU. Member States shall allow those minimum levels to be fulfilled, among others, through efficient district heating and cooling.	To achieve the indicative share of renewables <u>renewable energy sources</u> set out in paragraph 1, Member States shall, in their building regulations and codes and, where applicable, in their support schemes or by other means with equivalent effect, require the use of minimum levels of energy from renewable sources <u>both produced on-site or nearby, including from the grid, in new in buildings and in those subject to major renovation</u> , in line with the provisions of Directive 2010/31/EU <u>and where that is economically, technically and functionally feasible</u> . Member States shall allow those minimum levels to be fulfilled, among others, through efficient district heating and cooling.	To achieve the indicative share of renewables set out in paragraph 1, Member States shall, in their building <u>national</u> regulations and building codes and, where applicable, in their support schemes or by other means with equivalent effect, require the use of minimum levels of energy from renewable sources in new buildings and in existing buildings that are subject to major renovation or a renewal of the heating system , in line with the provisions of Directive 2010/31/EU. Member States shall allow those minimum levels to be fulfilled, among others, through efficient district heating and cooling.	To achieve the indicative share of renewables set out in paragraph 1, Member States shall, in their building <u>national</u> regulations and <u>building</u> codes and, where applicable, in their support schemes or by other means with equivalent effect, require the use of minimum levels of energy from renewable sources <u>both produced on-site or nearby and from the grid, in new in buildings and in existing buildings that are subject to major renovation or a renewal of the heating system</u> , in line with the provisions of- <u>[Directive 2010/31/EU] and where that is economically, technically and functionally feasible</u> . Member States shall allow those minimum levels to be fulfilled, among others, through efficient district heating and cooling.

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), second paragraph				
132	For existing buildings, the first subparagraph shall apply to the armed forces only to the extent that its application does not cause any conflict with the nature and primary aim of the activities of the armed forces and with the exception of material used exclusively for military purposes.		For existing buildings, the first subparagraph shall apply to the armed forces only to the extent that its application does not cause any conflict with the nature and primary aim of the activities of the armed forces and with the exception of material used exclusively for military purposes.	For existing buildings, the first subparagraph shall apply to the armed forces only to the extent that its application does not cause any conflict with the nature and primary aim of the activities of the armed forces and with the exception of material used exclusively for military purposes. ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)				
133	3. Member States shall ensure that public buildings at national, regional and local level, fulfil an exemplary role as regards the share of renewable energy used, in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of Directive 2010/31/EU and Article 5 of Directive 2012/27/EU. Member States may, among others, allow that obligation to be fulfilled by providing for the roofs of public or mixed private-public buildings to be used by third	3. Member States shall ensure that public buildings at national, regional and local level, fulfil an exemplary role as regards the share of renewable energy used, in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of Directive 2010/31/EU and Article 5 of Directive 2012/27/EU. Member States may, among others, allow that obligation to be fulfilled by providing for the roofs <u>or other compatible surfaces and sub-surfaces</u> of public or	3. Member States shall ensure that public buildings at national, regional and local level, fulfil an exemplary role as regards the share of renewable energy used, in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of Directive 2010/31/EU and Article 5 of Directive 2012/27/EU. Member States may, among others, allow that obligation to be fulfilled by providing for the roofs of public or mixed private-public buildings to be used by third	3. Member States shall ensure that public buildings at national, regional and local level, fulfil an exemplary role as regards the share of renewable energy used, in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of Directive 2010/31/EU and Article 5 of Directive 2012/27/EU. Member States may, among others, allow that obligation to be fulfilled by providing for the roofs of public or mixed private-public buildings to be used by third

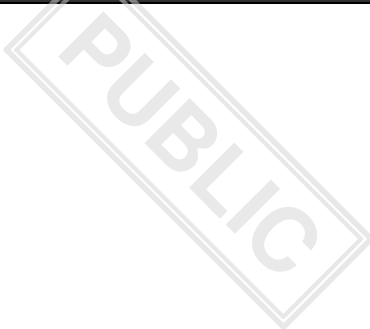
	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	parties for installations that produce energy from renewable sources.	mixed private-public buildings to be used by third parties for installations that produce energy from renewable sources. <u>Member States shall promote cooperation between local authorities and renewable energy communities in the building sector, particularly through the use of public procurement. Such support shall be indicated in Member States' National Building Renovation Plans under Article 3 of Directive ... [EPBD].</u>	parties for installations that produce energy from renewable sources.	parties for installations that produce energy from renewable sources. <u>Where deemed relevant, Member States may promote cooperation between local authorities and renewable energy communities in the building sector, particularly through the use of public procurement.</u> ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)				
134	4. In order to achieve the indicative share of renewable energy set out in paragraph 1, Member States shall promote the use of renewable heating and cooling systems and equipment. To that end, Member States shall use all appropriate measures, tools and incentives, including, among others, energy labels developed under Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ , energy performance certificates pursuant to Directive 2010/31/EU, or other appropriate certificates or standards developed	4. In order to achieve the indicative share of renewable energy set out in paragraph 1, Member States shall promote the use of renewable heating and cooling systems and equipment <u>including innovative technologies for the given local context, such as smart and renewable-based electrified heating and cooling systems and equipment, complemented, where applicable, with smart management of all decentralised energy resources in buildings, through Building Energy Management Systems</u>	4. In order to achieve the indicative share of renewable energy set out in paragraph 1, Member States shall promote the use of renewable heating and cooling systems and equipment. To that end, Member States shall use all appropriate measures, tools and incentives, including, among others, energy labels developed under Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ , energy performance certificates pursuant to Directive 2010/31/EU, or other appropriate certificates or standards developed	4. In order to achieve the indicative share of renewable energy set out in paragraph 1, Member States shall promote the use of renewable heating and cooling systems and equipment <u>and may promote innovative technologies, such as smart and renewable-based electrified heating and cooling systems and equipment, complemented, where applicable, with smart management of energy consumption in buildings.</u> To that end, Member States shall use all appropriate measures, tools and

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	at national or Union level, and shall ensure the provision of adequate information and advice on renewable, highly energy efficient alternatives as well as on financial instruments and incentives available to promote an increased replacement rate of old heating systems and an increased switch to solutions based on renewable energy.; 1. Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU (OJ L 198, 28.7.2017, p. 1).	<u>capable of interacting with the energy grid</u>. To that end, Member States shall use all appropriate measures, tools and incentives, including, among others, energy labels developed under Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, energy performance certificates pursuant to Directive 2010/31/EU, or other appropriate certificates or standards developed at national or Union level, and shall ensure the provision of adequate information and advice, <u>including through one-stop shops</u>, on renewable, highly energy efficient alternatives as well as on financial instruments and incentives available to promote an increased replacement rate of old heating <u>and cooling</u> systems and an increased switch to solutions based on renewable energy.²; 1. Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU (OJ L 198, 28.7.2017, p. 1).	at national or Union level, and shall ensure the provision of adequate information and advice on renewable, highly energy efficient alternatives as well as on financial instruments and incentives available to promote an increased replacement rate of old heating systems and an increased switch to solutions based on renewable energy.²; 1. Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU (OJ L 198, 28.7.2017, p. 1).	incentives, including, among others, energy labels developed under Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, energy performance certificates pursuant to Directive 2010/31/EU, or other appropriate certificates or standards developed at national or Union level, and shall ensure the provision of adequate information and advice on renewable, highly energy efficient alternatives as well as on financial instruments and incentives available to promote an increased replacement rate of old heating systems and an increased switch to solutions based on renewable energy.²; 1. Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU (OJ L 198, 28.7.2017, p. 1). ITM2
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (7)			
G	135			G

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(7) in Article 18, paragraphs 3 and 4 are replaced by the following:	(7) in Article 18, paragraphs 3 and 4 are replaced by the following <u>is amended as follows:</u>	(7) in Article 18, paragraphs 3 and 4 are replaced by the following:	ITM 1
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)			
136	3. Member States shall ensure that certification schemes are available for installers and designers of all forms of renewable heating and cooling systems in buildings, industry and agriculture, and for installers of solar photovoltaic systems. Those schemes may take into account existing schemes and structures as appropriate, and shall be based on the criteria laid down in Annex IV. Each Member State shall recognise the certification awarded by other Member States in accordance with those criteria.	3. <u>3.</u> Member States shall ensure that certification schemes <u>or equivalent national qualification schemes</u> are available for installers and designers of all forms of renewable heating and cooling systems in buildings, industry and agriculture, and for installers of solar photovoltaic systems <u>other renewable energy technologies, storage and demand-response technologies, including charging stations</u>. Those schemes may take into account existing schemes and structures as appropriate, and shall be based on the criteria laid down in Annex IV. Each Member State shall recognise <u>verify the recognition of</u> the certification awarded by other Member States in accordance with those criteria. <u>By 31 December 2023 and every three years thereafter, Member States shall assess the gap between available and needed trained and qualified installations</u>	3. Member States shall ensure that certification schemes or equivalent qualification schemes are available for installers and designers of all forms of renewable heating and cooling systems in buildings, industry and agriculture, and for installers of solar photovoltaic systems. Those schemes may take into account existing schemes and structures as appropriate, and shall be based on the criteria laid down in Annex IV. Each Member State shall recognise the certification awarded by other Member States in accordance with those criteria.	3. Member States shall ensure that <u>their</u> certification schemes <u>or equivalent qualification schemes</u> are available for installers and designers of all forms of renewable heating and cooling systems in buildings, industry and agriculture, and <u>for installers of solar photovoltaic systems, including energy storage, and for recharging points enabling demand response</u>. -Those schemes may take into account existing schemes and structures as appropriate, and shall be based on the criteria laid down in Annex IV. Each Member State shall recognise the certification awarded by other Member States in accordance with those criteria. ITM 1 Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>professionals, and, where appropriate, provide recommendations to remove any gaps. Those assessments and any recommendations shall be made publicly available.</u>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), first paragraph				
137	Member States shall ensure that trained and qualified installers of renewable heating and cooling systems are available in sufficient numbers for the relevant technologies to service the growth of renewable heating and cooling required to contribute to the annual increase in the share of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector as set out in Article 23.	Member States shall <u>establish conditions, including through upskilling and reskilling strategies, to ensure that trained and qualified installers of renewable heating and cooling systems are available in sufficient numbers for the relevant technologies a sufficient number of trained and qualified installers referred to in paragraph 3 is available</u> to service the growth of renewable heating and cooling required to contribute to the annual increase in the share of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector as set out in Article 23 <u>and to the targets for renewable energy in buildings set out in Article 15a, in the industry sector set out in Article 22a and in the transport sector set out in Article 25, and to contribute to reaching the overall target set out in Article</u>	Member States shall ensure set up the framework ensuring that trained and qualified installers of renewable heating and cooling systems are available in sufficient numbers for the relevant technologies to service the growth of renewable heating and cooling required to contribute to the annual increase in the share of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector as set out in Article 23.	Member States shall <u>set up a framework to ensure that a sufficient number of</u> trained and qualified installers of renewable heating and cooling systems are available in sufficient numbers for the relevant technologies <u>the technologies referred to in paragraph 3</u> to service the growth of renewable heating and cooling <u>energy</u> required to contribute to the annual increase in the share of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector <u>as achieve the different targets</u> set out in Article 23 <u>this Directive</u> . ITM 1 Text Origin: EP Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>3.</u>		
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), second paragraph			
138	To achieve such sufficient numbers of installers and designers, Member States shall ensure that sufficient training programmes leading to qualification or certification covering renewable heating and cooling technologies, and their latest innovative solutions, are made available. Member States shall put in place measures to promote participation in such programmes, in particular by small and medium-sized enterprises and the self-employed. Member States may put in place voluntary agreements with the relevant technology providers and vendors to train sufficient numbers of installers, which may be based on estimates of sales, in the latest innovative solutions and technologies available on the market.	To achieve such a sufficient numbers<u>number</u> of installers and designers, Member States shall, <u>provided that they are compatible with national qualification and certification schemes</u>, ensure that sufficient training programmes leading to qualification or certification covering renewable heating and cooling technologies, and their latest innovative solutions, are made available. Member States shall put in place measures to promote participation in such programmes, in particular by small and medium-sized enterprises and the self-employed, <u>as well as ensuring gender balance and targeting in particular underrepresented minorities. If compatible with already existing training and qualification schemes</u>, Member States may put in place voluntary agreements with the relevant technology providers and vendors to train sufficient numbers of installers, which may be based on estimates of sales, in the latest	To achieve such sufficient numbers of installers and designers, Member States shall ensure that sufficient training programmes leading to qualification or certification covering renewable heating and cooling technologies, and their latest innovative solutions, are made available. Member States shall put in place measures to promote participation in such programmes, in particular by small and medium-sized enterprises and the self-employed. Member States may put in place voluntary agreements with the relevant technology providers and vendors to train sufficient numbers of installers, which may be based on estimates of sales, in the latest innovative solutions and technologies available on the market.	To achieve such <u>a</u> sufficient numbers<u>number</u> of installers and designers, Member States, shall ensure that sufficient training programmes leading to qualification or certification covering renewable heating and cooling technologies, and their latest innovative solutions, are made available <u>provided that they are compatible with their qualification and certification schemes</u>. Member States shall put in place measures to promote participation in such programmes, in particular by small and medium-sized enterprises and the self-employed. Member States may put in place voluntary agreements with the relevant technology providers and vendors to train sufficient numbers of installers, which may be based on estimates of sales, in the latest innovative solutions and technologies available on the market. <u>If Member States identify a substantial gap between available</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		innovative solutions and technologies available on the market. <u>Member States shall describe their policies and measures promoting effective, high quality and inclusive training, re-skilling and upskilling of workers in the field of renewable energies in their integrated national energy and climate plans referred to in Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and progress reports submitted pursuant to Article 17 of that Regulation.</u>		<u>and necessary number of trained and qualified installations professionals, they shall take measures to address that gap.</u> ITM 1 Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)			
139	4. Member States shall make information on the certification schemes referred to in paragraph 3 available to the public. Member States shall ensure that the list of installers who are qualified or certified in accordance with paragraph 3 is regularly updated and made available to the public.;	4. Member States shall make information on the certification schemes <u>or equivalent national qualification schemes</u> referred to in paragraph 3 available to the public. Member States shall ensure that the <u>also make available to the public, in a transparent and easily accessible manner, a regularly updated</u> list of installers who are qualified or certified in accordance with paragraph 3 is regularly updated and made available to the public.;	4. Member States shall make information on the certification schemes or equivalent qualification schemes referred to in paragraph 3 available to the public. Member States shall ensure that the list of installers who are qualified or certified in accordance with paragraph 3 is regularly updated and made available to the public.;	4. Member States shall make information on the certification schemes <u>or equivalent qualification schemes</u> referred to in paragraph 3 available to the public. Member States shall ensure that the <u>also make available to the public, in a transparent and easily accessible manner, a regularly updated</u> list of installers who are qualified or certified in accordance with paragraph 3 is regularly updated and made available to the public.;

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				ITM 1 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4a)				
139a		<u>(b) the following paragraph is added:</u>		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4a), point (a)				
139b		<u>(6a) 'Any measures taken under this Article shall be without prejudice to measures taken under Directives (EU) .../... [Energy Efficiency Directive] and (EU) .../... [EPBD].';</u>		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)				
140	(8) Article 19 is amended as follows:		(8) Article 19 is amended as follows:	(8) Article 19 is amended as follows: ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(-a)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
140a		<u>(-a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:</u>		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(-a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
140b		" <u>1. 'For the purposes of demonstrating to final customers the origin of energy from renewable sources in an energy supplier's energy mix and in the energy supplied to consumers under contracts marketed with reference to the consumption of energy from renewable sources, Member States shall ensure that the origin of energy from renewable sources can be guaranteed as such within the meaning of this Directive, in accordance with objective, transparent and non-discriminatory criteria.'</u> "		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)				
141	(a) paragraph 2 is amended as follows:		(a) paragraph 2 is amended as follows:	(a) paragraph 2 is amended as follows: ITM 1

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(i)				
142	(i) the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:		(i) the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:	ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(i), amending provision, first paragraph				
143	‘ To that end, Member States shall ensure that a guarantee of origin is issued in response to a request from a producer of energy from renewable sources. Member States may arrange for guarantees of origin to be issued for energy from non-renewable sources. Issuance of guarantees of origin may be made subject to a minimum capacity limit. A guarantee of origin shall be of the standard size of 1 MWh. No more than one guarantee of origin shall be issued in respect of each unit of energy produced.; ’	‘ <u>To that end, Member States shall ensure that a guarantee of origin is issued in response to a request from a producer of energy from renewable sources. Member States may arrange for shall provide for a uniform system of guarantees of origin to be issued for energy from non-renewable sources renewable hydrogen. Member States may decide, for the purposes of accounting for the market value of the guarantee of origin, not to issue such a guarantee of origin to a producer that receives financial</u> ’	To that end, Member States shall ensure that a guarantee of origin is issued in response to a request from a producer of energy from renewable sources, unless Member States decide, for the purposes of accounting for the market value of the guarantee of origin, not to issue such a guarantee of origin to a producer that receives financial support from a support scheme. Member States may arrange for guarantees of origin to be issued for energy from non-renewable sources. Issuance of guarantees of origin may be made subject to a minimum	‘ To that end, Member States shall ensure that a guarantee of origin is issued in response to a request from a producer of energy from renewable sources <u>including gaseous renewable fuels of non-biological origin such as hydrogen, unless Member States decide, for the purposes of accounting for the market value of the guarantee of origin, not to issue such a guarantee of origin to a producer that receives financial support from a support scheme.</u> Member States may arrange for guarantees of origin to be issued ’

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>support from a support scheme.</u> <u>The Commission shall introduce supplemental information for guarantees of origin, while avoiding double counting.</u> - Issuance of guarantees of origin may be made subject to a minimum capacity limit. A guarantee of origin shall be <u>1 MWh with the possibility to issue fractions of it. They shall be duly standardized through the European</u> of the standard size of 1 MWh. <u>CEN-EN16325 and issued upon a request from a producer of energy, provided that this does not lead to double counting. Simplified registration processes and reduced registration fees shall be introduced for small installations of less than 50 kW and for energy communities. Guarantees of origin may be issued for several small installations pooled together.</u> No more than one guarantee of origin shall be issued in respect of each unit of energy produced <u>and the same unit of energy is taken into account only once.</u>;	capacity limit. A guarantee of origin shall be of the standard size of 1 MWh. No more than one guarantee of origin shall be issued in respect of each unit of energy produced.;	for energy from non-renewable sources. Issuance of guarantees of origin may be made subject to a minimum capacity limit. A guarantee of origin shall be of the standard size of 1 MWh. <u>Where appropriate, such standard size may be divided to a fraction size, provided that the fraction is a multiple of 1 Wh.</u> No more than one guarantee of origin shall be issued in respect of each unit of energy produced.÷ ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(i), amending provision, first paragraph a				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
143a		<u>(ia) the second subparagraph is deleted;</u>		<u>(ia) new third subparagraph is added;</u> ITM 5
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ia)				
143b		<u>(ia) the second subparagraph is deleted;</u>		<u>(ia) Simplified registration processes and reduced registration fees shall be introduced for small installations of less than 50 kW and for renewable energy communities.</u> ITM 1 ITM 5
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ia)(1)				
143c		<u>(ib) in the fourth subparagraph, point (c) is replaced by the following;</u>		<u>(1) in the fourth subparagraph, point (c) is replaced by the following;</u> ITM 1 ITM 5
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ia)(1), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
143d		<u>c. where the guarantees of origin are not issued directly to the</u>		<u>c. where the guarantees of origin are not issued directly to the</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>producer but to a supplier or consumer who buys the energy either in a competitive setting or in a long-term renewables power purchase agreement.</u> ;		<u>producer but to a supplier or consumer who buys the energy either in a competitive setting or in a long-term renewables power purchase agreement.</u>
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ii)			
144	(ii) the fifth subparagraph is deleted;		deleted	ITM 1 ITM 5
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ii)(1)			
144a		<u>(aa) paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:</u>		<u>(aa) paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:</u> ITM 1 ITM 5 Text Origin: EP Mandate
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ii)(1), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)			
144b		<u>3. For the purposes of paragraph 1, guarantees of origin shall be valid for transactions for 12 months after the production of the relevant energy unit. Member</u>		<u>3. For the purposes of paragraph 1, guarantees of origin shall be valid for transactions for 12 months after the production of the relevant energy unit. Member</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>States shall ensure that all guarantees of origin that have not been cancelled expire at the latest 18 months after the production of the energy unit. Member States shall include expired guarantees of origin in the calculation of their residual energy mix.</u>; "		<u>States shall ensure that all guarantees of origin that have not been cancelled expire at the latest 18 months after the production of the energy unit. Member States shall include expired guarantees of origin in the calculation of their residual energy mix.</u> " ITM 1 ITM 5
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ii)(2)				
G	144c	<u>(ab) paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:</u>		ITM 1 ITM 5
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ii)(2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
G	144d	" <u>4. For the purposes of disclosure referred to in paragraphs 8 and 13, Member States shall ensure that energy companies cancel guarantees of origin at the latest six months after the end of the validity of the guarantee of origin. Furthermore, by ... [one year after the entry into force of this amending Directive], Member States shall ensure that the data on their residual mix is published</u>		" <u>4. For the purposes of disclosure referred to in paragraphs 8 and 13, Member States shall ensure that energy companies cancel guarantees of origin at the latest six months after the end of the validity of the guarantee of origin. Furthermore, by ... [transposition deadline of this amending Directive], Member States shall ensure that the data on their residual mix is published on an</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>on an annual basis.</u> ;	"	<u>annual basis.</u> ITM 1 ITM 5
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ii)(3)				
144e		<u>(ac) the first subparagraph of paragraph 7 is amended as follows</u>		<u>(ac) the first subparagraph of paragraph 7 is amended as follows</u> ITM 1 ITM 5 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ii)(3), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
144f		" <u>(i) point (a) is replaced by the following:</u>		" <u>(i) point (a) is replaced by the following:</u> ITM 1 ITM 5 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ii)(3), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
144g		<u>(a) the energy source from which the energy was produced and the start and end dates as close to real time as possible, with the objective to arrive at intervals of no more</u>		<u>(a) the energy source from which the energy was produced and the start and end dates of production, which may be specified:</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>than one hour of production;';</u>		<u>(i) in case of renewable gas, including gaseous renewable fuels of non-biological origin, and renewable heating and cooling, at an hourly or subhourly interval;</u> <u>(ii) for renewable electricity, in accordance with the imbalance settlement period as defined in point (15) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2019/943.'</u> ITM 1 ITM 5
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ii)(3), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)			
G	144h	<u>(ii) point (c) is replaced by the following:</u>		ITM 1 ITM 5 Text Origin: EP Mandate
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ii)(3), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)			
G	144i	<u>(c) the identity, location, bidding zone for electricity, type and capacity of the installation where the energy was produced;';</u>		ITM 1 ITM 5
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ii)(3), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5)			
G	144j			

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>(iii) the following points are added:</u>		ITM 1 ITM 5
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(a)(ii)(3), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6)				
144k		<u>6. '(g) greenhouse gas emissions over the life cycle of the guaranteed energy in accordance with the standard ISO 14067:2018;</u> <u>(h) refined time granularity;</u> <u>(i) locational matching.';</u>		ITM 1 ITM 5
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(b)				
145	(b) in paragraph 8, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:	(b) in paragraph 8, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:	deleted	(b) in paragraph 8, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following: ITM 1 ITM 5 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(b), amending provision, first paragraph				
146	Where an electricity supplier is required to demonstrate the share or quantity of energy from renewable sources in its energy	Where an electricity supplier is required to demonstrate the share or quantity <u>origin</u> of energy from renewable sources in its energy	deleted	Where an electricity supplier is required to demonstrate the share or quantity of energy from renewable sources in its energy

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	mix for the purposes of Article 3(9), point (a) of Directive 2009/72/EC, it shall do so by using guarantees of origin except as regards the share of its energy mix corresponding to non-tracked commercial offers, if any, for which the supplier may use the residual mix.;	mix for the purposes of Article 3(9), point (a) of Directive 2009/72/EC, it shall do so by using guarantees of origin except as regards the share of its energy mix corresponding to non-tracked commercial offers, if any, for which the supplier may use the residual mix. <u>Where a gas supplier is required to demonstrate the origin of energy from renewable sources in its energy mix for the purposes of Annex I, section 5 of Directive (EU) .../... [on common rules for the internal markets in renewable and natural gases and in hydrogen as proposed by COM(2021)0803], it shall do so by using guarantees of origin except as regards the share of its energy mix corresponding to non- tracked commercial offers, if any, for which the supplier may use the residual mix.</u> <u>Where Member States have arranged to have guarantees of origin for other types of energy, suppliers shall use for disclosure the same type of guarantees of origin as the energy supplied.</u> <u>Furthermore, when the customer consumes gas from a hydrogen or natural gas network, Member</u>	PUBLIC	mix for the purposes of Article 3(9), point (a) of <u>Article 3(9) of</u> Directive 2009/72/EC, it shall do so by using guarantees of origin except-; <u>(a) as regards the share of its energy mix corresponding to non-tracked commercial offers, if any, for which the supplier may use the residual mix; or</u> <u>(b) where a Member State decides not to issue guarantees of origin to a producer that receives financial support from a support scheme.;</u> <u>Where gases are supplied from a hydrogen or natural gas network, including gaseous renewable fuels of non-biological origin or biomethane, the supplier is required to demonstrate to final consumers the share or quantity of energy from renewable sources in its energy mix for the purposes of Annex I, section 5 of [proposal for a Directive on common rules for the internal markets in renewable and natural gases and in hydrogen COM(2021)0803].</u> <u>The supplier shall do so by using guarantees of origin except:</u> <u>a) as regards the share of its energy mix corresponding to non-tracked commercial offers, if any,</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>States may ensure that the guarantees of origin cancelled correspond to the relevant network characteristics. Likewise, guarantees of origin created pursuant to Article 14(10) of Directive 2012/27/EU may be used to substantiate any requirement to demonstrate the quantity of electricity produced from high-efficiency cogeneration. For the purposes of paragraph 2 of this Article, where electricity is generated from high-efficiency cogeneration using renewable sources, only one guarantee of origin specifying both characteristics may be issued.</u>;	PUBLIC	<u>for which the supplier may use the residual mix.</u> <u>b) where a Member State decides not to issue guarantees of origin to a producer that receives financial support from a support scheme.</u> <u>When a customer consumes gases from a hydrogen or natural gas network, including gaseous renewable fuels of non-biological origin or biomethane, as demonstrated in the commercial offer by the supplier, Member States shall ensure that the guarantees of origin that are cancelled correspond to the relevant network characteristics.</u> <u>Where Member States have arranged to have guarantees of origin for other types of energy, suppliers shall use for disclosure the same type of guarantees of origin as the energy supplied. Likewise, guarantees of origin created pursuant to Article 14(10) of Directive 2012/27/EU may be used to substantiate any requirement to demonstrate the quantity of electricity produced from high-efficiency cogeneration. For the purposes of</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				<u>paragraph 2 of this Article, where electricity is generated from high-efficiency cogeneration using renewable sources, only one guarantee of origin specifying both characteristics may be issued.</u> ITM 1 ITM 5
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(b), amending provision, first paragraph a				
G 146a		<u>(ba) paragraph 9 is replaced by the following:</u>		ITM 1 ITM 5
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(b), amending provision, first paragraph b				
G 146b		<u>(9) Member States shall recognise guarantees of origin issued by other Member States in accordance with this Directive exclusively as evidence of the elements referred to in paragraph 1 and points (a) to (i) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 7. A Member State may refuse to recognise a guarantee of origin only where it has well-founded doubts about its accuracy, reliability or veracity. The Member State shall notify the Commission of such a refusal and</u>		ITM 1 ITM 5

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>its justification.</u> ’;		
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(b), amending provision, first paragraph c			
G	146c	<u>(bb) paragraph 11 is replaced by the following:</u>		ITM 1 ITM 5
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(b), amending provision, first paragraph d			
G	146d	<u>11. Member States shall not recognise guarantees of origin issued by a third country except where the Union has concluded an agreement with that third country on mutual recognition of guarantees of origin issued in the Union and compatible guarantees of origin systems established in that third country, and only where there is direct import or export of energy. The Commission shall issue guidelines clarifying the Union requirements for recognizing guarantees of origin issued by a third country, including the underlying governance arrangements associated, to the purpose of streamlining and accelerating the achievement of such agreements with third countries.</u> <u>By ... [one year after the</u>		ITM 1 ITM 5

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall issue guidance on relevant safeguards for cross-border transfers.';</u>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(b), amending provision, first paragraph e				
146e		<u>(bc) paragraph 13 is replaced by the following:</u>		<u>(bc) paragraph 13 is replaced by the following:</u> ITM 1 ITM 5 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(b), amending provision, first paragraph f				
146f		<u>13. The Commission shall adopt a report by 30 June 2025 assessing options to establish a Union-wide green label with a view to promoting the use of renewable energy coming from new installations. Suppliers shall use the information contained in guarantees of origin to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of such a label.';</u>		<u>13. By 31 December 2025 the Commission shall adopt a report assessing options to establish a Union-wide green label with a view to promoting the use of renewable energy coming from new installations. Suppliers shall use the information contained in guarantees of origin to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of such a label.</u> ITM 1 ITM 5 Text Origin: EP Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(b), amending provision, first paragraph g			
146g		<u>(bd) the following paragraph is added:</u>		<u>(bd) the following paragraph is added:</u> ITM 1 ITM 5 Text Origin: EP Mandate
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (8)(b), amending provision, first paragraph h			
146h		<u>13a. The Commission shall monitor the functioning of the guarantees of origin system and assess by 30 June 2025 the balance of supply-demand of guarantees of origin in the market and in the case of imbalances identify relevant factors affecting supply and demand and propose measures rectifying any potential structural imbalances with a view to support markets in focusing on new renewable installations.’;</u>		<u>13a. The Commission shall monitor the functioning of the guarantees of origin system and assess by 30 June 2025 the balance of supply-demand of guarantees of origin in the market and in the case of imbalances identify relevant factors affecting supply and demand.</u> ITM 1 ITM 5
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (9)			
147	(9) in Article 20, paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:		(9) in Article 20, paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:	(9) in Article 20, paragraph 3 is replaced by the following: ITM2

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (9), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)				
148	3. Subject to their assessment included in the integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the necessity to build new infrastructure for district heating and cooling from renewable sources in order to achieve the Union target set in Article 3(1) of this Directive, Member States shall, where relevant, take the necessary steps with a view to developing efficient district heating and cooling infrastructure to promote heating and cooling from renewable energy sources, including solar energy, ambient energy, geothermal energy, biomass, biogas, bioliquids and waste heat and cold, in combination with thermal energy storage.;	3. <u>3.</u> Subject to their assessment included in the integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the necessity to build new <u>or modernize existing</u> infrastructure for district heating and cooling from renewable sources in order to achieve the Union target set in Article 3(1) of this Directive, Member States shall, <u>in accordance with the energy efficiency first principle,</u> where relevant, take the necessary steps with a view to developing efficient district heating and cooling infrastructure to promote heating and cooling from renewable energy sources, <u>in combination with thermal</u> including solar energy <u>storage,</u> <u>demand response systems and power to heat installations.</u> <u>3a. In accordance with relevant electricity market law, Member States shall, where relevant, take</u>	3. Subject to their assessment included in the integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the necessity to build new infrastructure for district heating and cooling from renewable sources in order to achieve the Union target set in Article 3(1) of this Directive, Member States shall, where relevant, take the necessary steps with a view to developing efficient district heating and cooling infrastructure to promote heating and cooling from renewable energy sources, including solar energy, ambient energy, geothermal energy, biomass, biogas, bioliquids and waste heat and cold, in combination with thermal energy storage.;	3. Subject to their assessment included in the integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the necessity to build new infrastructure for district heating and cooling from renewable sources in order to achieve the Union target set in Article 3(1) of this Directive, Member States shall, where relevant, take the necessary steps with a view to developing efficient district heating and cooling infrastructure to promote heating and cooling from renewable energy sources, including such as solar <u>thermal</u> energy, <u>solar photovoltaic energy,</u> <u>renewable electricity driven heat pumps using</u> ambient energy <u>and</u> <u>geothermal energy, other</u> - geothermal energy <u>technologies,</u> biomass, biogas, bioliquids and waste heat and cold, in combination with thermal energy storage -, demand response systems

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>the necessary actions to integrate intermittent renewable electricity in the grid while ensuring grid stability and security of supply;</u> ambient energy, geothermal energy, biomass, biogas, bioliquids and waste heat and cold, in combination with thermal energy storage.		<u>and power to heat installations, where possible</u> ; ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (10)				
149	(10) the following Article 20a is inserted:		(10) the following Article 20a is inserted:	(10) the following Article 20a is inserted: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (10), amending provision, first paragraph				
150	Article 20a		Article 20a	Article 20a ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (10), amending provision, second paragraph				
151	Facilitating system integration of		Facilitating system integration of	Facilitating system integration of

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>transmission system operators and distribution system operators shall not be liable for forecasting, estimation or calculation errors due to external circumstances. Member States shall incentivise upgrades of smart grids to better monitor grid balance and make available real time information. If technically available, distribution system operators should also make available anonymized and aggregated data on the demand response potential and the renewable electricity generated by self-consumers and renewable energy communities and injected to the grid.</u> <u>1 a. The information and data referred to in paragraph 1</u> shall be made available digitally in a manner that ensures <u>interoperability based on harmonized data formats and standardized data sets so that</u> it can be used <u>in a non-discriminatory manner</u> by electricity market participants, aggregators, consumers and end-users, and that it can be read by electronic communication devices such as smart metering systems, electric vehicle recharging points, heating and cooling systems and	energy management systems.	<u>Directive 2019/944. Member States shall incentivise upgrades of smart grids to better monitor grid balance and make available real time information. If technically available, distribution system operators shall also make available anonymized and aggregated data on the demand response potential and the renewable electricity generated by self-consumers and renewable energy communities and injected to the grid.</u> <u>1a. The information and data referred to in paragraph 1</u> shall be made available digitally in a manner that ensures <u>interoperability based on harmonized data formats and standardized data sets so that</u> it can be used <u>in a non-discriminatory manner</u> by electricity market participants, aggregators, consumers and end-users, and that it can be read by electronic communication devices such as smart metering systems, electric vehicle recharging points, heating and cooling systems and building energy management systems.

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (10), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), first paragraph			
154	Member States shall ensure that vehicle manufacturers make available, in real-time, in-vehicle data related to the battery state of health, battery state of charge, battery power setpoint, battery capacity, as well as the location of electric vehicles to electric vehicle owners and users, as well as to third parties acting on the owners' and users' behalf, such as electricity market participants and electromobility service providers, under non-discriminatory terms and at no cost, in addition to further requirements in the type approval and market surveillance regulation.	<u>By ... [6 months from the entry into force of this amending Directive],</u> Member States shall ensure that<u>adopt measures requiring</u> vehicle manufacturers <u>to</u> make available, in real-time, in-vehicle data related to the battery state of health, battery state of charge, battery power setpoint, and battery capacity, as well as the location of electric vehicles to electric vehicle owners and users, as well as to third parties acting on the owners' and users' behalf <u>with explicit consent</u>, such as electricity market participants and electromobility service providers, under non-discriminatory terms and at no cost<u>free of charge to the owners or users of the batteries and the entities acting on their behalf</u>, in addition to further requirements in the type approval and market surveillance regulation <u>and in full compliance with the relevant provisions in regulation (EU) 2016/679. In accordance with the Battery Regulation, data shall be shared as 'read-only', thus preventing third parties from modifying the parameters of the data.</u>	Member States shall ensure that vehicle manufacturers make available, in real-time, in-vehicle data related to the battery state of health, battery state of charge, battery power setpoint<u>set point</u>, battery capacity, as well as the location of electric vehicles to electric vehicle owners and users, as well as to third parties acting on the owners' and users' behalf, such as electricity market participants and electromobility service providers, under non-discriminatory terms and at no cost, in addition to further requirements in the type approval and market surveillance regulation.	Member States shall ensure<u>adopt measures to require</u> that vehicle manufacturers make available, in real-time, in-vehicle<u>in vehicle</u> data related to the battery state of health, battery state of charge, battery power setpoint<u>set point</u>, battery capacity, <u>and</u> as well as <u>where appropriate</u> the location of electric vehicles, <u>to</u> electric vehicle owners and users, as well as to third parties acting on the owners' and users' behalf, such as electricity market participants and electromobility service providers, under non-discriminatory terms and at no cost, in <u>compliance with data protection rules, and in</u> addition to further requirements in the type approval and market surveillance regulation. ITM 1

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

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

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>information on the terms of the agreement, including their personal data protection, and its implications for the consumers, including the remuneration for the flexibility.’;</u>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (11)				
157	(11) the following Article 22a is inserted:		(11) the following Article 22a is inserted:	(11) the following Article 22a is inserted: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (11), amending provision, first paragraph				
158	Article 22a		Article 22a	Article 22a Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (11), amending provision, second paragraph				
159	Mainstreaming renewable energy in industry		Mainstreaming renewable energy in industry	Mainstreaming renewable energy in industry Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (11), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
160	1. Member States shall endeavour to increase the share of renewable sources in the amount of energy sources used for final energy and non-energy purposes in the industry sector by an indicative average minimum annual increase of 1.1 percentage points by 2030.	1. Member States shall endeavour to increase the share of renewable sources in the amount of energy sources used for final energy and non-energy purposes in the industry sector by an indicative average minimum annual increase of 1.1 1.9 percentage points by 2030. <u>That increase shall be calculated as an average for the three-year periods, i.e. 2024 to 2027 and 2027 to 2030.</u>	1. Member States shall endeavour to increase the share of renewable sources in the amount of energy sources used for final energy and non-energy purposes in the industry sector by an indicative increase of at least 1.1 percentage points as an annual average minimum annual increase of 1.1 percentage points by calculated for the periods 2021 to 2025 and 2026 to 2030.	1. Member States shall endeavour to increase the share of renewable sources in the amount of energy sources used for final energy and non-energy purposes in the industry sector by an indicative average minimum annual increase of 1.1 at least 1.6 percentage points by as an annual average calculated for the periods 2021 to 2025 and 2026 to 2030. Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (11), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), first paragraph -a				
160a			Member States may count waste heat and cold towards the average annual increases referred to in the first subparagraph, up to a limit of 0.4 percentage points, provided the waste heat and cold is supplied from efficient district heating and cooling, excluding networks which supply heat to one building only or where all thermal energy is solely consumed on-site and where the thermal energy is not sold. If they decide to do so, the average annual increase shall increase by	<u>Member States may count waste heat and cold towards the average annual increases referred to in the first subparagraph, up to a limit of 0.4 percentage points, provided the waste heat and cold is supplied from efficient district heating and cooling, excluding networks which supply heat to one building only or where all thermal energy is solely consumed on-site and where the thermal energy is not sold. If they decide to do so, the average annual increase shall increase by half of the waste heat and cold percentage points used.</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			half of the waste heat and cold percentage points used.	Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (11), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), first paragraph				
161	Member States shall include the measures planned and taken to achieve such indicative increase in their integrated national energy and climate plans and progress reports submitted pursuant to Articles 3, 14 and 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.	Member States shall include the <u>policies and</u> measures planned and taken to achieve such indicative increase in their integrated national energy and climate plans and progress reports submitted pursuant to Articles 3, 14 and 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. <u>Such measures shall include the renewable-based electrification of industrial processes when considered as a cost-effective option. When adopting measures to increase the share of renewable energy in industry, Member States shall comply with the energy efficiency first principle.</u>	Member States shall include the measures planned and taken to achieve such indicative increase in their integrated national energy and climate plans and progress reports submitted pursuant to Articles 3, 14 and 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.	Member States shall include the <u>policies and</u> measures planned and taken to achieve such indicative increase in their integrated national energy and climate plans and progress reports submitted pursuant to Articles 3, 14 and 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (11), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), first paragraph a				
161a		<u>Member States shall establish a regulatory framework which may include support measures for industry in accordance with in Article 3(4a) and promote the uptake of renewable sources and renewable hydrogen consumed by</u>		<u>When considered a cost-effective option, those policies and measures shall promote the renewable-based electrification of industrial processes. Those policies and measures shall endeavour to create conducive</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>industry, taking effectiveness and international competitiveness fully into account, as necessary pre-conditions for the uptake of renewable energy consumption in industry. In particular, that framework should tackle regulatory, administrative and economic barriers in line with Article 3(4a) and Article 15(8).</u>		<u>market condition for the availability of economically viable and technically feasible renewable energy alternatives to replace fossil fuels used for industrial heating with the aim of reducing the use of fossil fuels used for heating in which the temperature is below 200 degrees Celsius. When adopting those policies and measures, Member States shall take into account the energy efficiency first principle, effectiveness and international competitiveness and should tackle regulatory, administrative and economic barriers.</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (11), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), second paragraph				
162	Member States shall ensure that the contribution of renewable fuels of non-biological origin used for final energy and non-energy purposes shall be 50 % of the hydrogen used for final energy and non-energy purposes in industry by 2030. For the calculation of that percentage, the following rules shall apply:	Member States shall ensure that the contribution of renewable fuels of non-biological origin used for final energy and non-energy purposes shall be 50 % of the hydrogen used for final energy and non-energy purposes in industry by 2030. <u>Member States shall ensure that by 2035, the contribution of renewable fuels of non-biological origin used for final energy and non-energy purposes is at least 70 % of the hydrogen used for final</u>	Member States shall ensure that the contribution of renewable fuels of non-biological origin used for final energy and non-energy purposes shall be 50 35 % of the hydrogen used for final energy and non-energy purposes in industry by 2030– and 50 % by 2035 . For the calculation of that percentage, the following rules shall apply:	Member States shall ensure that the contribution of renewable fuels of non-biological origin used for final energy and non-energy purposes shall be 50 % <u>at least [42 %]</u> of the hydrogen used for final energy and non-energy purposes in industry by 2030, <u>and [60%] by 2035</u> . For the calculation of that percentage, the following rules shall apply:

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>energy and non-energy purposes in industry. The Commission shall analyse the availability of fuels of non-biological origin in 2026 and every year thereafter.</u> For the calculation of that <u>the</u> percentage, the following rules shall apply:		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (11), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), second paragraph, point (a)				
163	(a) For the calculation of the denominator, the energy content of hydrogen for final energy and non-energy purposes shall be taken into account, excluding hydrogen used as intermediate products for the production of conventional transport fuels.	(a) For the calculation of the denominator, the energy content of hydrogen for final energy and non-energy purposes shall be taken into account, excluding hydrogen used as intermediate products for the production of conventional transport fuels <u>and hydrogen produced as a by-product or derived from by-products in industrial installations;</u>	(a) For the calculation of the denominator, the energy content of hydrogen for final energy and non-energy purposes shall be taken into account, excluding hydrogen used as intermediate products for the production of conventional transport fuels and biofuels and hydrogen that is produced by decarbonizing industrial residual gases and is used to replace the specific gases from which it is produced.	(a) For the calculation of the denominator, the energy content of hydrogen for final energy and non-energy purposes shall be taken into account, excluding: <u>(i) hydrogen used as intermediate products for the production of conventional transport fuels and biofuels;</u> <u>(ii) hydrogen that is produced by decarbonizing industrial residual gases and is used to replace the specific gases from which it is produced.</u> <u>(iii) hydrogen produced as a by-product or derived from by-products in industrial installations;</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (11), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), second paragraph, point (b)				
164	(b) For the calculation of the	(b) For the calculation of the	(b) For the calculation of the	(b) For the calculation of the

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	numerator, the energy content of the renewable fuels of non-biological origin consumed in the industry sector for final energy and non-energy purposes shall be taken into account, excluding renewable fuels of non-biological origin used as intermediate products for the production of conventional transport fuels.	numerator, the energy content of the renewable fuels of non-biological origin consumed in the industry sector for final energy and non-energy purposes shall be taken into account, excluding renewable fuels of non-biological origin used as intermediate products for the production of conventional transport fuels.	numerator, the energy content of the renewable fuels of non-biological origin consumed in the industry sector for final energy and non-energy purposes shall be taken into account, excluding renewable fuels of non-biological origin used as intermediate products for the production of conventional transport fuels and biofuels .	numerator, the energy content of the renewable fuels of non-biological origin consumed in the industry sector for final energy and non-energy purposes shall be taken into account, excluding renewable fuels of non-biological origin used as intermediate products for the production of conventional transport fuels <u>and biofuels</u> . Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (11), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), second paragraph, point (c)				
165	(c) For the calculation of the numerator and the denominator, the values regarding the energy content of fuels set out in Annex III shall be used.		(c) For the calculation of the numerator and the denominator, the values regarding the energy content of fuels set out in Annex III shall be used.	(c) For the calculation of the numerator and the denominator, the values regarding the energy content of fuels set out in Annex III shall be used. Text Origin: Commission Proposal
165a		<u>(ca) By 31 January 2026, following the establishment of the rules referred to in paragraph 1, the Commission shall assess whether, in view of regulatory, technical and scientific development, it is appropriate and</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>justified to adapt the RFNBOs sub-target of 2030, and, where appropriate, shall amend this article for that purpose, accompanied by an impact assessment.</u>		
G	165b	<u>(cb) To promote the use of renewable energy solutions for low and medium-temperature industrial heat, Member States shall endeavour to increase the availability of economically viable and technically feasible renewable alternatives to fossil-fuel based energy use for industrial heat applications with the aim of ending the use of fossil-fuel based for applications requiring maximum heating temperatures up to 200 degrees Celsius by 2027 at the latest.</u>		
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (11), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)			
Y	166	2. Member States <u>By ... [one year after the entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission</u> shall ensure that industrial products that are	2. Member States shall ensure that industrial products that are labelled or claimed to be produced with renewable energy and renewable fuels of non-biological origin shall	2. Member States shall ensure that <u>promote voluntary labeling schemes for</u> industrial products that are labelled or claimed to be produced with renewable energy

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	indicate the percentage of renewable energy used or renewable fuels of non-biological origin used in the raw material acquisition and pre-processing, manufacturing and distribution stage, calculated on the basis of the methodologies laid down in Recommendation 2013/179/EU¹ or, alternatively, ISO 14067:2018.; 1. 2013/179/EU: Commission Recommendation of 9 April 2013 on the use of common methods to measure and communicate the life cycle environmental performance of products and organisations, OJ L 124, 4.5.2013, p. 1–210	labelled or claimed to be produced with renewable energy and renewable fuels of non-biological origin shall indicate the percentage of renewable <u>develop a global hydrogen import strategy to promote a European hydrogen market. This strategy shall complement initiatives to promote domestic hydrogen production within the Union, supporting the implementation of this Directive and the achievement of the targets set out therein, while having due regard to security of supply and the Union's strategic autonomy in energy. The measures included in the strategy shall aim to promote a level playing-field, based on equivalent rules or standards in third countries in terms of environmental protection, sustainability and mitigating climate change. The strategy shall include indicative milestones and measures for imports. Member States shall take appropriate measures to implement the strategy in their integrated national energy and climate plans and progress reports submitted pursuant to Articles 3, 14 and 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. Furthermore, the strategy shall</u>	indicate the percentage of renewable energy used or renewable fuels of non-biological origin used in the raw material acquisition and pre-processing, manufacturing and distribution stage, calculated on the basis of the methodologies laid down in Recommendation 2013/179/EU¹ or, alternatively, ISO 14067:2018.; 1. 2013/179/EU: Commission Recommendation of 9 April 2013 on the use of common methods to measure and communicate the life cycle environmental performance of products and organisations, OJ L 124, 4.5.2013, p. 1–210	and renewable fuels of non-biological origin. <u>Such voluntary labelling schemes</u> shall indicate the percentage of renewable energy used or renewable fuels of non-biological origin used in the raw material acquisition and pre-processing, manufacturing and distribution stage, calculated on the basis of the methodologies laid down in Recommendationn <u>2013/179/EU¹ n 2013/179/EU27</u> or, alternatively, ISO 14067:2018.²; 1. 2013/179/EU: Commission Recommendation of 9 April 2013 on the use of common methods to measure and communicate the life cycle environmental performance of products and organisations, OJ L 124, 4.5.2013, p. 1–210

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>also take into account the need to develop access to energy for local people</u> used or renewable fuels of non-biological origin used in the raw material acquisition and pre-processing, manufacturing and distribution stage, calculated on the basis of the methodologies laid down in Recommendation 2013/179/EU[†] or, alternatively, ISO 14067:2018.²; †. 2013/179/EU: Commission Recommendation of 9 April 2013 on the use of common methods to measure and communicate the life cycle environmental performance of products and organisations, OJ L 124, 4.5.2013, p. 1–210		
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (11), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2a)			
G 166a				<u>2a. Member States shall report the amount of renewable fuels of non-biological origin that they expect to import and export in their integrated national energy and climate plans and progress reports submitted pursuant to Articles 3, 14 and 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. On the basis of that reporting, the Commission shall, develop a</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				<u>Union strategy for imported and domestic hydrogen with the aim of promoting a European hydrogen market and domestic hydrogen production within the Union, supporting the implementation of this Directive and the achievement of the targets set out therein, while having due regard to security of supply and the Union's strategic autonomy in energy and level playing field on the global hydrogen market. Member States shall indicate in their integrated national energy and climate plans and progress reports on how they intend contributing to this strategy.</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)				
167	(12) Article 23 is amended as follows:		(12) Article 23 is amended as follows:	(12) Article 23 is amended as follows: ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(a)				
168	(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the		(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the	(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	following:		following:	following: ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
169	1. In order to promote the use of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector, each Member State shall, increase the share of renewable energy in that sector by at least 1.1 percentage points as an annual average calculated for the periods 2021 to 2025 and 2026 to 2030, starting from the share of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector in 2020, expressed in terms of national share of gross final energy consumption and calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in Article 7.	1. In order to promote the use of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector, each Member State shall, increase the share of renewable energy in that sector by at least 1.1 <u>an indicative 2.3</u> percentage points as an annual average calculated for the periods 2021 to 2025 and 2026 to 2030, starting from the share of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector in 2020, expressed in terms of national share of gross final energy consumption and calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in Article 7.	1. In order to promote the use of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector, each Member State shall, increase the share of renewable energy in that sector by at least 1.1 0.8 percentage points as an annual average calculated for the periods 2021 to 2025 period 2021 to 2025 and by at least 1.1 percentage points as an annual average calculated for the period 2026 to 2030, starting from the share of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector in 2020, expressed in terms of national share of gross final energy consumption and calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in Article 7.	1. In order to promote the use of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector, each Member State shall, increase the share of renewable energy in that sector by at least 1.1 <u>0.8</u> percentage points as an annual average calculated for the periods <u>period</u> 2021 to 2025 and <u>by at least 1.1 percentage points as an annual average calculated for the period</u> 2026 to 2030, starting from the share of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector in 2020, expressed in terms of national share of gross final energy consumption and calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in Article 7. ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), first paragraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
170	That increase shall be of 1.5 percentage points for Member States where waste heat and cold is used. In that case, Member States may count waste heat and cold up to 40 % of the average annual increase.	That increase shall be of 1.5 <u>2.8</u> percentage points for Member States where waste heat and cold is used. In that case, Member States may count waste heat and cold up to 40 % of the average annual increase.	<i>deleted</i>	ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), first paragraph a				
170a			Member States may count waste heat and cold towards the average annual increases referred to in the first subparagraph, up to a limit of 0.4 percentage points. If they decide to do so, the average annual increase shall increase by half of the waste heat and cold percentage points used to an upper limit of 1.0 percentage points for the period 2021-2025 and of 1.3 percentage points for the period 2026-2030.	<u>Member States may count waste heat and cold towards the average annual increases referred to in the first subparagraph, up to a limit of 0.4 percentage points. If they decide to do so, the average annual increase shall increase by half of the waste heat and cold percentage points used to an upper limit of 1.0 percentage points for the period 2021-2025 and of 1.3 percentage points for the period 2026-2030.</u> ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), second paragraph				
171	In addition to the minimum 1.1	In addition to the minimum 1.1	Member States shall inform the	<u>Member States shall inform the</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	percentage points annual increase referred to in the first subparagraph, each Member State shall endeavour to increase the share of renewable energy in their heating and cooling sector by the amount set out in Annex 1a.;	percentage points annual increase referred to in the first subparagraph, each Member State shall endeavour to increase the share of renewable energy in their heating and cooling sector by the amount set out in Annex 1a.;	Commission about their intention to count waste heat and cold and the estimated amount in their integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In addition to the minimum 1.1 percentage points annual increase increases referred to in the first subparagraph, each Member State shall endeavour to increase the share of renewable energy in their heating and cooling sector by the additional indicative percentage points amount set out in Annex 1a.;	<u>Commission about their intention to count waste heat and cold and the estimated amount in their integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.</u> In addition to the minimum 1.1 percentage points annual increase increases referred to in the first subparagraph, each Member State shall endeavour to increase the share of renewable energy in their heating and cooling sector by the amount additional indicative percentage points set out in Annex 1a.;
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), second paragraph a			
171a			Member States may count renewable electricity used for heating and cooling by means of heat pumps in the annual average increase set out in the first subparagraph, up to a limit of 0.4 percentage points. If they decide to do so, the average annual increase shall increase by half of the renewable electricity used for heating and cooling by means of heat pumps percentage	<u>Member States may count renewable electricity used for heating and cooling towards the annual average increase set out in the first subparagraph, up to a limit of 0.4 percentage points, provided that the efficiency of the heat and cold generator unit is higher than 100 %. If they decide to do so, the average annual increase shall increase by half of that renewable electricity expressed in percentage</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			points used to an upper limit of 1.0 percentage points for the period 2021-2025 and of 1.3 percentage points for the period 2026-2030.	<u>points to an upper limit of 1.0 percentage points for the period 2021-2025 and of 1.3 percentage points for the period 2026-2030.</u> ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), second paragraph b				
171b			Member States shall inform the Commission about their intention to count renewable electricity used in heating and cooling by means of heat pumps towards the annual increase set out in first subparagraph. Member States shall include the estimated electricity and heat pump capacities in their integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. Member States shall include the amount of renewable electricity used in heating and cooling by means of heat pumps in their integrated national energy and climate progress reports pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.	<u>Member States shall inform the Commission about their intention to count renewable electricity used in heating and cooling from heat and cold generators the efficiency of which is higher than 100% towards the annual increase set out in first subparagraph.</u> <u>Member States shall include the estimated renewable electricity capacities of heat and cold generator units the efficiency of which is higher than 100% in their integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.</u> <u>Member States shall include the amount of renewable electricity used in heating and cooling from heat and cold generator units the efficiency of which is higher than 100% in their integrated national energy and climate progress</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				<u>reports pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.</u> ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(aa)				
G 171c			(aa) the following paragraph 1aa is inserted:	<u>(aa) the following paragraph 1aa is inserted:</u> ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(aa)(1)				
G 171d			1aa. For the calculation of the share of renewable electricity used in heating and cooling for the purposes of paragraph 1 of this Article, Member States shall use the average share of renewable electricity supplied in their territory in the two previous years'.	<u>(1) For the calculation of the share of renewable electricity used in heating and cooling for the purposes of paragraph 1 of this Article, Member States shall use the average share of renewable electricity supplied in their territory in the two previous years'.</u> ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(b)				
G 172				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(b) the following paragraph 1a is inserted:		(b) the following paragraph 1a is inserted:	(b) the following paragraph 1a is inserted: ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(b), amending provision, first paragraph				
173	1a. Member States shall carry out an assessment of their potential of energy from renewable sources and of the use of waste heat and cold in the heating and cooling sector including, where appropriate, an analysis of areas suitable for their deployment at low ecological risk and of the potential for small-scale household projects. The assessment shall set out milestones and measures to increase renewables in heating and cooling and, where appropriate, the use of waste heat and cold through district heating and cooling with a view of establishing a long-term national strategy to decarbonise heating and cooling. The assessment shall be part of the integrated national energy and climate plans referred to in Articles 3 and 14 of	1a. <u>In order to give the Commission a full account of the considerable differences in the level of industrial heat demand across the Union,</u> Member States shall carry out an assessment of their potential of energy from renewable sources and of the use of waste heat and cold in the heating and cooling sector including <u>a cost-benefit analysis covering all the positive externalities,</u> where appropriate, an analysis of areas suitable for their deployment at low ecological risk and of the potential for small-scale household projects. <u>SMEs, industrial symbioses and of commercial buildings and outline any infrastructure requirements with the participation of local and regional authorities.</u> The	1a. Member States shall carry out an assessment of their potential of energy from renewable sources and of the use of waste heat and cold in the heating and cooling sector including, where appropriate, an analysis of areas suitable for their deployment at low ecological risk and of the potential for small-scale household projects. The assessment shall set out milestones and measures to increase renewables in heating and cooling and, where appropriate, the use of waste heat and cold through district heating and cooling with a view of establishing a long-term national strategy to decarbonise heating and cooling. The assessment shall be part of the integrated national energy and climate plans referred to in Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, and	1a. Member States shall carry out an assessment of their potential of energy from renewable sources and of the use of waste heat and cold in the heating and cooling sector including, where appropriate, an analysis of areas suitable for their deployment at low ecological risk and of the potential for small-scale household projects. The assessment shall <u>consider the available and economically feasible technologies for industrial and domestic uses in order to</u> set out milestones and measures to in-increase <u>renewables</u> <u>increase the use of renewable energy sources</u> in heating and cooling and, where appropriate, the use of waste heat and cold through district heating and cooling with a view of establishing a long-term national

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, and shall accompany the comprehensive heating and cooling assessment required by Article 14(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU.;	assessment shall <u>consider the available and economically feasible technologies for industrial and domestic uses in order to</u> set out milestones and measures to in increase renewables <u>the use of renewable energy sources</u> in heating and cooling and, where appropriate, the use of waste heat and cold through district heating and cooling <u>and small-scale households and SMEs</u> with a view of establishing a long-term national strategy to decarbonise <u>reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution originating from</u> heating and cooling. <u>Such strategy shall take into account the different level of heat quality (high, medium, low temperature) specific to various processes and uses.</u> The assessment shall be <u>in accordance with the energy efficiency first principle and</u> part of the integrated national energy and climate plans referred to in Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, and shall accompany the comprehensive heating and cooling assessment required by Article 14(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU.;	shall accompany the comprehensive heating and cooling assessment required by Article 14(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU.;	strategy to decarbonise <u>reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution originating from</u> heating and cooling. The assessment shall be <u>in accordance with the energy efficiency first principle and</u> part of the integrated national energy and climate plans referred to in Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, and shall accompany the comprehensive heating and cooling assessment required by Article 14(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU.; ITM2

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(ca)			
G 174c		<u>(ca) in paragraph 2, the following subparagraph is added:</u>		<u>(ca) in paragraph 2, the following subparagraph is added:</u> ITM2 Text Origin: EP Mandate
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(cb)			
G 174d		<u>(cb) 'Member States shall in particular provide information to the owners or tenants of buildings and SMEs on cost-effective measures, and financial instruments, to improve the use of renewable energy in the heating and cooling systems. Member States shall provide the information through accessible and transparent advisory tools based in one-stop shops.'</u>		<u>(cb) 'Member States shall in particular provide information to the owners or tenants of buildings and SMEs on cost-effective measures, and financial instruments, to improve the use of renewable energy in the heating and cooling systems. Member States shall provide the information through accessible and transparent advisory tools.'</u> ITM2
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(d)			
G 175	(d) paragraph 4 is replaced by the		(d) paragraph 4 is replaced by the	(d) paragraph 4 is replaced by the

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	following:		following:	following: ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)				
176	‘ 4. To achieve the average annual increase referred to in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, Member States may implement one or more of the following measures:	‘ 4. To achieve the average annual increase referred to in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, Member States may <u>shall</u> implement one or more <u>at least three</u> of the following measures:	4. To achieve the average annual increase referred to in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, Member States may implement one or more of the following measures:	‘ 4. To achieve the average annual increase referred to in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, Member States may <u>shall endeavour to</u> implement one or more <u>at least two</u> of the following measures: ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), point (a)				
177	(a) physical incorporation of renewable energy or waste heat and cold in the energy sources and fuels supplied for heating and cooling;		(a) physical incorporation of renewable energy or waste heat and cold in the energy sources and fuels supplied for heating and cooling;	(a) physical incorporation of renewable energy or waste heat and cold in the energy sources and fuels supplied for heating and cooling; ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), point (b)				

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

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

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>to the installation of renewable heating and cooling equipment and the development of energy networks supplying renewable energy for heating and cooling in buildings and industry;</u>	PUBLIC	<u>to the installation of renewable heating and cooling equipment and the development of energy networks supplying renewable energy for heating and cooling in buildings and industry;</u> ITM2
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), point (ia)			
G 185a		<u>(ia) promotion of the production of biogas and its injection into the gas grid, instead of its use for electricity production;</u>		<u>(ia) promotion of the production of biogas and its injection into the gas grid, instead of its use for electricity production;</u> ITM2
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), point (ib)			
G 185b		<u>(ib) measures promoting the integration of thermal energy storage technologies in heating and cooling systems;</u>		<u>(ib) measures promoting the integration of thermal energy storage technologies in heating and cooling systems;</u> ITM2 Text Origin: EP Mandate
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), point (ic)			
G 185c				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<i><u>(ic) promotion of consumer-owned renewable based district heating and cooling networks, in particular by renewable energy communities, including through regulatory measures, financing arrangements and support.</u></i>		<i><u>(ic) promotion of renewable based district heating and cooling networks, in particular by renewable energy communities, including through regulatory measures, financing arrangements and support.</u></i> ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (12)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), first paragraph				
186	When adopting and implementing those measures, Member States shall ensure their accessibility to all consumers, in particular those in low-income or vulnerable households, who would not otherwise possess sufficient up-front capital to benefit.;	When adopting and implementing those measures, Member States shall ensure their accessibility to all consumers <i><u>including those who are tenants</u></i> , in particular those in low-income or vulnerable households, <i><u>and shall require a significant share of measures to be implemented as a priority in households living in a condition of energy poverty as defined in Directive ...[the Energy efficiency Directive recast] and in social housing.</u></i> who would not otherwise possess sufficient up-front capital to benefit.;	When adopting and implementing those measures, Member States shall ensure their accessibility to all consumers, in particular those in low-income or vulnerable households, who would not otherwise possess sufficient up-front capital to benefit.’;	When adopting and implementing those measures, Member States shall ensure their accessibility to all consumers, in particular those in low-income or vulnerable households, who would not otherwise possess sufficient up-front capital to benefit.’; ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)				
187				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(13) Article 24 is amended as follows:		(13) Article 24 is amended as follows:	(13) Article 24 is amended as follows: ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(a)				
188	(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:		(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:	(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following: ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
189	1. Member States shall ensure that information on the energy performance and the share of renewable energy in their district heating and cooling systems is provided to final consumers in an easily accessible manner, such as on bills or on the suppliers' websites and on request. The information on the renewable energy share shall be expressed at least as a percentage of gross final	1. <u>Member States shall support the renovation of existing and the development of highly efficient 4th and 5th generation renewable district heating and cooling networks fuelled exclusively by renewable energy sources and unavoidable waste heat or cold, following a positive economic and environmental cost-benefit analysis undertaken in partnership with local authorities</u>	1. –Member States shall ensure that information on the energy performance and the share of renewable energy in their district heating and cooling systems is provided to final consumers in an easily accessible manner, such as on bills or on the suppliers' websites and on request. The information on the renewable energy share shall be expressed at least as a percentage of gross final energy consumption of heating and	1. Member States shall ensure that information on the energy performance and the share of renewable energy in their district heating and cooling systems is provided to final consumers in an easily accessible manner, such as on bills or on the suppliers' websites and on request. The information on the renewable energy share shall be expressed at least as a percentage of gross final

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	consumption of heating and cooling assigned to the customers of a given district heating and cooling system, including information on how much energy was used to deliver one unit of heating to the customer or end-user.;	<u>involved.</u> Member States shall ensure that information on the energy performance, <u>the greenhouse gas emissions</u> and the share of renewable energy in their district heating and cooling systems is provided to final consumers in an easily accessible manner, such as on bills or on the suppliers' websites and on request. The information on the renewable energy share shall be expressed at least as a percentage of gross final consumption of heating and cooling assigned to the customers of a given district heating and cooling system, including information on how much energy was used to deliver one unit of heating to the customer or end-user .;	cooling assigned to the customers of a given district heating and cooling system, including information on how much energy was used to deliver one unit of heating to the customer or end-user.';	<u>energy</u> consumption of heating and cooling assigned to the customers of a given district heating and cooling system, including information on how much energy was used to deliver one unit of heating to the customer or end-user.'; ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(b)				
190	(b) paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:		(b) paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:	ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)				
191	‘ 4. Member States shall endeavour	‘ 4. Member States shall endeavour	4. Member States shall endeavour endeavour endeavor to increase the	‘ 4. Member States shall

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	to increase the share of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling by at least 2.1 percentage points as an annual average calculated for the period 2021 to 2025 and for the period 2026 to 2030, starting from the share of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling in 2020, and shall lay down the measures necessary to that end. The share of renewable energy shall be expressed in terms of share of gross final energy consumption in district heating and cooling adjusted to normal average climatic conditions.	to increase the share of energy from renewable sources, <u>including heat generated from electricity from renewable energy sources</u> , and from waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling by at least 2.1 <u>2.3</u> percentage points as an annual average calculated for the period 2021 to 2025 and for the period 2026 to 2030, starting from the share of energy from renewable sources, <u>including heat generated from electricity from renewable energy sources</u> , and from waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling in 2020, and shall lay down the measures necessary to that end. The share of renewable energy shall be expressed in terms of share of gross final energy consumption in district heating and cooling adjusted to normal average climatic conditions.	share of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling by at least 2.1 percentage points as an annual average calculated for the period 2021 to 2025 and for the period 2026 to 2030, starting from the share of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling in 2020, and shall lay down the measures necessary in their integrated national energy and climate plans to that end. The share of renewable energy shall be expressed in terms of share of gross final energy consumption in district heating and cooling adjusted to normal average climatic conditions.	endeavour <u>endeavor</u> to increase the share of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling by at least 2.1 <u>an indicative 2.2</u> percentage points as an annual average calculated for the period 2021 to 2025 and for the period 2026 to 2030, starting from the share of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling in 2020, and shall lay down the measures necessary <u>in their integrated national energy and climate plans</u> to that end. The share of renewable energy shall be expressed in terms of share of gross final energy consumption in district heating and cooling adjusted to normal average climatic conditions. ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), first paragraph -a				
G 191a			Member States may count renewable electricity used for district heating and cooling by means of heat pumps in the annual average increase set out in the first subparagraph.	<u>Member States may count renewable electricity used for district heating and cooling in the annual average increase set out in the first subparagraph.</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), first paragraph -b				
191b			Member States shall inform the Commission about their intention to count renewable electricity used in district heating and cooling by means of heat pumps towards the annual increase set out in first subparagraph. Member States shall include the estimated electricity and heat pump capacities in their integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. Member States shall include the amount of renewable electricity used in district heating and cooling by means of heat pumps in their integrated national energy and climate progress reports pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.	<u>Member States shall inform the Commission about their intention to count renewable electricity used in district heating and cooling towards the annual increase set out in first subparagraph. Member States shall include the estimated renewable electricity capacities for district heating and cooling in their integrated national energy and climate plans submitted pursuant to Articles 3 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. Member States shall include the amount of renewable electricity used in district heating and cooling in their integrated national energy and climate progress reports pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.</u> ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), first paragraph -b, point (1)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
191c			4a. For the calculation of the share of renewable electricity used in district heating and cooling for the purposes of paragraph 4 of this Article, Member States shall use the average share of renewable electricity supplied in their territory in the two previous years.	<u>4a. For the calculation of the share of renewable electricity used in district heating and cooling for the purposes of paragraph 4 of this Article, Member States shall use the average share of renewable electricity supplied in their territory in the two previous years.</u> ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), first paragraph				
192	Member States with a share of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling above 60 % may count any such share as fulfilling the average annual increase referred to in the first subparagraph.		Member States with a share of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling above 60 % may count any such share as fulfilling the average annual increase referred to in the first subparagraph. Member States with a share of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling above 50% and up to 60 % may count any such share as fulfilling half of the average annual increase referred to in the first subparagraph.	Member States with a share of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling above 60 % may count any such share as fulfilling the average annual increase referred to in the first subparagraph. <u>Member States with a share of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold in district heating and cooling above 50% and up to 60 % may count any such share as fulfilling half of the average annual increase referred to in the first subparagraph.</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), second paragraph				
193	Member States shall lay down the necessary measures to implement the average annual increase referred to in the first subparagraph in their integrated national energy and climate plans pursuant to Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.;		Member States shall lay down the necessary measures to implement the average annual increase referred to in the first subparagraph in their integrated national energy and climate plans pursuant to Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.;	Member States shall lay down the necessary measures to implement the average annual increase referred to in the first subparagraph in their integrated national energy and climate plans pursuant to Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.; ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(c)				
194	(c) the following paragraph 4a is inserted:		(c) the following paragraph 4a is inserted:	(c) the following paragraph 4a is inserted: ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(c), amending provision, first paragraph				
195				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	4a. Member States shall ensure that operators of district heating or cooling systems above 25 MWth capacity are obliged to connect third party suppliers of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold or are obliged to offer to connect and purchase heat or cold from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold from third-party suppliers based on non-discriminatory criteria set by the competent authority of the Member State concerned, where such operators need to do one or more of the following:	4a. Member States shall ensure that operators of district heating or cooling systems above 25 MWth capacity are obliged<u>encouraged</u> to connect third party suppliers of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold or are obliged<u>encouraged</u> to offer to connect and purchase heat or cold from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold from third-party suppliers based on non-discriminatory criteria <u>to be</u> set by the competent authority of the Member State concerned<u>concerned Member State if such a connection is technically and economically feasible and</u>, where such operators need to do one or more of the following:	4a. Member States shall ensure that operators of district heating or cooling systems above 25 MWth capacity are obliged to connect third party suppliers of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold or are obliged to offer to connect and purchase heat or cold from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold from third-party suppliers based on non-discriminatory criteria set by the competent authority of the Member State concerned, where such operators need to do one or more of the following:	4a. Member States shall ensure that operators of district heating or cooling systems above 25 MWth capacity are obliged<u>encouraged</u> to connect third party suppliers of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold or are obliged<u>encouraged</u> to offer to connect and purchase heat or cold from renewable sources and from waste heat and cold from third-party suppliers based on non-discriminatory criteria set by the competent authority of the Member State concerned, where such operators need to do one or more of the following: ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(c), amending provision, first paragraph, point (a)				
196	(a) meet demand from new customers;		(a) meet demand from new customers;	(a) meet demand from new customers; ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(c), amending provision, first paragraph, point (b)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
197	(b) replace existing heat or cold generation capacity;		(b) replace existing heat or cold generation capacity;	(b) replace existing heat or cold generation capacity; ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(c), amending provision, first paragraph, point (c)				
198	(c) expand existing heat or cold generation capacity.;		(c) expand existing heat or cold generation capacity.;	(c) expand existing heat or cold generation capacity.;; ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(c), amending provision, first paragraph, point (ca)				
198a		<u>(ca) Member States may decide to count renewable electricity used for district heating and cooling in the annual average increase set out in paragraph 4 of this Article. Renewable electricity counted towards Article 7(1), point (b) shall not be taken into account for the purpose of achieving the goals set out in Article 7(1), point (a).</u>		ITM2

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(c), amending provision, first paragraph, point (cb)			
198b		<u>(cb) Where Member States decide to count renewable electricity used in district heating and cooling they shall notify it to the Commission before the introduction of such mechanism. Member States shall include the amount of renewable electricity used in district heating and cooling in their integrated national energy and climate progress reports pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.';</u>		ITM2
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(d)			
199	(d) paragraphs 5 and 6 are replaced by the following:		(d) paragraphs 5 and 6 are replaced by the following:	(d) paragraphs 5 and 6 are replaced by the following: ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5)			
200	5. Member States may allow an		5. Member States may allow an operator of a district heating or	5. Member States may allow an

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	operator of a district heating or cooling system to refuse to connect and to purchase heat or cold from a third-party supplier in any of the following situations:		cooling system to refuse to connect and to purchase heat or cold from a third-party supplier in any of the following situations:	operator of a district heating or cooling system to refuse to connect and to purchase heat or cold from a third-party supplier in any of the following situations: ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5), point (a)				
201	(a) the system lacks the necessary capacity due to other supplies of heat or cold from renewable sources or of waste heat and cold;		(a) the system lacks the necessary capacity due to other supplies of heat or cold from renewable sources or of waste heat and cold;	(a) the system lacks the necessary capacity due to other supplies of heat or cold from renewable sources or of waste heat and cold; ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5), point (b)				
202	(b) the heat or cold from the third-party supplier does not meet the technical parameters necessary to connect and ensure the reliable and safe operation of the district heating and cooling system;		(b) the heat or cold from the third-party supplier does not meet the technical parameters necessary to connect and ensure the reliable and safe operation of the district heating and cooling system;	(b) the heat or cold from the third-party supplier does not meet the technical parameters necessary to connect and ensure the reliable and safe operation of the district heating and cooling system; ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate

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	Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5), point (c)			
203	(c) the operator can demonstrate that providing access would lead to an excessive heat or cold cost increase for final customers compared to the cost of using the main local heat or cold supply with which the renewable source or waste heat and cold would compete;		(c) the operator can demonstrate that providing access would lead to an excessive heat or cold cost increase for final customers compared to the cost of using the main local heat or cold supply with which the renewable source or waste heat and cold would compete;	(c) the operator can demonstrate that providing access would lead to an excessive heat or cold cost increase for final customers compared to the cost of using the main local heat or cold supply with which the renewable source or waste heat and cold would compete; ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5), point (d)			
204	(d) the operator's system meets the definition of efficient district heating and cooling set out in [Article x of the proposed recast of the Energy Efficiency Directive].		(d) the operator's system meets the definition of efficient district heating and cooling set out in [Article x of the proposed recast of the Energy Efficiency Directive].	(d) the operator's system meets the definition of efficient district heating and cooling set out in [Article x of the proposed recast of the Energy Efficiency Directive]. ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5), first paragraph			
205	Member States shall ensure that,		Member States shall ensure that,	Member States shall ensure that,

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	when an operator of a district heating or cooling system refuses to connect a supplier of heating or cooling pursuant to the first subparagraph, information on the reasons for the refusal, as well as the conditions to be met and measures to be taken in the system in order to enable the connection, is provided by that operator to the competent authority. Member States shall ensure that an appropriate process is in place to remedy unjustified refusals.		when an operator of a district heating or cooling system refuses to connect a supplier of heating or cooling pursuant to the first subparagraph, information on the reasons for the refusal, as well as the conditions to be met and measures to be taken in the system in order to enable the connection, is provided by that operator to the competent authority. Member States shall ensure that an appropriate process is in place to remedy unjustified refusals.	when an operator of a district heating or cooling system refuses to connect a supplier of heating or cooling pursuant to the first subparagraph, information on the reasons for the refusal, as well as the conditions to be met and measures to be taken in the system in order to enable the connection, is provided by that operator to the competent authority. Member States shall ensure that an appropriate process is in place to remedy unjustified refusals. ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6)				
206	6. Member States shall put in place a coordination framework between district heating and cooling system operators and the potential sources of waste heat and cold in the industrial and tertiary sectors to facilitate the use of waste heat and cold. That coordination framework shall ensure dialogue as regards the use of waste heat and cold involving at least:	6. Member States shall put in place, <u>where needed</u> , a coordination framework between district heating and cooling system operators and the potential sources of waste heat and cold in the industrial and tertiary sectors to facilitate the use of waste heat and cold. That coordination framework shall ensure <u>the application of the energy efficiency first principle</u>	6. Member States shall put in place a coordination framework between district heating and cooling system operators and the potential sources of waste heat and cold in the industrial and tertiary sectors to facilitate the use of waste heat and cold. That coordination framework shall ensure dialogue as regards the use of waste heat and cold involving at least:	6. Member States shall put in place, <u>where needed</u> , a coordination framework between district heating and cooling system operators and the potential sources of waste heat and cold in the industrial and tertiary sectors to facilitate the use of waste heat and cold. That coordination framework shall ensure dialogue as regards the use of waste heat and cold involving, <u>in particular</u> at least :

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>and facilitate</u> dialogue as regards the use of waste heat and cold involving at least:		ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6), point (a)				
207	(a) district heating and cooling system operators;		(a) district heating and cooling system operators;	(a) district heating and cooling system operators; ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6), point (b)				
208	(b) industrial and tertiary sector enterprises generating waste heat and cold that can be economically recovered via district heating and cooling systems, such as data centres, industrial plants, large commercial buildings and public transport; and	(b) industrial and tertiary sector enterprises generating waste heat and cold that can be economically recovered via district heating and cooling systems, such as data centres, industrial plants, large commercial buildings, <u>energy storage facilities</u> , and public transport; and	(b) industrial and tertiary sector enterprises generating waste heat and cold that can be economically recovered via district heating and cooling systems, such as data centres, industrial plants, large commercial buildings and public transport; and	(b) industrial and tertiary sector enterprises generating waste heat and cold that can be economically recovered via district heating and cooling systems, such as data centres, industrial plants, large commercial buildings, <u>energy storage facilities</u> , and public transport; and ITM2 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6), point (c)				
209				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(c) local authorities responsible for planning and approving energy infrastructures.;		(c) local authorities– responsible for planning and approving energy infrastructures.?’;	(c) local authorities– responsible for planning and approving energy infrastructures.?’; ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6), point (ca)				
209a		<u>(ca) scientific experts working on the latest state of the art highly energy efficient fully renewables based district heating and cooling systems;</u>		<u>(ca) scientific experts working on the latest state of the art of district heating and cooling systems; and</u> ITM2 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6), point (cb)				
209b		<u>(cb) renewable energy communities involved in heating and cooling.?’;</u>		<u>(cb) renewable energy communities involved in heating and cooling;</u> ITM2
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(e)				
210	(e) paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 are replaced by the following:		(e) paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 are replaced by the following:	(e) paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 are replaced by the following:

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	distribution system operators take due account of the results of the assessment required under the first subparagraph in grid planning, grid investment and infrastructure development in their respective territories.		distribution system operators take due account of the results of the assessment required under the first subparagraph in grid planning, grid investment and infrastructure development in their respective territories.	distribution system operators take due account of the results of the assessment required under the first subparagraph in grid planning, grid investment and infrastructure development in their respective territories. ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(e), amending provision, numbered paragraph (8), second paragraph				
213	Member States shall facilitate coordination between operators of district heating and cooling systems and electricity transmission and distribution system operators to ensure that balancing, storage and other flexibility services, such as demand response, provided by district heating and district cooling system operators, can participate in their electricity markets.	Member States shall facilitate coordination between operators of district heating and cooling systems and electricity transmission and distribution system operators to ensure that balancing, storage and other flexibility services, such as demand response, provided by district heating and district cooling system operators, can participate in their electricity markets <u>on a non-discriminatory basis</u> .	Member States shall facilitate coordination between operators of district heating and cooling systems and electricity transmission and distribution system operators to ensure that balancing, storage and other flexibility services, such as demand response, provided by district heating and district cooling system operators, can participate in their electricity markets.	Member States shall facilitate coordination between operators of district heating and cooling systems and electricity transmission and distribution system operators to ensure that balancing, storage and other flexibility services, such as demand response, provided by district heating and district cooling system operators, can participate in their electricity markets. ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(e), amending provision, numbered paragraph (8), third paragraph				
214				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Member States may extend the assessment and coordination requirements under the first and third subparagraphs to gas transmission and distribution system operators, including hydrogen networks and other energy networks.		Member States may extend the assessment and coordination requirements under the first and third subparagraphs to gas transmission and distribution system operators, including hydrogen networks and other energy networks.	Member States may extend the assessment and coordination requirements under the first and third subparagraphs to gas transmission and distribution system operators, including hydrogen networks and other energy networks. ITM2 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(e), amending provision, numbered paragraph (9)				
215	9. Member States shall ensure that the rights of consumers and the rules for operating district heating and cooling systems in accordance with this Article are clearly defined, publicly available and enforced by the competent authority.		9. Member States shall ensure that the rights of consumers and the rules for operating district heating and cooling systems in accordance with this Article are clearly defined, publicly available and enforced by the competent authority.	9. Member States shall ensure that the rights of consumers and the rules for operating district heating and cooling systems in accordance with this Article are clearly defined, publicly available and enforced by the competent authority. ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(e), amending provision, numbered paragraph (10)				
216	10. A Member State shall not be required to apply paragraphs 2 and	10. A Member State shall not be required to apply paragraphs 2 and	10. A Member State shall not be required to apply paragraphs 2 and	10. A Member State shall not be required to apply paragraphs 2 and

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	9 where at least one of the following conditions is met:	9 <u>paragraph 2</u> where at least one of the following conditions is met:	to 9 where at least one of the following conditions is met:	to 9 where at least one of the following conditions is met: ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(e), amending provision, numbered paragraph (10), point (a)				
217	(a) its share of district heating and cooling was less than or equal to 2 % of the gross final energy consumption in heating and cooling on 24 December 2018;		(a) its share of district heating and cooling was less than or equal to 2 % of the gross final energy consumption in heating and cooling on 24 December 2018;	(a) its share of district heating and cooling was less than or equal to 2 % of the gross final energy consumption in heating and cooling on 24 December 2018; ITM2 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (13)(e), amending provision, numbered paragraph (10), point (b)				
218	(b) its share of district heating and cooling is increased above 2 % of the gross final energy consumption in heating and cooling on 24 December 2018 by developing new efficient district heating and cooling based on its integrated national energy and climate plan pursuant to Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and the assessment referred to in Article 23(1a) of this Directive;		(b) its share of district heating and cooling is increased above 2 % of the gross final energy consumption in heating and cooling on 24 December 2018 by developing new efficient district heating and cooling based on its integrated national energy and climate plan pursuant to Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and the assessment referred to in Article 23(1a) of this Directive;	(b) its share of district heating and cooling is increased above 2 % of the gross final energy consumption in heating and cooling on 24 December 2018 by developing new efficient district heating and cooling based on its integrated national energy and climate plan pursuant to Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and the assessment referred to in Article 23(1a) of this Directive;

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
222	Greenhouse gas intensity reduction in the transport sector from the use of renewable energy		—Greenhouse gas intensity reduction in the transport sector from the use of renewable energy	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (14), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
223	1. Each Member State shall set an obligation on fuel suppliers to ensure that:		1. Each Member State shall set an obligation on fuel suppliers to ensure that:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (14), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (a)				
224	(a) the amount of renewable fuels and renewable electricity supplied to the transport sector leads to a greenhouse gas intensity reduction of at least 13 % by 2030, compared to the baseline set out in Article 27(1), point (b), in accordance with an indicative trajectory set by the Member State;	(a) the amount of renewable fuels and renewable electricity supplied to the transport sector leads to a greenhouse gas intensity reduction of at least 13 ¹⁶ % by 2030, compared to the baseline set out in Article 27(1), point (b), in accordance with an indicative ^a trajectory set by the Member State;	(a) the amount of renewable fuels and renewable electricity supplied to the transport sector leads (i) to a share of renewable energy within the final consumption of energy in the transport sector of at least 29 % by 2030; or (ii) to a greenhouse gas intensity reduction of at least 13 % by 2030, compared to the baseline set out in Article 27(1), point (b), in accordance with an indicative trajectory set by the Member State; Member States shall, in their progress reports submitted pursuant to Article 17 of	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, report on the share of renewable energy within the final consumption of energy in the transport sector as well as on the greenhouse gas intensity reduction;	
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (14), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (b)			
R 225	(b) the share of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part A of Annex IX in the energy supplied to the transport sector is at least 0,2 % in 2022, 0,5 % in 2025 and 2,2 % in 2030, and the share of renewable fuels of non-biological origin is at least 2,6 % in 2030.	(b) the share of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part A of Annex IX in the energy supplied to the transport sector is at least 0,2 % in 2022 , 0,5 % in 2025 and <u>at least 2,2 % in 2030</u> , and the share of renewable fuels of non-biological origin is at least 2,6 % in 2030 <u>and at least 5,7 % in 2030</u> ;	(b) the share of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part A of Annex IX in the energy supplied to the transport sector is at least 0,2 % in 2022, 0,5 1 % in 2025 and 2,2 4 % in 2030, and the . Each Member State shall endeavour to reach a share of renewable fuels of non-biological origin of 5.2 % is at least 2,6 % in 2030 .	
R 225a		<u>(ba) from 2030, fuel suppliers shall deliver at least 1,2 % renewable fuels of non-biological origin and renewable hydrogen, to the hard to abate maritime mode. A Member State which has no maritime ports in its territory may</u>		

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		<u>choose not to apply this provision. Any Member State that intends to avail itself of that derogation shall notify the Commission no later than one year after ... [the entry into force of this amending Directive]. Any subsequent change shall also be communicated to the Commission.</u>		
Y	225b	<u>If the list of feedstock set out in Part A and of Annex IX is amended in accordance with Article 28(6), the minimum share of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock in the energy supplied to the transport sector referred to in point (b) of this paragraph shall be increased accordingly and shall be based on an impact assessment by the Commission.</u>		Y
Y	225c	<u>The Commission shall assess the obligation laid down in paragraph 1 with a view to submitting a legislative proposal by 2025 to increase it where there are further</u>		Y

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		<u>substantial costs reductions in the production of renewable energy, where needed to meet the Union's international commitments for decarbonisation, or where a significant decrease in energy consumption in the Union justifies such an increase.</u>		
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (14), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), first paragraph			
226	For the calculation of the reduction referred to in point (a) and the share referred to in point (b), Member States shall take into account renewable fuels of non-biological origin also when they are used as intermediate products for the production of conventional fuels. For the calculation of the reduction referred to in point (a), Member States may take into account recycled carbon fuels.	For the calculation of the reduction referred to in point (a) and the share referred to in point (b), Member States shall take into account renewable fuels of non-biological origin also when they are used as intermediate products for the production of conventional <u>transport</u> fuels. For the calculation of the reduction referred to in point (a), Member States may take into account recycled carbon fuels.	For the calculation of the reduction referred to in point (a) and the share referred to in point (b), Member States shall take into account renewable fuels of non-biological origin also when they are used as intermediate products for the production of : (i) conventional transport fuels ; or (ii) biofuels, provided that the greenhouse gas emissions reduction achieved by the use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin is not considered in the calculation of the greenhouse gas emission savings of the biofuels. For the calculation of the reduction referred to in point (a)	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			and the share referred to in point (b), Member States may take into account biogas that is injected into the national gas transmission and distribution infrastructure. With regard to point (a), (b), or (c) of the first subparagraph of Article 7(1), biogas shall be considered only once for the purposes of calculating the share of gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources. -For the calculation of the reduction referred to in point (a), Member States may take into account recycled carbon fuels.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (14), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), second paragraph				
227	When setting the obligation on fuel suppliers, Member States may exempt fuel suppliers supplying electricity or renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin from the requirement to comply with the minimum share of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part A of Annex IX with respect to those		When setting the obligation on fuel suppliers, Member States may exempt fuel suppliers supplying electricity or renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin from the requirement to comply with the minimum share of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part A of Annex IX with respect to those	

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	fuels.		fuels.	
Y	227a		When setting the obligation referred to in points (a) and (b) of the first subparagraph to ensure the achievement of the targets set out therein, Member States may do so by means of measures targeting volumes, energy content or greenhouse gas emissions, provided that it is demonstrated that the greenhouse gas intensity reduction and minimum shares referred to in points (a) and (b) of the first subparagraph are achieved.	Y
Y	227b		When setting the obligation referred to in points (a) and (b) of the first subparagraph to ensure the achievement of the targets set out therein, Member States may distinguish between different energy carriers.	Y

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Y	227c		When setting the obligation referred to in points (a) and (b) of the first subparagraph, Member States may distinguish between maritime transport and other sectors, , as long as the general target is reached.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (14), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
G	228	2. Member States shall establish a mechanism allowing fuel suppliers in their territory to exchange credits for supplying renewable energy to the transport sector. Economic operators that supply renewable electricity to electric vehicles through public recharging stations shall receive credits, irrespective of whether the economic operators are subject to the obligation set by the Member State on fuel suppliers, and may sell those credits to fuel suppliers, which shall be allowed to use the credits to fulfil the obligation set out in paragraph 1, first subparagraph.;	2. Member States shall establish a mechanism allowing fuel suppliers in their territory to exchange credits for supplying renewable energy to the transport sector. Economic operators that supply renewable electricity to <u>light and heavy duty</u> electric vehicles through public recharging stations <u>or renewable energy</u> shall receive credits, irrespective of whether the economic operators are subject to the obligation set by the Member State on fuel suppliers, and may sell those credits to fuel suppliers, which shall be allowed to use the credits to fulfil the obligation set out in paragraph 1, first subparagraph. <u>Member States may decide to include private recharging stations in the mechanism referred to in the first</u>	2. Member States shall establish a mechanism allowing fuel suppliers in their territory to exchange credits for supplying renewable energy to the transport sector. Economic operators that supply renewable electricity to electric vehicles through public recharging stations <u>points</u> shall receive credits, irrespective of whether the economic operators are subject to the obligation set by the Member State on fuel suppliers, and may sell those credits to fuel suppliers, which shall be allowed to use the credits to fulfil the obligation set out in paragraph 1, first subparagraph. <u>Member States may include private recharging points in this mechanism provided it can be demonstrated that renewable</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>subparagraph provided it can be demonstrated that renewable electricity supplied to those private recharging stations is provided solely to electric vehicles.</u> ;		<u>electricity supplied to those private recharging points is provided solely to electric vehicles.</u> ;
Article 1, first paragraph, point (15)				
229	(15) Article 26 is amended as follows:		(15) Article 26 is amended as follows:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (15)(a)				
230	(a) paragraph 1 is amended as follows:		(a) paragraph 1 is amended as follows:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (15)(a)(i)				
231	(i) the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:		(i) the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (15)(a)(i), amending provision, first paragraph				
232	For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources referred to in Article 7 and of the greenhouse gas intensity reduction		For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources referred to in Article 7 and of minimum share of renewable energy or the greenhouse gas	

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	target referred to in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a), the share of biofuels and bioliquids, as well as of biomass fuels consumed in transport, where produced from food and feed crops, shall be no more than one percentage point higher than the share of such fuels in the final consumption of energy in the transport sector in 2020 in that Member State, with a maximum of 7 % of final consumption of energy in the transport sector in that Member State.;		intensity reduction target referred to in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a), the share of biofuels and bioliquids, as well as of biomass fuels consumed in transport, where produced from food and feed crops, shall be no more than one percentage point higher than the share of such fuels in the final consumption of energy in the transport sector in 2020 in that Member State, with a maximum of 7 % of final consumption of energy in the transport sector in that Member State.';	
232a		‘ <u>At the request of a Member State, the Commission may allow a derogation from the first subparagraph allowing Member States to exclude bioliquids used for electricity production in outermost regions within the meaning of Article 349 TFEU from the calculation of the ceiling of 7% of final consumption of energy in the road and rail transport sector referred to in the first subparagraph, provided that</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>such derogation is justified by local specificities. Member States shall make the request for the derogation to the Commission by ... [date of transposition of this amending Directive] and provide up-to-date scientific and technical justifications for such derogation. The Commission shall decide on the request of the Member State within three months of its receipt.’;</u>		
232b		<u>(ia) the second subparagraph is replaced by the following:</u>		
232c		<u>‘Where the share of biofuels and bioliquids referred to in the first subparagraph is below 1 % in a Member State, it may be increased to a maximum of 2 % of the final consumption of energy in the road and rail transport sectors.’;</u>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (15)(a)(ii)				
233				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(ii) the fourth subparagraph is replaced by the following:		(ii) the fourth subparagraph is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (15)(a)(ii), amending provision, first paragraph				
234	Where the share of biofuels and bioliquids, as well as of biomass fuels consumed in transport, produced from food and feed crops in a Member State is limited to a share lower than 7 % or a Member State decides to limit the share further, that Member State may reduce the greenhouse gas intensity reduction target referred to in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a), accordingly, in view of the contribution these fuels would have made in terms of greenhouse gas emissions saving. For that purpose, Member States shall consider those fuels save 50 % greenhouse gas emissions.;		Where the share of biofuels and bioliquids, as well as of biomass fuels consumed in transport, produced from food and feed crops in a Member State is limited to a share lower than 7 % or a Member State decides to limit the share further, that Member State may reduce the minimum share of renewable energy or the greenhouse gas intensity reduction target referred to in– Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a), accordingly, in view of the contribution these fuels would have made in terms of the minimum share of renewable energy or greenhouse gas emissions saving. For the purpose of the greenhouse gas intensity reduction target that purpose, Member States shall consider those fuels save 50 % greenhouse gas emissions.’;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (15)(b)				
235				

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	(b) in paragraph 2, first and fifth subparagraphs, ‘the minimum share referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 25(1)’ is replaced by ‘the greenhouse gas emission reduction target referred to in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a)’;	(b) in paragraph 2, first and fifth subparagraphs, ‘the minimum share referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 25(1)’ is replaced by ‘the greenhouse gas emission reduction target referred to in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a)’; <u>is amended as follows:</u>	(b) in paragraph 2, first and fifth subparagraphs, ‘the minimum share referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 25(1)’ is replaced by ‘the minimum share and the greenhouse gas emission intensity reduction target referred to in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a)’;	
235a		<u>(i) in the first and fifth subparagraphs, ‘the minimum share referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 25(1)’ is replaced by ‘the greenhouse gas emission reduction target referred to in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a)’;</u>		
235b		" <u>(ii) the second subparagraph is replaced by the following:</u>		
235c		<u>‘By ... [date of entry into force of this amending Directive], that</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>limit shall decrease to 0 %.'</u>		
235d		<u>(iii) the following subparagraph is inserted after the fourth subparagraph:</u>		
235e		<u>'By 30 June 2023, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and to the Council an update of the report on the status of worldwide production expansion of the relevant food and feed crops. That update shall include the most recent data from the last two years with regard to deforestation and high indirect land use change risk feedstocks, and shall address other high risk commodities in the category of high indirect land use change risk feedstocks. For the purposes of the delegated acts referred to in the sixth subparagraph, the maximum share of the average annual expansion of the global production area in high carbon stocks shall be 7,9%.'</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)			
236	(16) Article 27 is amended as follows:		(16) Article 27 is amended as follows:	(16) Article 27 is amended as follows: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(a)			
237	(a) the title is replaced by the following:		(a) the title is replaced by the following:	(a) the title is replaced by the following: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(a), amending provision, first paragraph			
238	‘ Calculation rules in the transport sector and with regard to renewable fuels of non-biological origin regardless of their end use;’,		Calculation rules in the transport sector and with regard to renewable fuels of non-biological origin regardless of their end use’;	‘ Calculation rules in the transport sector and with regard to renewable fuels of non-biological origin regardless of their end use;’, Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(b)			
239	(b) paragraph 1 is replaced by the		(b) paragraph 1 is replaced by the	(b) paragraph 1 is replaced by the

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 31;		Article 31;	Article 31; Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (a)(ii)				
G 243	(ii) for renewable fuels of non-biological origin and recycled carbon fuels, by multiplying the amount of these fuels that is supplied to all transport modes by their emissions savings determined in accordance with delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 29a(3);		(ii) for renewable fuels of non-biological origin and recycled carbon fuels, by multiplying the amount of these fuels that is supplied to all transport modes by their emissions savings determined in accordance with delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 29a(3);	(ii) for renewable fuels of non-biological origin and recycled carbon fuels, by multiplying the amount of these fuels that is supplied to all transport modes by their emissions savings determined in accordance with delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 29a(3); Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (a)(iii)				
R 244	(iii) for renewable electricity, by multiplying the amount of renewable electricity that is supplied to all transport modes by the fossil fuel comparator $EC_{F(e)}$ set out in in Annex V;	(iii) for renewable electricity, by multiplying the amount of renewable electricity that is supplied to all transport modes by the fossil fuel comparator. <u>The comparator $EC_{F(e)}$ set out in in Annex V; shall be used until 31 December 2029. From 1 January 2030 onwards, the comparator $E_{F(t)}$ set out in in Annex V shall be used.</u>	(iii) for renewable electricity, by multiplying the amount of renewable electricity that is supplied to all transport modes by the fossil fuel comparator $EC_{F(e)}$ set out in in Annex V;	(iii) for renewable electricity, by multiplying the amount of renewable electricity that is supplied to all transport modes by the fossil fuel comparator $EC_{F(e)}$ set out in in Annex V; Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
R	244a	<u>(iiiia) However, the greenhouse gas emissions savings achieved in 2030 by the use of renewable electricity in transport, calculated in application of the $E_{F(t)}$ comparator, shall constitute an additional contribution of renewable electricity of what was already achieved up until 31 December 2029 with the $EC_{F(e)}$ comparator for the calculation of emission savings from 2030 onwards.</u>		
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (b)			
R	245	(b) the baseline referred to in Article 25(1) shall be calculated by multiplying the amount of energy supplied to the transport sector by the fossil fuel comparator $E_{F(t)}$ set out in Annex V;	(b) the baseline referred to in Article 25(1) shall be calculated by multiplying the amount of energy supplied to the transport sector modes by the fossil fuel comparator $E_{F(t)}$ set out in Annex V;	(b) the baseline referred to in Article 25(1) shall be calculated by multiplying the amount of energy supplied to the transport sector by the fossil fuel comparator $E_{F(t)}$ set out in Annex V; Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (c)			
G	246	(c) for the calculation of the	(c) for the calculation of the	(c) for the calculation of the

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (c)(iii)			
249	(iii) the amount of renewable electricity supplied to the transport sector is determined by multiplying the amount of electricity supplied to that sector by the average share of renewable electricity supplied in the territory of the Member State in the two previous years. By way of exception, where electricity is obtained from a direct connection to an installation generating renewable electricity and supplied to the transport sector, that electricity shall be fully counted as renewable;		(iii) the amount of renewable electricity supplied to the transport sector is determined by multiplying the amount of electricity supplied to that sector by the average share of renewable electricity supplied in the territory of the Member State in the two previous years. By way of exception, where electricity is obtained from a direct connection to an installation generating renewable enewable electricity and supplied to the transport sector, that electricity shall be fully counted as renewable;	(iii) the amount of renewable electricity supplied to the transport sector is determined by multiplying the amount of electricity supplied to that sector by the average share of renewable electricity supplied in the territory of the Member State in the two previous years. By way of exception, where electricity is obtained from a direct connection to an installation generating renewable electricity and supplied to the transport sector, that electricity shall be fully counted as renewable; Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (c)(iv)			
250	(iv) the share of biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part B of Annex IX in the energy content of fuels and electricity supplied to the transport sector shall, except in Cyprus and Malta, be limited to 1,7 %;		(iv) the share of biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part B of Annex IX in the energy content of fuels and electricity supplied to the transport sector shall, except– in Cyprus and Malta, be limited to 1,7 %; Member States may, in duly justified cases, increase that	(iv) the share of biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part B of Annex IX in the energy content of fuels and electricity supplied to the transport sector shall, except– in Cyprus and Malta, be limited to 1,7 %; <u>Member States may, in duly justified cases, increase that limit,</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			limit, taking into account the availability of feedstock. Any such modification shall be notified to the Commission together with the justifications for such increase. Any such modification shall be subject to approval by the Commission.	<u>taking into account the availability of feedstock. Any such modification shall be notified to the Commission together with the justifications for such increase. Any such modification shall be subject to approval by the Commission.</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (c)(iva)				
250a		<u>(iva) If the list of feedstock set out in Part B of Annex IX is amended in accordance with Article 28(6), the cap of such biofuels and biogas shall be increased accordingly and shall be based on an impact assessment by the Commission.</u>		<u>(iva) The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 35 to amend this Directive by adapting the limit on the share of biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part B of Annex IX on the basis of an assessment of the availability of feedstock. The limit shall be at least 1.7%. If the Commission makes use of the empowerment, the limit set out in the delegated act shall also apply to Member States having obtained an approval to increase the limit in accordance with subparagraph XXX after 5 years transition period, without the prejudice to the right of the Member State to apply this new threshold earlier. Member States may apply for a</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				<u>new approval from the Commission for an increase from the limit set in the delegated act in accordance with subparagraph xxx.</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (d)				
251	(d) the greenhouse gas intensity reduction from the use of renewable energy is determined by dividing the greenhouse gas emissions saving from the use of biofuels, biogas and renewable electricity supplied to all transport modes by the baseline.		(d) the greenhouse gas intensity reduction from the use of renewable energy is determined by dividing the greenhouse gas emissions saving from the use of biofuels, biogas, renewables fuels of non-biological origin and renewable electricity supplied to all transport modes by the baseline. Member States may take into account recycled carbon fuels.	(d) the greenhouse gas intensity reduction from the use of renewable energy is determined by dividing the greenhouse gas emissions saving from the use of biofuels, biogas, <u>renewables fuels of non-biological origin</u> and renewable electricity supplied to all transport modes by the baseline. <u>Member States may take into account recycled carbon fuels.</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), point (d), first paragraph				
252	The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 35 to supplement this Directive by adapting the energy content of transport fuels, as set out in Annex III, in accordance with scientific and technical progress;; ,		The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 35 to supplement this Directive by adapting the energy content of transport fuels, as set out in Annex III, in accordance with scientific and technical progress;’;	The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 35 to supplement this Directive by adapting the energy content of transport fuels, as set out in Annex III, in accordance with scientific and technical progress;; ,

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(c)				
253	(c) the following paragraph 1a is inserted:		(c) the following paragraph 1a is inserted:	(c) the following paragraph 1a is inserted: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(c), amending provision, first paragraph				
254	‘ 1a. For the calculation of the targets referred to in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (b), the following rules shall apply:		1a. For the calculation of the targets minimum shares referred to in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (b) the paragraphs 1(a)(i) and 1(b) of Article 25 , the following rules provisions shall apply:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(c), amending provision, first paragraph, point (a)				
255	(a) for the calculation of the denominator, that is the amount of energy consumed in the transport sector, all fuels and electricity supplied to the transport sector shall be taken into account;		(a) for the calculation of the denominator, that is the amount of energy consumed in the transport sector, all fuels and electricity supplied to the transport sector shall be taken into account;	‘ (a) for the calculation of the denominator, that is the amount of energy consumed in the transport sector, all fuels and electricity supplied to the transport sector shall be taken into account; Text Origin: Commission Proposal

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

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			Commission;	Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(c), amending provision, first paragraph, point (bd)				
Y 256d			(f) in order to determine the amount of energy supplied to the transport sector, the values regarding the energy content of transport fuels set out in fAnnex III shall be used;	<u>(f) in order to determine the amount of energy supplied to the transport sector, the values regarding the energy content of transport fuels set out in fAnnex III shall be used;</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(c), amending provision, first paragraph, point (be)				
Y 256e			(g) in order to determine the energy content of transport fuels not included in Annex III, the Member States shall use the relevant European standards for the determination of the calorific values of fuels. Where no European standard has been adopted for that purpose, the relevant ISO standards shall be used;	<u>(g) in order to determine the energy content of transport fuels not included in Annex III, the Member States shall use the relevant European standards for the determination of the calorific values of fuels. Where no European standard has been adopted for that purpose, the relevant ISO standards shall be used;</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(c), amending provision, first paragraph, point (bf)				
Y 256f				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			(h) the amount of renewable electricity supplied to the transport sector is determined by multiplying the amount of electricity supplied to that sector by the average share of renewable electricity supplied in the territory of the Member State in the two previous years. By way of exception, where electricity is obtained from a direct connection to an installation generating renewable electricity and supplied to the transport sector, that electricity shall be fully counted as renewable;	<u>(h) the amount of renewable electricity supplied to the transport sector is determined by multiplying the amount of electricity supplied to that sector by the average share of renewable electricity supplied in the territory of the Member State in the two previous years. By way of exception, where electricity is obtained from a direct connection to an installation generating renewable electricity and supplied to the transport sector, that electricity shall be fully counted as renewable;</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(c), amending provision, first paragraph, point (c)				
257	(c) the shares of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part A of Annex IX and of renewable fuels of non-biological origin supplied in the aviation and maritime modes shall be considered to be 1,2 times their energy content.;		(c)(i) the shares of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from the feedstock listed in Part A of Annex IX and of renewable fuels of non-biological origin supplied in the aviation and maritime modes shall be considered to be 1,2 times their energy content.';	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Y	257a		(d.a) the following paragraph 1b is inserted. For the purpose of the calculations under paragraph 1(b) and 1a(a), the amount of energy supplied to maritime transport shall, as a proportion of that Member State's gross final consumption of energy, be considered to be no more than 15 %. For Cyprus and Malta, the amount of energy consumed in maritime transport shall, as a proportion of those Member States' gross final consumption of energy, be considered to be no more than 5 %. These provisions shall apply until 31 December 2030.	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(d)				
G	258	(d) paragraph 2 is deleted.	(d) paragraph 2 is deleted.	(d) paragraph 2 is deleted. Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(e)				
R	259	(e) paragraph 3 is amended as follows:	(e) paragraph 3 is amended as follows replaced by the following:	ITM 1

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(e)(i)			
260	(i) the first, second and third subparagraphs are deleted;	3. <u>Where electricity is used for the production of renewable fuels of non- biological origin, either directly or for the production of intermediate products, the average share of electricity from renewable sources in the country of production, as measured two years before the year in question, shall be used to determine the share of renewable energy. Electricity obtained from direct connection to one or several installations generating renewable electricity may be fully counted as renewable electricity where it is used for the production of renewable fuels of non- biological origin, provided that the installation demonstrates that the electricity concerned has been supplied without taking electricity from the grid. Electricity that has been taken from the grid may be counted as fully renewable provided that it is produced exclusively from renewable sources and the renewable properties and other appropriate criteria have been</u>	(i) the first, second and third subparagraphs are deleted;	ITM 1

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<i><u>demonstrated, ensuring that the renewable properties of that electricity are claimed only once and only in one end-use sector.</u></i> <i>the first, second and third subparagraphs are deleted;</i>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(e)(ii)				
261	(ii) the fourth subparagraph is replaced by the following:	(ii) <u>This can be fulfilled by complying with the following requirements:</u> <u>(a) to demonstrate the renewable properties, fuel producers should be required to conclude one or more renewable power purchase agreements with installations generating electricity for an amount that is at least equivalent to the amount of electricity that is claimed as fully renewable.</u> <u>(b) the balance between the renewable electricity purchased through one or several power purchase agreements and the amount of electricity taken from the grid to produce the fuel shall be achieved on a quarterly basis in order for the production to be fully qualified as renewable fuel of non-biological origin.</u> <i>the fourth subparagraph is replaced by the following:</i>	(ii) the fourth subparagraph is replaced by the following:	ITM 1

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(e)(ii), amending provision, first paragraph			
262	Where electricity is used for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin, either directly or for the production of intermediate products, the average share of electricity from renewable sources in the country of production, as measured two years before the year in question, shall be used to determine the share of renewable energy.;	Where <u>From 1 January 2030, the balance between the renewable electricity is used for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin, purchased through one or several power purchase agreements and the amount of electricity taken from the grid to produce the fuel shall be achieved</u> either directly or on a monthly, quarterly or yearly basis in order for the production of intermediate products, the average share of electricity from renewable sources in the country of production, as measured two years before the year in question, to be fully qualified as renewable fuel of non-biological origin. The temporal correlation shall depend on an assessment carried out by the Commission. This requirement shall be used to determine the share of renewable energy apply to all existing plants, including the ones commissioned before 2030.;	Where electricity is used for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin, either directly or for the production of intermediate products, the average share of electricity from renewable sources in the country of production, as measured two years before the year in question, shall be used to determine the share of renewable energy.;	ITM 1
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(e)(iii)			

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
263	(iii) in the fifth subparagraph, the introductory phrase is replaced by the following:	(iii) in the fifth subparagraph, the introductory phrase is replaced by <u>With regard to the location of the electrolyser, at least one of the following conditions shall be fulfilled:</u> <u>(a) the installation generating renewable electricity under the renewables power purchase agreement is located in the same country as the electrolyser or in a neighbouring country; or</u> <u>(b) the installation generating renewable electricity under the renewables power purchase agreement is located in an offshore bidding zone adjacent to the country where the electrolyser is located or in a neighbouring country.</u>	(iii) in the fifth subparagraph, the introductory phrase is replaced by the following:	ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(e)(iii), amending provision, first paragraph				
264	‘ However, electricity obtained from direct connection to an installation generating renewable electricity may be fully counted as renewable electricity where it is used for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin, provided that the installation:;	‘ However, Electricity obtained from direct connection to an installation generating renewable electricity <u>that has been taken or reinjected from an energy storage facility from the grid</u> may be fully counted as <u>fully</u> renewable electricity where <u>provided that</u> it is	However, electricity obtained from direct connection to an installation generating renewable electricity may be fully counted as renewable electricity where it is used for the production of renewable liquid and gaseous fuels of non-biological origin, provided that the installation:;	ITM 1

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		used for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin, provided <u>produced exclusively from renewable sources and the renewable properties and other appropriate criteria have been demonstrated, ensuring</u> that the installation; <u>renewable properties of that electricity are claimed only once and only in one end-use sector</u>	PUBLIC	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(e)(iii), amending provision, first paragraph, point (a)				
R 264a			(a) comes into operation after, or at the same time as, the installation producing the renewable liquid and gaseous fuels of non-biological origin; and	ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(e)(iii), amending provision, first paragraph, point (b)				
R 264b			(b) is not connected to the grid or is connected to the grid but evidence can be provided that the electricity concerned has been supplied without taking electricity from the grid. ’;	ITM 1

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (16)(e)(iii), amending provision, first paragraph a				
264c		<u>Electricity generated by a solar-electric vehicle and used for the movement of the vehicle itself may be counted as fully renewable.</u>		ITM 1
Article 1, first paragraph, point (17)				
265	(17) Article 28 is amended as follows:		(17) Article 28 is amended as follows:	(17) Article 28 is amended as follows: Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (17)(a)				
266	(a) paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 are deleted.		(a) paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 are deleted.	(a) paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 are deleted. Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (17)(b)				
267	(b) paragraph 5 is replaced by the following:		(b) paragraph 5 is replaced by the following:	(b) paragraph 5 is replaced by the following: Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (17)(b), amending provision, first paragraph				
268				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	‘ By 31 December 2024, the Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 35 to supplement this Directive by specifying the methodology to determine the share of biofuel, and biogas for transport, resulting from biomass being processed with fossil fuels in a common process.;		By 31 December 202430 June 2023, the Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 35 to supplement this Directive by specifying the methodology to determine the share of biofuel, and biogas for transport, resulting from biomass being processed with fossil fuels in a common process.’;	‘ By 31 December30 June 2024, the Commission shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 35 to supplement this Directive by specifying the methodology to determine the share of biofuel, and biogas for transport, resulting from biomass being processed with fossil fuels in a common process.’; Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (17)(ba)			
G	268a	<u>(ba) in paragraph 6, points (c) and (d) are replaced by the following:</u>		<u>(ba) (deleted) - tbc by EP</u>
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (17)(ba), amending provision, first paragraph			
G	268b	" <u>(c) the need to avoid significant distortive effects on markets for (by-)products, wastes or residues, taking into account the future availability of raw materials and the need to avoid market distortion leading to massive imports of raw materials;</u>		" <u>(deleted) - tbc by EP</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (17)(ba), amending provision, second paragraph				
G	268c	<u>(d) the potential for delivering substantial greenhouse gas emissions savings compared to fossil fuels based on a life- cycle assessment of emissions, taking into account available volumes of feedstock and share of pre-existing competing industrial uses with due regard to national specificities;';</u> "	PUBLIC	<u>(deleted) - tbc by EP</u> "
Article 1, first paragraph, point (17)(c)				
G	269	(c) in paragraph 7, ‘laid down in the fourth subparagraph of Article 25(1)’ is replaced by ‘laid down in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (b)’;	(c) in paragraph 7, ‘laid down in the fourth subparagraph of Article 25(1)’ is replaced by ‘laid down in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (b)’;	(c) in paragraph 7, ‘laid down in the fourth subparagraph of Article 25(1)’ is replaced by ‘laid down in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (b)’; Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)				
Y	270	(18) Article 29 is amended as follows:	(18) Article 29 is amended as follows:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement	
Y	271	(a) paragraph 1 is amended as follows:	(a) paragraph 1 is amended as follows:		Y
Y	271a	<u>(-i) in the first subparagraph, the introductory wording is replaced by the following:</u>			Y
Y	271b	" <u>'Energy from biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels shall be taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of this subparagraph only if they fulfil the sustainability and the greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in paragraphs 2 to 7 and 10 of this Article, and if they take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and the cascading principle referred to in Article 3;'</u> "			Y
Y	Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(i)				Y
Y	272				Y

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(i) in the first subparagraph, point (a) is replaced by the following:		(i) in the first subparagraph, point (a) is replaced by the following:	
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(i), amending provision, first paragraph			
Y 273	‘ (a) contributing towards the renewable energy shares of Member States and the targets referred to in Articles 3(1),15a(1), 22a(1), 23(1), 24(4), and 25(1) of this Directive;; ’,		(a) contributing towards the renewable energy shares of Member States and_____ the targets referred to in Articles 3(1),15a(1), 22a(1), 23(1), 24(4), and_____ 25(1) of this Directive;’;	Y
Y 273a		‘ <u>(ia) the following subparagraph is inserted after the first subparagraph:</u> ’,		Y
Y 273b		<u>(ia) ‘Energy from solid biomass fuels shall not be taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph if these are derived from primary woody biomass as</u>		Y

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>defined in Article 2 of this Directive. For the purpose of contributing towards the renewables target referred to in Article 3(1), the energy share from solid biomass fuels derived from primary woody biomass as defined in Article 2 of this Directive shall be no more than the share of the overall energy consumption of the average of such fuel in 2017 - 2022 based on the latest available data.'</u>		
Y	273c	" <u>(ib) the second subparagraph is replaced by the following:</u>		
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(i), amending provision, first paragraph a			
G	273d	<u>'However, biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from waste and residues, other than agricultural, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry residues, are required to fulfil only the greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in paragraph 10 in order to be taken into account for the purposes referred to in</u>		<u>(a) However, biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from waste and residues, other than agricultural, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry residues, are required to fulfil only the greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in paragraph 10 in order to be taken into account</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>points (a), (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph. In the case of the use of mixed wastes, however, the operators are required to apply mixed waste sorting systems of defined quality aimed at removing fossil materials. This subparagraph shall also apply to waste and residues that are first processed into a product before being further processed into biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels.’;</u>		<u>for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph. In the case of the use of mixed wastes, Member States may require operators to apply mixed waste sorting systems aimed at removing fossil materials. This subparagraph shall also apply to waste and residues that are first processed into a product before being further processed into biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels.’</u>
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(ii)			
274	(ii) the fourth subparagraph is replaced by the following:		(ii) the fourth subparagraph is replaced by the following:	
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(ii), amending provision, first paragraph			
275	‘ Biomass fuels shall fulfil the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in paragraphs 2 to 7 and 10 if used,		Biomass fuels shall fulfil the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in paragraphs 2 to 7 and 10 if used,	
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(ii), amending provision, second paragraph			
276	— (a) in the case of solid biomass	‘	— (a) in the case of solid biomass	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	fuels, in installations producing electricity, heating and cooling with a total rated thermal input equal to or exceeding 5 MW,	— (a) in the case of solid biomass fuels, in installations producing electricity, heating and cooling with a total rated thermal input equal to or exceeding 5 <u>7,5</u> MW,	fuels, in installations producing electricity, heating and cooling with a total rated thermal input equal to or exceeding 5 <u>10</u> MW,	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(ii), amending provision, third paragraph				
Y	277	— (b) in the case of gaseous biomass fuels, in installations producing electricity, heating and cooling with a total rated thermal input equal to or exceeding 2 MW,	— (b) in the case of gaseous biomass fuels, in installations producing electricity, heating and cooling with a total rated thermal input equal to or exceeding 2 MW,	Y
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(ii), amending provision, fourth paragraph				
Y	278	— (c) in the case of installations producing gaseous biomass fuels with the following average biomethane flow rate:	— (c) in the case of installations producing gaseous biomass fuels with the following average biomethane flow rate:	Y
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(ii), amending provision, fourth paragraph(i)				
R	279	(i) above 200 m3 methane equivalent/h measured at standard conditions of temperature and pressure (i.e. 0°C and 1 bar atmospheric pressure);	(i) above 200 <u>500</u> m3 methane equivalent/h measured at standard conditions of temperature and pressure (i.e. 0°C and 1 bar atmospheric pressure);	R
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(ii), amending provision, fourth paragraph(ii)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Y	280 (ii) if biogas is composed of a mixture of methane and non-combustible other gases, for the methane flow rate, the threshold set out in point (i), recalculated proportionally to the volumetric share of methane in the mixture;		(ii) if biogas is composed of a mixture of methane and non-combustible other gases, for the methane flow rate, the threshold set out in point (i), recalculated proportionally to the volumetric share of methane in the mixture;	Y
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(iii)				
Y	281 (iii) the following subparagraph is inserted after the fourth subparagraph:		(iii) the following subparagraph is inserted after the fourth subparagraph:	Y
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(iii), amending provision, first paragraph				
Y	282 Member States may apply the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria to installations with lower total rated thermal input or biomethane flow rate.;		Member States may apply the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria to installations with lower total rated thermal input or biomethane flow rate.';	Y
Y	282a	<u>(aa) in paragraph 3, the first subparagraph is replaced by the</u>		Y

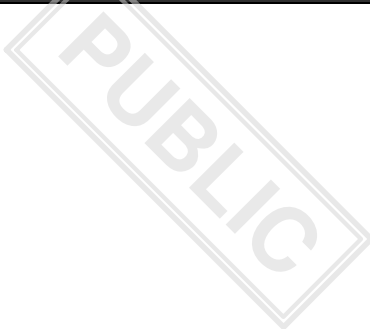
	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>following:</u>		
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(a)(iii), amending provision, first paragraph a			
282b		" <u>'Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with a high biodiversity value, namely land that had one of the following statuses in or after January 2008, whether or not the land continues to have that status:</u> <u>(a) primary and old-growth forest and other wooded land, namely forest and other wooded land of native species, where there is no clearly visible indication of human activity and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed;</u> <u>(b) highly biodiverse forest and other wooded land which is species- rich and not degraded, and has been identified as being highly biodiverse by the relevant competent authority, unless evidence is provided that the</u>		c <u>'Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with a high biodiversity value, namely land that had one of the following statuses in or after January 2008, whether or not the land continues to have that status:</u> <u>(a) primary and old-growth forest and other wooded land, namely forest and other wooded land of native species, where there is no clearly visible indication of human activity and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed;</u> <u>(b) highly biodiverse forest and other wooded land which is species- rich and not degraded, and has been identified as being highly biodiverse by the relevant competent authority, unless evidence is provided that the</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>production of that raw material did not interfere with those nature protection purposes;</u> <u>(c) areas designated:</u> <u>(i) by law or by the relevant competent authority for nature protection purposes; or</u> <u>(ii) for the protection of rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems or species recognised by international agreements or included in lists drawn up by intergovernmental organisations or the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, subject to their recognition in accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 30(4), unless evidence is provided that the production of that raw material did not interfere with those nature protection purposes;</u> <u>(d) highly biodiverse grassland spanning more than one hectare that is:</u> <u>(i) natural, namely grassland that would remain grassland in the absence of human intervention and that maintains the natural species composition and ecological characteristics and processes; or</u> <u>(ii) non -natural, namely grassland that would cease to be</u>		<u>production of that raw material did not interfere with those nature protection purposes;</u> <u>(c) areas designated:</u> <u>(i) by law or by the relevant competent authority for nature protection purposes; or</u> <u>(ii) for the protection of rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems or species recognised by international agreements or included in lists drawn up by intergovernmental organisations or the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, subject to their recognition in accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 30(4), unless evidence is provided that the production of that raw material did not interfere with those nature protection purposes;</u> <u>(d) highly biodiverse grassland spanning more than one hectare that is:</u> <u>(i) natural, namely grassland that would remain grassland in the absence of human intervention and that maintains the natural species composition and ecological characteristics and processes; or</u> <u>(ii) non -natural, namely grassland that would cease to be</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>grassland in the absence of human intervention and that is species-rich and not degraded and has been identified as being highly biodiverse by the relevant competent authority, unless evidence is provided that the harvesting of the raw material is necessary to preserve its status as highly biodiverse grassland.</u> <u>(iii) heathland that maintains the natural species composition and ecological characteristics and processes.’;</u>		<u>grassland in the absence of human intervention and that is species-rich and not degraded and has been identified as being highly biodiverse by the relevant competent authority, unless evidence is provided that the harvesting of the raw material is necessary to preserve its status as highly biodiverse grassland; or (e) heathland ’;</u> Text Origin: EP Mandate
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(b)			
283	(b) in paragraph 3, the following subparagraph is inserted after the first subparagraph:		(b) in paragraph 3, the following subparagraph is inserted after the first subparagraph:	
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(b), amending provision, first paragraph			
284	‘ This paragraph, with the exception of the first subparagraph, point (c), also applies to biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass.’		<i>deleted</i>	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Y	284a		in paragraph 6, first subparagraph, point (a), the following point (vi) is inserted :	Y
Y	284b		« (vi) that forests in which the abovementioned forest biomass is harvested do not stem from the lands that have the statuses mentioned in paragraph 3 point (a), paragraph 3 point (b), paragraph 3 point (d), paragraph 4 point (a), and paragraph 5, respectively under the same conditions of determination of the status of land specified in these paragraphs. For the purposes of paragraph 3 point (b), only the lands that have been identified as being highly biodiverse by the relevant competent authority are considered";¹ ¹. A new recital 36b explains this addition.	Y
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(c)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
285	(c) in paragraph 4, the following subparagraph is added:	(c) in paragraph 4, the following subparagraph is added <u>is replaced by the following:</u>	deleted	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(c), amending provision, first paragraph				
286	The first subparagraph, with the exception of points (b) and (c), and the second subparagraph also apply to biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass.;	<u>'4. Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with high- carbon stock, namely land that had one of the following statuses in January 2008 and no longer has that status:</u> <u>(a) wetlands, namely land that is covered with or saturated by water permanently or for a significant part of the year;</u> <u>(b) continuously forested areas, namely land spanning more than one hectare with trees higher than five metres and a canopy cover of more than 30 %, or trees able to reach those thresholds in situ;</u> <u>(c) land spanning more than one hectare with trees higher than five metres and a canopy cover of</u>	deleted	<u>'4. Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with high- carbon stock, namely land that had one of the following statuses in January 2008 and no longer has that status:</u> <u>(a) wetlands, namely land that is covered with or saturated by water permanently or for a significant part of the year;</u> <u>(b) continuously forested areas, namely land spanning more than one hectare with trees higher than five metres and a canopy cover of more than 30 %, or trees able to reach those thresholds in situ;</u> <u>(c) land spanning more than one hectare with trees higher than five metres and a canopy cover of</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>between 10 % and 30 %, or trees able to reach those thresholds in situ, unless evidence is provided that the carbon stock of the area before and after conversion is such that, when the methodology laid down in Part C of Annex V is applied, the conditions laid down in paragraph 10 of this Article would be fulfilled;</u> <u>(ca) heathland that maintains the natural species composition and ecological characteristics and processes.</u> <u>This paragraph shall not apply if, at the time the raw material was obtained, the land had the same status as it had in January 2008.</u> The first subparagraph, with the exception of points (b) and (c), and the second subparagraph also apply to biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass.;		<u>between 10 % and 30 %, or trees able to reach those thresholds in situ, unless evidence is provided that the carbon stock of the area before and after conversion is such that, when the methodology laid down in Part C of Annex V is applied, the conditions laid down in paragraph 10 of this Article would be fulfilled.</u> <u>This paragraph shall not apply if, at the time the raw material was obtained, the land had the same status as it had in January 2008.</u> The first subparagraph, with the exception of points (b) and (c), and the second subparagraph also apply to biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass.; Text Origin: EP Mandate
286a			in paragraph 6, first subparagraph, point (b), the following point (vi) is inserted :	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
286b			« (vi) that forests in which the abovementioned forest biomass is harvested do not stem from the lands that have the statuses mentioned in paragraph 3 point (a), paragraph 3 point (b), paragraph 3 point (d), paragraph 4 point (a), and paragraph 5, respectively under the same conditions of determination of the status of land specified in these paragraphs. For the purposes of paragraph 3 point (b), only the lands that have been identified as being highly biodiverse by the relevant competent authority are considered;"	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(d)				
287	(d) paragraph 5 is replaced by the following:		<i>deleted</i>	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5)				
288	5. Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from	5. Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from	<i>deleted</i>	



	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	agricultural or forest biomass taken into account for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, points (a), (b) and (c), shall not be made from raw material obtained from land that was peatland in January 2008, unless evidence is provided that the cultivation and harvesting of that raw material does not involve drainage of previously undrained soil.;	agricultural or forest biomass taken into account for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, points (a), (b) and (c), shall not be made from raw material obtained from land that was peatland in January 2008, unless evidence is provided that the cultivation and harvesting of that raw material does not involve drainage of previously undrained soil <u>and compliance on national or subnational level, in line with the criteria to minimise the risk of using forest biomass derived from unsustainable production referred to in paragraph 6, can be reported by competent national authority.</u> ;		
288a		<u>(da) the following paragraph is inserted:</u>		
288b		" <u>5a. Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass taken into account for the purposes referred</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>to in points (a), (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 shall not be made from raw material obtained in a country that is not Party to the Paris Agreement’;</u> "		
Y	288c	<u>(e) in paragraph 6, the first subparagraph is amended as follows:</u>		Y
Y	288d	" <u>(i) the introductory wording is replaced by the following:</u>		Y
Y	288e	<u>‘Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass, taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 shall not be derived from primary woody biomass, take into account the waste hierarchy as set out in</u>		Y

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>Article 4 of Directive 2008/98/EC and the cascading principle referred to in Article 3, and shall meet the following criteria to minimise the risk of using woody biomass derived from unsustainable production. For the purpose of contributing towards the renewable targets referred to in Article 3(1) the energy share from biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels derived from primary woody biomass as defined in Article 2 of this Directive shall be no more than the share of the overall energy consumption of the average of such fuels in 2017 - 2022 based on the latest available data.'</u>		
Y	288f	<u>(ii) in point (a), point (iii) is replaced by the following:</u>		
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5a)			
G	288g	<u>(iii) that areas designated by international or national law or by the relevant competent authority for nature protection purposes, including in wetlands, grassland,</u>		<u>5a. that areas designated by international or national law or by the relevant competent authority for nature protection purposes,</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>heathland and peatlands, are protected with the aim of preserving biodiversity and to prevent habitat destruction as set out in Directives 2009/147/EC and 92/43/EEC, the environmental status of oceans as set out in Directive 2008/56/EC as well as the ecological status of rivers as set out in Directive 2000/60/EC;</u> "		<u>including in wetlands, grassland, heathland and peatlands, are protected with the aim of preserving biodiversity and preventing habitat destruction;</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(e)				
289	(e) in paragraph 6, first subparagraph, point (a), point (iv) is replaced by the following:	(e)(iii) in paragraph 6, first subparagraph, point (a), point (iv) is replaced by the following:	(e) in paragraph 6, first subparagraph, point (a), point (iv) is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(e), amending provision, first paragraph				
290	(iv) that harvesting is carried out considering maintenance of soil quality and biodiversity with the aim of minimising negative impacts, in a way that avoids harvesting of stumps and roots, degradation of primary forests or their conversion into plantation forests, and harvesting on vulnerable soils; minimises large clear-cuts and ensures locally	(iv) that harvesting is carried out considering <u>ensuring</u> maintenance of soil quality and biodiversity with the aim of minimising <u>preventing</u> negative impacts, in a way that avoids <u>prevents</u> harvesting of stumps and roots <u>not suitable for material use e.g. through the use of sustainable forest management practices</u> , degradation of primary	(iv) that harvesting is carried out considering maintenance of soil quality and biodiversity according to sustainable forest management principles¹ , with the aim of minimising negative impacts, in a way that avoids harvesting of stumps and roots, degradation of primary forests or their conversion into plantation forests, and harvesting on vulnerable soils; minimises large	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	appropriate thresholds for deadwood extraction and requirements to use logging systems that minimise impacts on soil quality, including soil compaction, and on biodiversity features and habitats;;	<u>and old-growth</u> forests or their conversion into plantation forests, and harvesting on vulnerable soils; minimises large clear-cuts and prevents clear-cuts, unless this leads to favourable and appropriate ecosystem conditions, ensures locally <u>and ecologically</u> appropriate thresholds for deadwood extraction, <u>and ensures</u> and requirements to use logging systems that minimise impacts on soil quality, including soil compaction, and on biodiversity features and habitats: <u>;</u>	clear-cuts and ensures locally appropriate thresholds for deadwood extraction and requirements to use logging systems that minimise impacts on soil quality, including soil compaction, and on biodiversity features and habitats:’; 1. Delegations are informed that this concept is explained in the recital 102 of the Directive 2018/2001.	
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(f)			
Y	291 (f) in paragraph 6, first subparagraph, point (b), point (iv) is replaced by the following:	(f) in paragraph 6, first subparagraph, point (b), point (iv) is replaced by the following:	(f) in paragraph 6, first subparagraph, point (b), point (iv) is replaced by the following:	Y
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(f), amending provision, first paragraph			
Y	292 (iv) that harvesting is carried out considering maintenance of soil quality and biodiversity with the aim of minimising negative impacts, in a way that avoids harvesting of stumps and roots,	(iv) that harvesting is carried out considering <u>ensuring</u> maintenance of soil quality and biodiversity with the aim of minimising <u>preventing</u> negative impacts, in a way that	(iv) that harvesting is carried out considering maintenance of soil quality and biodiversity according to sustainable forest management principles , with the aim of minimising negative impacts, in a way that avoids	Y

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	degradation of primary forests or their conversion into plantation forests, and harvesting on vulnerable soils; minimises large clear-cuts and ensures locally appropriate thresholds for deadwood extraction and requirements to use logging systems that minimise impacts on soil quality, including soil compaction, and on biodiversity features and habitats;	avoids <u>prevents</u> harvesting of stumps and roots <u>not suitable for material use e.g. through the use of sustainable forest management practices</u> , degradation of primary <u>and old-growth</u> forests or their conversion into plantation forests, and harvesting on vulnerable soils; minimises large clear-cuts and <u>prevents clear-cuts, unless this leads to favourable and appropriate ecosystem conditions</u> , ensures locally <u>and ecologically</u> appropriate thresholds for deadwood extraction, <u>and ensures</u> and requirements to use logging systems that minimise impacts on soil quality, including soil compaction, and on biodiversity features and habitats:;	harvesting of stumps and roots, degradation of primary forests or their conversion into plantation forests, and harvesting on vulnerable soils; minimises large clear-cuts and ensures locally appropriate thresholds for deadwood extraction and requirements to use logging systems that minimise impacts on soil quality, including soil compaction, and on biodiversity features and habitats:;	
Y	292a	<u>(fa) the following paragraph is inserted:</u>		
Y	292b	" <u>'7a. Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>forest biomass shall not exceed the cap defined at national level for the use of forest biomass that is consistent with the Member State's targets on carbon sink growth as defined in Regulation ... [the revised Regulation 2018/841].';</u>		
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(g)			
Y	293	(g) in paragraph 10, first subparagraph, point (d) is replaced by the following:	(g) in paragraph 10, first subparagraph, point (d) the first sentence is replaced by the following: "The greenhouse gas emission savings from the use of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels taken into account for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1, and according to the thresholds defined in paragraph 1 subparagraph 4, shall be:"	Y
Y	293a		' (h) in paragraph 10, first subparagraph, point (d) is	Y

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			replaced by the following:	
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(g), amending provision, first paragraph			
294	(d) at least 70 % for electricity, heating and cooling production from biomass fuels used in installations until 31 December 2025, and at least 80 % from 1 January 2026.;	(d) at least 70 % for electricity, heating and cooling production from biomass fuels used in installations <u>starting operations from 1 January 2021</u> until 31 December 2025, and at least 80 % <u>85 % for installations starting operations</u> from 1 January 2026.;	(d) at least 70 % for electricity, heating and cooling production from biomass fuels used in installations until 31 December 2025, and having started operation after the entry into force of this directive , at least 80 % from 1 January 2026.;	
294a			(e) for electricity, heating and cooling production from biomass fuels used in installations with a total rated thermal input equal to or exceeding 10 MW having started operation from 1 January 2021 to the entry into force of this directive, at least 70 % until 31 December 2029, and at least 80% from 1 January 2030;	
294b			(f) for electricity, heating and	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			cooling production from gaseous / biomass fuels used in installations with a total rated thermal input equal to or lower than 10 MW having started operation from 1 January 2021 to the entry into force of this directive, at least 70 % before they reach 15 years of operation, and at least 80% once they reach 15 years of operation;	
Y	294c		(g) for electricity, heating and cooling production from biomass fuels used in installations with a total rated thermal input equal to or exceeding 10 MW having started operation before 31 December 2020, at least 80% once they reach 15 years of operation, at the earliest from 1 January 2026 and, at the latest, from 31 December 2029;	Y
Y	294d		(h) for electricity, heating and cooling production from gaseous biomass fuels used in installations with a total rated	Y

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			thermal input equal to or lower than 10 MW having started operation before 31 December 2020, at least 80% once they reach 15 years of operation and at the earliest from 1 January 2026.	
294e		<u>(ga) in paragraph 11, the introductory wording is replaced by the following:</u>		
294f		" <u>11. Electricity from biomass fuels shall be taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 only if the fuels in use do not include primary woody biomass and it meets one or more of the following requirements. For the purpose of contributing towards the renewable targets referred to in Article 3(1) the electricity share from biomass fuels derived from primary woody biomass as defined in Article 2 of</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>this Directive shall be no more than the share of the overall electricity consumption of the average of such fuels in 2017 - 2022 based on the latest available data.'</u> "		
Y	294g	<u>(gb) paragraph 13 is replaced by the following:</u>		
Y	294h	" <u>13. For the purposes referred in the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 of this Article, Member States may derogate, for a limited period of time, from the criteria laid down in paragraphs 2 to 7 and 10 and 11 of this Article by adopting different criteria for:</u> <u>(a) installations located in an outermost region as referred to in Article 349 TFEU to the extent that such facilities produce electricity or heating or cooling from biomass fuels and bioliquids, and for biofuels especially for the space sector and related</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>astrophysics activities; and</u> <u>(b) biomass fuels and bioliquids</u> <u>used in the installations and</u> <u>biofuels especially used in the</u> <u>space sector and related</u> <u>astrophysics activities referred to</u> <u>in point (a) of this subparagraph,</u> <u>irrespective of the place of origin</u> <u>of that biomass, provided that</u> <u>such criteria are objectively</u> <u>justified on the grounds that their</u> <u>aim is to ensure, for that</u> <u>outermost region, access to safe</u> <u>and secured energy and</u> <u>incentivise the transition from</u> <u>fossil fuels to sustainable biomass</u> <u>fuels and bioliquids.</u> <u>Bioliquids, biofuels and biomass</u> <u>fuels produced from primary</u> <u>woody biomass extracted in a</u> <u>sustainable manner and resulting</u> <u>from land use planning in an</u> <u>outermost region where forests</u> <u>cover at least 90% of the territory</u> <u>of that outermost region shall be</u> <u>taken into account for the</u> <u>purposes referred to in point (a),</u> <u>(b) and (c) of the first</u> <u>subparagraph of Article 29.</u> <u>In order to ensure energy security</u> <u>in the outermost regions, Member</u> <u>States may continue to grant</u> <u>support to the production of</u> <u>electricity from forest biomass in</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>electricity-only-installations located in outermost regions as referred to in Article 349 TFEU.</u>	"	
Y	294i	<u>(gc) paragraph 14 is replaced by the following:</u>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (18)(ga)				
G	294j	<u>14. For the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1, Member States may establish additional sustainability criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels.';</u>		<u>(ga) 14. For the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1, Member States may establish additional sustainability criteria for biomass fuels. By 31 December 2026, the Commission shall assess the impact of such additional criteria on the internal market, accompanied, if necessary, by a proposal to ensure harmonisation thereof.</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (19)				
G	295	(19) the following Article 29a is inserted:	(19) the following Article 29a is inserted:	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (19), amending provision, first paragraph			
296	Article 29a		Article 29a	
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (19), amending provision, second paragraph			
297	Greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for renewable fuels of non-biological origin and recycled carbon fuels		Greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for renewable fuels of non-biological origin and recycled carbon fuels	Greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for renewable fuels of non-biological origin and recycled carbon fuels Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (19), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)			
298	1. Energy from renewable fuels of non-biological origin shall be counted towards Member States' shares of renewable energy and the targets referred to in Articles 3(1), 15a(1), 22a(1), 23(1), 24(4) and 25(1) only if the greenhouse gas emissions savings from the use of those fuels are at least 70 %.		1. Energy from renewable fuels of non-biological origin shall be counted towards Member States' shares of renewable energy and the targets referred to in Articles 3(1), 15a(1), 22a(1), 23(1), 24(4) and 25(1) only if the greenhouse gas emissions savings from the use of those fuels are at least 70 %.	1. Energy from renewable fuels of non-biological origin shall be counted towards Member States' shares of renewable energy and the targets referred to in Articles 3(1), 15a(1), 22a(1), 23(1), 24(4) and 25(1) only if the greenhouse gas emissions savings from the use of those fuels are at least 70 %. Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (19), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)			
299	2. Energy from recycled carbon		2. Energy from recycled carbon	2. Energy from recycled carbon

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	fuels may be counted towards the greenhouse gas emissions reduction target referred to in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a), only if the greenhouse gas emissions savings from the use of those fuels are at least 70%.		fuels may be counted towards the greenhouse gas emissions reduction target referred to in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a), only if the greenhouse gas emissions savings from the use of those fuels are at least 70%.	fuels may be counted towards the greenhouse gas emissions reduction target referred to in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a), only if the greenhouse gas emissions savings from the use of those fuels are at least 70%. Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (19), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)			
300	3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 35 to supplement this Directive by specifying the methodology for assessing greenhouse gas emissions savings from renewable fuels of non-biological origin and from recycled carbon fuels. The methodology shall ensure that credit for avoided emissions is not given for CO ₂ the capture of which has already received an emission credit under other provisions of law.;	3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 35 to supplement this Directive by specifying the methodology for assessing greenhouse gas emissions savings from renewable fuels of non-biological origin and from recycled carbon fuels. The methodology shall ensure that credit for avoided emissions is not given for CO ₂ the capture of which has already received an emission credit under other provisions of law. <u>The carbon content of the wastes and their release to the atmosphere shall be included in the methodology.</u>	3. The Commission is empowered to shall adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 35 to supplement this Directive by specifying the methodology for assessing greenhouse gas emissions savings from renewable fuels of non-biological origin and from recycled carbon fuels. The methodology shall ensure that credit for avoided emissions is not given for CO ₂ the capture of which has already received an emission credit under other provisions of law. The methodology shall cover the life-cycle GHG emissions that must include indirect emissions.	3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 35 to supplement this Directive by specifying the methodology for assessing greenhouse gas emissions savings from renewable fuels of non-biological origin and from recycled carbon fuels. The methodology shall ensure that credit for avoided emissions is not given for CO ₂ the capture of which has already received an emission credit under other provisions of law. <u>The methodology shall cover the life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions and consider indirect emissions resulting from the diversion of rigid inputs such as wastes used for the production of recycled carbon fuels.</u> ;

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (19a)			
G	300a	<u>(19a) In any event, the methodology for assessing greenhouse gas emissions savings from recycled carbon fuels shall consider, in a life-cycle approach, the embedded carbon.’;</u>		<u>(19a) (deleted)</u> Text Origin: EP Mandate
Y	300b	" <u>(19a) the following Article 29b is inserted:</u>		
R	300c	<u>‘Article 29b Sustainability criteria for hydropower plants</u>		
R	300d	<u>1. Energy generated by hydropower shall be produced at a plant which in accordance with</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>Directive 2000/60/EC and in particular Articles 4 and 11 of that Directive has implemented all technically feasible and ecologically relevant mitigation measures to reduce adverse impacts on water as well measures to enhance protected habitats and species directly dependent on water.';</u> "		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)				
301	(20) Article 30 is amended as follows:		(20) Article 30 is amended as follows:	(20) Article 30 is amended as follows: Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(a)				
302	(a) in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, the introductory phrase is replaced by the following:		(a) in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, the introductory phrase is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(a), amending provision, first paragraph				
303	‘ Where renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels are to be	‘ Where renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels are to be	Where renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels are to be counted towards the targets	‘ Where renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels are to be

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	counted towards the targets referred to in Articles 3(1), 15a(1), 22a(1), 23(1), 24(4) and 25(1), Member States shall require economic operators to show that the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in Articles 29(2) to (7) and (10) and 29a(1) and (2) for renewable fuels and recycled-carbon fuels have been fulfilled. For that purpose, they shall require economic operators to use a mass balance system which:;	counted towards the targets referred to in Articles 3(1), 15a(1), 22a(1), 23(1), 24(4) and 25(1), Member States shall require economic operators to show <u>via mandatory independent and publicly available audits</u> that the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in Articles 29(2) to (7) and (10) and 29a(1) and (2) for renewable fuels and recycled-carbon fuels have been fulfilled. For that purpose, they shall require economic operators to use a mass balance system which:;	referred to in Articles 3(1), 15a(1), 22a(1), 23(1), 24(4) and 25(1), Member States shall require economic operators to show that the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in Articles 29(2) to (7) and (10) and 29a(1) and (2) for renewable fuels and recycled-carbon fuels have been fulfilled. For that purpose, they shall require economic operators to use a mass balance system which:;	counted towards the targets referred to in Articles 3(1), 15a(1), 22a(1), 23(1), 24(4) and 25(1), Member States shall require economic operators to show <u>via mandatory independent and transparent audits, in line with the implementing act adopted pursuant to paragraph 8,</u> that the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in Articles 29(2) to (7) and (10) and 29a(1) and (2) for renewable fuels and recycled-carbon fuels have been fulfilled. For that purpose, they shall require economic operators to use a mass balance system which:;; Text Origin: EP Mandate
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(b)			
304	(b) in paragraph 3, the first and second subparagraphs are replaced by the following:		(b) in paragraph 3, the first and second subparagraphs are replaced by the following:	
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(b), amending provision, first paragraph			
305	‘ Member States shall take measures	‘ Member States shall take	Member States shall take measures to ensure that economic	‘ Member States shall take

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u><i>intentionally modified or discarded so that the consignment or part thereof could become waste or residue. It shall evaluate the frequency and methodology of sampling and the robustness of the data.</i></u>	and the robustness of the data.	<u><i>waste or residue. It shall evaluate the frequency and methodology of sampling and the robustness of the data.</i></u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(b), amending provision, second paragraph				
306	The obligations laid down in this paragraph shall apply regardless of whether renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels are produced within the Union or are imported. Information about the geographic origin and feedstock type of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels per fuel supplier shall be made available to consumers on the websites of operators, suppliers or the relevant competent authorities and shall be updated on an annual basis.;	The obligations laid down in this paragraph shall apply regardless of whether renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels are produced within the Union or are imported. Information about the geographic origin and feedstock type of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels per fuel supplier shall be made available to consumers <u><i>in an up to date, easily accessible, and user-friendly manner</i></u> on the websites of operators, suppliers and the relevant competent authorities <u><i>as well as at refuelling stations</i></u> and shall be updated on an annual basis.;	The obligations laid down in this paragraph shall apply regardless of whether renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels are produced within the Union or are imported. Information about the geographic origin and feedstock type of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels per fuel supplier shall be made available to consumers on the websites of operators, suppliers or the relevant competent authorities and shall be updated on an annual basis.;	The obligations laid down in this paragraph shall apply regardless of whether renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels are produced within the Union or are imported. Information about the geographic origin and feedstock type of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels per fuel supplier shall be made available to consumers <u><i>in an up to date, easily accessible, and user-friendly manner</i></u> on the websites of operators, suppliers or the relevant competent authorities and shall be updated on an annual basis.;
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(c)				
307				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(c) in paragraph 4, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:		(c) in paragraph 4, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:	(c) in paragraph 4, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following: Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(c), amending provision, first paragraph			
308	‘ The Commission may decide that voluntary national or international schemes setting standards for the production of renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels, provide accurate data on greenhouse gas emission savings for the purposes of Articles 29(10) and 29a (1) and (2), demonstrate compliance with Articles 27(3) and 31a(5), or demonstrate that consignments of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels comply with the sustainability criteria laid down in Article 29(2) to (7). When demonstrating that the criteria laid down in Article 29(6) and (7) are met, the operators may provide the required evidence directly at sourcing area level. The Commission may recognise areas for the protection of rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems or species recognised by international agreements or		The Commission may decide that voluntary national or international schemes setting standards for the production of renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels, provide accurate data on greenhouse gas emission savings for the purposes of Articles 29(10) and 29a (1) and (2), demonstrate compliance with Articles 27(3) and 31a(5), or demonstrate that consignments of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels comply with the sustainability criteria laid down in Article 29(2) to (7). When demonstrating that the criteria laid down in Article 29(6) and (7) are met, the operators may provide the required evidence directly at sourcing area level. The Commission may recognise areas for the protection of rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems or species recognised by international agreements or included in lists drawn up by	‘ The Commission may decide that voluntary national or international schemes setting standards for the production of renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels, provide accurate data on greenhouse gas emission savings for the purposes of Articles 29(10) and 29a (1) and (2), demonstrate compliance with Articles 27(3) and 31a(5), or demonstrate that consignments of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels comply with the sustainability criteria laid down in Article 29(2) to (7). When demonstrating that the criteria laid down in Article 29(6) and (7) are met, the operators may provide the required evidence directly at sourcing area level. The Commission may recognise areas for the protection of rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems or species recognised by international agreements or

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	included in lists drawn up by intergovernmental organisations or the International Union for the Conservation of Nature for the purposes of Article 29(3), first subparagraph, point (c)(ii).;		intergovernmental organisations or the International Union for the Conservation of Nature for the purposes of– Article 29(3), first subparagraph, point (c)(ii).’;	included in lists drawn up by intergovernmental organisations or the International Union for the Conservation of Nature for the purposes of– Article 29(3), first subparagraph, point (c)(ii).’; Text Origin: Council Mandate
Y	308a	<u>(ca) in paragraph 4, the second subparagraph is replaced by the following:</u>		
Y	308b	<u>‘The Commission may decide that those schemes contain accurate information on measures taken for soil, water and air protection, for the restoration of degraded land and for the avoidance of excessive water consumption in areas where water is scarce.’;</u>		
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(d)			
G	309			

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(d) paragraph 6 is replaced by the following:		(d) paragraph 6 is replaced by the following:	(d) paragraph 6 is replaced by the following: Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6)				
310	6. Member States may set up national schemes where compliance with the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in Articles 29(2) to (7) and (10) and 29a(1) and (2), in accordance with the methodology developed under Article 29a(3), is verified throughout the entire chain of custody involving competent national authorities. Those schemes may also be used to verify the accuracy and completeness of the information included by economic operators in the Union database, to demonstrate compliance with Article 27(3) and for the certification of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels with low indirect land-use change-risk.		6. Member States may set up national schemes where compliance with the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in Articles 29(2) to (7) and (10) and 29a(1) and (2), in accordance with the methodology developed under Article 29a(3), is verified throughout the entire chain of custody involving competent national authorities. Those schemes may also be used to verify the accuracy and completeness of the information included by economic operators in the Union database, to demonstrate compliance with Article 27(3) and for the certification of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels with low indirect land-use change-risk.	6. Member States may set up national schemes where compliance with the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in Articles 29(2) to (7) and (10) and 29a(1) and (2), in accordance with the methodology developed under Article 29a(3), is verified throughout the entire chain of custody involving competent national authorities. Those schemes may also be used to verify the accuracy and completeness of the information included by economic operators in the Union database, to demonstrate compliance with Article 27(3) and for the certification of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels with low indirect land-use change-risk. Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6), first paragraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
311	A Member State may notify such a national scheme to the Commission. The Commission shall give priority to the assessment of such a scheme in order to facilitate mutual bilateral and multilateral recognition of those schemes. The Commission may decide, by means of implementing acts, whether such a notified national scheme complies with the conditions laid down in this Directive. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 34(3).		A Member State may notify such a national scheme to the Commission. The Commission shall give priority to the assessment of such a scheme in order to facilitate mutual bilateral and multilateral recognition of those schemes. The Commission may decide, by means of implementing acts, whether such a notified national scheme complies with the conditions laid down in this Directive. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 34(3).	A Member State may notify such a national scheme to the Commission. The Commission shall give priority to the assessment of such a scheme in order to facilitate mutual bilateral and multilateral recognition of those schemes. The Commission may decide, by means of implementing acts, whether such a notified national scheme complies with the conditions laid down in this Directive. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 34(3). Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6), second paragraph				
312	Where the decision is positive, other schemes recognised by the Commission in accordance with this Article shall not refuse mutual recognition with that Member State's national scheme as regards verification of compliance with the criteria for which it has been recognised by the Commission.		Where the decision is positive, other schemes recognised by the Commission in accordance with this Article shall not refuse mutual recognition with that Member State's national scheme as regards verification of compliance with the criteria for which it has been recognised by the Commission.	Where the decision is positive, other schemes recognised by the Commission in accordance with this Article shall not refuse mutual recognition with that Member State's national scheme as regards verification of compliance with the criteria for which it has been recognised by the Commission. Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6), third paragraph			
313	For installations producing electricity heating and cooling with a total rated thermal input between 5 and 10 MW, Member States shall establish simplified national verification schemes to ensure the fulfillment of the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions criteria set out in paragraphs (2) to (7) and (10) of Article 29.;	‘ For installations producing electricity heating and cooling with a total rated thermal input between 5 and 10 ²⁰ MW, Member States shall establish simplified national verification schemes to ensure the fulfillment of the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions criteria set out in paragraphs (2) to (7) and (10) of Article 29.’;	For installations producing electricity, heating and cooling with a total rated thermal input between 5 and 10 and 20 MW, Member States shall ^{may} establish simplified national verification schemes to ensure the fulfillment of the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions criteria set out in paragraphs (2) to (7) and (10) of Article 29. For the same installations, the implementing acts provisioned in Article 30 paragraph 8 shall set out the uniform conditions for simplified voluntary verification schemes to ensure the fulfilment of the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions criteria set out in paragraphs (2) to (7) and (10) of Article 29. ’;	For installations producing electricity, heating and cooling with a total rated thermal input between <u>[5-10] and 20</u> 5 and 10 MW, Member States shall ^{may} establish simplified national verification schemes to ensure the fulfillment of the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions criteria set out in paragraphs (2) to (7) and (10) of Article 29. <u>For the same installations, the implementing acts provisioned in Article 30 paragraph 8 shall set out the uniform conditions for simplified voluntary verification schemes to ensure the fulfilment of the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions criteria set out in paragraphs (2) to (7) and (10) of Article 29.</u> ’;
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(e)			
314	(e) in paragraph 9, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:		(e) in paragraph 9, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:	(e) in paragraph 9, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following: Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(e), amending provision, first paragraph				
315	‘ Where an economic operator provides evidence or data obtained in accordance with a scheme that has been the subject of a decision pursuant to paragraph 4 or 6, a Member State shall not require the economic operator to provide further evidence of compliance with the elements covered by the scheme for which the scheme has been recognised by the Commission.; ’		Where an economic operator provides evidence or data obtained in accordance with a scheme that has been the subject of a decision pursuant to paragraph 4 or 6, a Member State shall not require the economic operator to provide further evidence of compliance with the elements covered by the scheme for which the scheme has been recognised by the Commission.’;	‘ Where an economic operator provides evidence or data obtained in accordance with a scheme that has been the subject of a decision pursuant to paragraph 4 or 6, a Member State shall not require the economic operator to provide further evidence of compliance with the elements covered by the scheme for which the scheme has been recognised by the Commission.’; Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(ea)				
315a			(f) in paragraphe 9, the last following paragraph is added: 'Competent public authorities of the Member States may also supervise economic operators once they are certified under a voluntary scheme. Where Member States find issues of non-conformity, they shall take appropriate action and inform the voluntary scheme without	<u>(ea)</u> <u>- (deleted) -</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			delay.';	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(f)				
316	(f) paragraph 10 is replaced by the following:		(f) (g) paragraph 10 is replaced by the following:	(f) (g) paragraph 10 is replaced by the following: Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(f), amending provision, first paragraph				
317	‘ At the request of a Member State, which may be based on the request of an economic operator, the Commission shall, on the basis of all available evidence, examine whether the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in Article 29(2) to (7) and (10) and Article 29a(1) and (2) in relation to a source of renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels have been met.		At the request of a Member State, which may be based on the request of an economic operator, the Commission shall, on the basis of all available evidence, examine whether the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in Article 29(2) to (7) and (10) and Article 29a(1) and (2) in relation to a source of renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels have been met.	‘ At the request of a Member State, which may be based on the request of an economic operator, the Commission shall, on the basis of all available evidence, examine whether the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria laid down in Article 29(2) to (7) and (10) and Article 29a(1) and (2) in relation to a source of renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels have been met. Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(f), amending provision, second paragraph				
318	Within six months of receipt of such a request and in accordance		Within six months of receipt of such a request and in accordance	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	with the examination procedure referred to in Article 34(3), the Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, decide whether the Member State concerned may either:		with the examination procedure referred to in Article 34(3), the Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, decide whether the Member State concerned may either:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(f), amending provision, second paragraph, point (a)				
319	(a) take into account the renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels from that source for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph of Article 29(1); or		(a) take into account the renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels from that source for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph of Article 29(1); or	(a) take into account the renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels from that source for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph of Article 29(1); or Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (20)(f), amending provision, second paragraph, point (b)				
320	(b) by way of derogation from paragraph 9 of this Article, require suppliers of the source of renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels to provide further evidence of compliance with those sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria and those greenhouse gas emissions savings thresholds.;		(b) by way of derogation from paragraph 9 of this Article, require suppliers of the source of renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels to provide further evidence of compliance with those sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria and those greenhouse gas emissions savings thresholds.?’;	(b) by way of derogation from paragraph 9 of this Article, require suppliers of the source of renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels to provide further evidence of compliance with those sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria and those greenhouse gas emissions savings thresholds.?’; Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (21)			
321	(21) in Article 31, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 are deleted:	(21) in Article 31, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 are deleted:	(21) in Article 31, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 are deleted:	(21) in Article 31, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 are deleted: - <u>(deleted)</u> -
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (22)			
322	(22) the following Article is inserted:		(22) the following Article 31a is inserted:	(22) the following Article is inserted: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, first paragraph			
323	Article 31a		Article 31a	Article 31a Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, second paragraph			
324	Union database		Union database	Union database Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)			

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
325	1. The Commission shall ensure that a Union database is set up to enable the tracing of liquid and gaseous renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels.	1. <u>By ... [three months after entry into force of this amending Directive],</u> the Commission shall ensure that a Union database is set up to enable the tracing of <u>biomass fuels</u> , liquid and gaseous renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels <u>(the "Union Database")</u> .	1. The Commission shall ensure that a Union database is set up to enable the tracing of liquid and gaseous renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels.	1. <u>[By 1 year after entry into force of this amending Directive,]</u> the Commission shall ensure that a Union database is set up to enable the tracing of liquid and gaseous renewable fuels and recycled carbon fuels <u>(the "Union Database")</u> .
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
326	2. Member States shall require the relevant economic operators to enter in a timely manner accurate information into that database on the transactions made and the sustainability characteristics of the fuels subject to those transactions, including their life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions, starting from their point of production to the moment it is consumed in the Union. Information on whether support has been provided for the production of a specific consignment of fuel, and if so, on the type of support scheme, shall also be included in the database.	2. Member States shall require the relevant economic operators to enter in a timely manner accurate information into that database on the transactions made and <u>on</u> the sustainability characteristics <u>criteria</u> of the fuels subject to those transactions, including their life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions, starting from their point of production to the moment it is consumed in the Union. <u>The interconnected gas system shall be considered to be a single mass balance system. Information about injection and withdrawal shall be provided in the Union Database for gaseous fuels.</u> Information on whether	2. Member States shall require the relevant economic operators to enter in a timely manner accurate information into that database on the transactions made and the sustainability characteristics of the fuels subject to those transactions, including their life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions, starting from their point of production to the moment it is consumed placed on the market in the Union. Information on whether support has been provided for the production of a specific consignment of fuel, and if so, on the type of support scheme, shall also be included in the database. These data can be entered into	2. Member States shall require the relevant economic operators to enter in a timely manner accurate information into that database on the transactions made and the sustainability characteristics of the fuels subject to those transactions, including their life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions, starting from their point of production to the moment it is consumed <u>placed on the market in the Union. The interconnected gas system shall be considered to be a single mass balance system. Information about injection and withdrawal of renewable gaseous fuels shall be provided</u> in the Union <u>Database</u> . Information on whether support

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		support has been provided for the production of a specific consignment of fuel, and if so, on the type of support scheme, shall also be included in the database.	the EU database via national databases.	has been provided for the production of a specific consignment of fuel, and if so, on the type of support scheme, shall also be included in the database. <u>These data may be entered into the Union database via national databases.</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), first paragraph				
327	Where appropriate to improve traceability of data along the entire supply chain, the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 35 to further extend the scope of the information to be included in the Union database to cover relevant data from the point of production or collection of the raw material used for the fuel production.		Where appropriate to improve traceability of data along the entire supply chain, the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 35 to further extend the scope of the information to be included in the Union database to cover relevant data from the point of production or collection of the raw material used for the fuel production.	Where appropriate to improve traceability of data along the entire supply chain, the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 35 to further extend the scope of the information to be included in the Union database to cover relevant data from the point of production or collection of the raw material used for the fuel production.
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), second paragraph				
328	Member States shall require fuel suppliers to enter the information necessary to verify compliance with the requirements laid down in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, into the Union database.		Member States shall require fuel suppliers to enter the information necessary to verify compliance with the requirements laid down in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, into the Union database.	Member States shall require fuel suppliers to enter the information necessary to verify compliance with the requirements laid down in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, into the Union database.

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), second paragraph a			
328a		<u>Notwithstanding subparagraphs 1 to 3, for gaseous renewable fuels and for gaseous fuels injected into the European gas system, economic operators should enter information on the transactions made and the sustainability criteria and other relevant information such as GHG emissions of the fuels up to the injection point to the interconnected gas system, where the mass balancing traceability system is complemented by guarantees of origin.</u>		<u>Notwithstanding subparagraphs 1 to 3, for gaseous fuels injected into the European interconnected gas infrastructure, economic operators shall enter information on the transactions made and the sustainability characteristics and other relevant information such as greenhouse gas emissions of the fuels up to the injection point to the interconnected gas system, where the mass balance system may be complemented by guarantees of origin where appropriate.</u>
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)			
329	3. Member States shall have access to the Union database for the purposes of monitoring and data verification.		3. Member States shall have access to the Union database for the purposes of monitoring and data verification.	3. Member States shall have access to the Union database for the purposes of monitoring and data verification.
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)			
330	4. If guarantees of origin have been issued for the production of a consignment of renewable gases, Member States shall ensure that those guarantees of origin are	4. Where guarantees of origin have been issued for the production of a consignment of renewable gases, Member States shall ensure that those guarantees of origin are	4. If guarantees of origin have been issued for the production of a consignment of renewable gases, Member States shall ensure that those guarantees of origin are	4. Where guarantees of origin have been issued for the production of a consignment of renewable gases, Member States shall ensure that those guarantees of origin are

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	cancelled before the consignment of renewable gases can be registered in the database.	cancelled before <u>after</u> the consignment of renewable gases can be registered in the database <u>is withdrawn from the European interconnected system for gas</u> .	cancelled before the consignment of renewable gases can be registered in the database.	<u>transferred to the Union database at the moment when a consignment of renewable gases is registered in the database and are respectively</u> cancelled before <u>after</u> the consignment of renewable gases can be registered in the <u>is withdrawn from the European interconnected grid for gas. Such guarantees of origin, once transferred, shall not be tradable outside of the Union</u> database.
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5)				
331	5. Member States shall ensure that the accuracy and completeness of the information included by economic operators in the database is verified, for instance by using voluntary or national schemes.	5. Member States shall ensure that the accuracy and completeness of the information included by economic operators in the database is verified, for instance by using voluntary or national schemes, <u>which may be complemented by a system of guarantees of origin</u> .	5. Member States shall ensure in their national legal framework that the accuracy and completeness of the data entered information included by economic operators in the database is verified, for instance by using certification bodies in the framework of voluntary or national schemes recognised by the Commission pursuant to Article 30(4), (5f) and (6) .	5. Member States shall ensure <u>in their national legal framework</u> that the accuracy and completeness of the information included <u>data entered</u> by economic operators in the database is verified, for instance by using <u>certification bodies in the framework of voluntary or national schemes recognised by the Commission pursuant to Article 30(4), (5f) and (6) and which may be complemented by a system of guarantees of origin</u> .
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5), first paragraph				
332				

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

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			completeness of the data must be checked in line with Implementing Regulation xxx/2022¹, and therefore may be checked by certification bodies. 1. Commission Implementing Regulation .../... of xxx on rules to verify sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria and low indirect land-use change-risk criteria	<u>completeness of the data shall be checked in line with Commission Implementing Regulation 2022/3740 on rules to verify sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria and low indirect land-use change-risk criteria, and therefore may be checked by certification bodies.</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5), first paragraph c				
332e			Member States shall notify the detailed features of their national database to the Commission. Following that notification, the Commission shall assess whether the national database complies with the requirements in points (a) and (b) of the third subparagraph. If that is not the case, the Commission may require Member States to take appropriate steps to ensure compliance with those requirements.	<u>Member States shall notify the detailed features of their national database to the Commission. Following that notification, the Commission shall assess whether the national database complies with the requirements in points (a) and (b) of the third subparagraph. If that is not the case, the Commission may require Member States to take appropriate steps to ensure compliance with those requirements.</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5a)				
332f		<u>5a. The database shall be</u>		<u>5a. The aggregated data shall be</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>made publicly available in an open, transparent and user-friendly manner and kept up-to-date. The Commission shall publish annual reports for the general public about the information reported in the Union database including the quantities, the geographic origin and feedstock type of renewable and low carbon fuels.';</u>		<u>made publicly available, with due regard to the protection of commercially sensitive information, and kept up-to-date. The Commission shall publish annual reports for the general public about the information reported in the Union database including the quantities, the geographic origin and feedstock type of fuels.</u>
G	332g	<u>(22a) Article 33 is amended as follows:</u>		
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (22a)			
G	332h	<u>(a) in paragraph 3, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:</u>		<u>(a) in paragraph 3, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:</u> Text Origin: EP Mandate
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (22)(-a)			
G	332i	<u>3. In 2025, the Commission shall submit, if appropriate, a legislative proposal on the regulatory</u>		<u>(-a) By 31 December 2027, the Commission shall submit, if appropriate, a legislative proposal</u>

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>submitted by Member States by 30 June 2024 pursuant to Article 14 (2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999; (d) the experience gained by the implementation of this Directive, including its sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria; and (e) technological developments in energy from renewable sources.';</u>		<u>Member States by 30 June 2024 pursuant to Article 14 (2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999; (d) the experience gained by the implementation of this Directive, including its sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria; and (e) technological developments in energy from renewable sources.';</u>
332l		" <u>(c) the following paragraph is added:</u> "		
332m		<u>(c) '4a. By ... [two years after entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall review the implementation of this Directive and publish a report setting out the conclusions of its review. The review shall, in particular, examine the following: (a) the external effects of the deployment of renewable energy and its impact on the</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>environment;</u> <u>(b) the socio-economic benefits of the implementation of this Directive;</u> <u>(c) the status of the implementation of related renewables energy initiatives under the RepowerEU;</u> <u>(d) whether the increase in demand for electricity in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and RFNBOs is met with equivalent amounts of renewable generation capacities;</u> <u>(e) a phase down, by 2030, of the share of fuels derived from primary woody biomass as defined in Article 2 of this Directive, for the purpose of counting towards the renewable targets referred to in Article 3(1), based on an impact assessment by the Commission. This review for a phase down shall be presented at the latest by ... /3 years after the transposition of this amending Directive]</u>	PUBLIC	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (22), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5b)				
G 332n		" <u>The Commission and the competent authorities in the</u>		<u>5b. (deleted)</u>

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

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

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	Article 8(3), second subparagraph, Article 29a(3), Article 26(2), fourth subparagraph, Article 26(2) fifth subparagraph, Article 27(1), second subparagraph, Article 27(3), fourth subparagraph, Article 28(5), Article 28(6), second subparagraph, Article 31(5), and Article 31a(2), second subparagraph, may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.;		subparagraph, Article 8(3), second subparagraph, Article 29a(3) 25 (2), second paragraph , , Article 26(2), fourth subparagraph, Article 26(2) fifth subparagraph, Article 27(1), second subparagraph, Article 27(3), fourth seventh subparagraph, Article 28(5), Article 28(6), second subparagraph, Article 29a(3), Article 31(5), and Article 31a(2), second subparagraph,– may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.’;	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (23)(c)				
338	(c) paragraph 7 is replaced by the following:		(c) paragraph 7 is replaced by the following:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (23)(c), amending provision, first paragraph				
339				

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

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	this Directive.		this Directive.	this Directive. Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 2				
341	Article 2 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999		Article 2 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999	Article 2 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 2(1)				
342	(1) Article 2 is amended as follows:		(1) Article 2 is amended as follows:	(1) Article 2 is amended as follows: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 2(1), point (a)				
343	(a) point 11 is replaced by the following:		(a) point 11 is replaced by the following:	(a) point 11 is replaced by the following: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 2(1), point (a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (11)				
344				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(11) ‘the Union's 2030 targets for energy and climate’ means the Union-wide binding target of at least 40 % domestic reduction in economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions as compared to 1990 to be achieved by 2030, the Union's binding target for renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, the Union-level headline target of at least 32,5 % for improving energy efficiency in 2030, and the 15 % electricity interconnection target for 2030 or any subsequent targets in this regard agreed by the European Council or by the European Parliament and by the Council for 2030.;		(11) ‘the Union's 2030 targets for energy and climate’ means the Union-wide binding target of at least 40 % domestic reduction in economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions as compared to 1990 to be achieved by 2030, the Union's binding target for renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, the Union-level headline target of at least 32,5 % for improving energy efficiency in 2030, and the 15 % electricity interconnection target for 2030 or any subsequent targets in this regard agreed by the European Council or by the European Parliament and by the Council for 2030.’;	(11) ‘the Union's 2030 targets for energy and climate’ means the Union-wide binding target of at least 40 % domestic reduction in economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions as compared to 1990 to be achieved by 2030, the Union's binding target for renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, the Union-level headline target of at least 32,5 % for improving energy efficiency in 2030, and the 15 % electricity interconnection target for 2030 or any subsequent targets in this regard agreed by the European Council or by the European Parliament and by the Council for 2030.; Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 2(1), point (b)			
345	(b) in point 20, point (b) is replaced by the following:		(b) in point 20, point (b) is replaced by the following:	(b) in point 20, point (b) is replaced by the following: Text Origin: Commission Proposal

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 2(1), point (b), amending provision, first paragraph			
346	‘ (b) in the context of Commission recommendations based on the assessment pursuant to point (b) of Article 29(1) with regard to energy from renewable sources, a Member State's early implementation of its contribution to the Union's binding target for renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 as measured against its national reference points for renewable energy;; ’		(b) in the context of Commission recommendations based on the assessment pursuant to point (b) of Article 29(1) with regard to energy from renewable sources, a Member State's early implementation of its contribution to the Union's binding target for renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 as measured against its national reference points for renewable energy;’;	‘ (b) in the context of Commission recommendations based on the assessment pursuant to point (b) of Article 29(1) with regard to energy from renewable sources, a Member State's early implementation of its contribution to the Union's binding target for renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 as measured against its national reference points for renewable energy;; ’ Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 2(2)			
347	(2) In Article 4, point (a)(2) is replaced by the following:		(2) In Article 4, point (a)(2) is replaced by the following:	(2) In Article 4, point (a)(2) is replaced by the following: Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 2(2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)			
348	‘ (2) with respect to renewable energy:		(2) with respect to renewable energy:	‘ (2) with respect to renewable energy:

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 2(2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), first paragraph			
349	With a view to achieving the Union's binding target for renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, a contribution to that target in terms of the Member State's share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2030, with an indicative trajectory for that contribution from 2021 onwards. By 2022, the indicative trajectory shall reach a reference point of at least 18 % of the total increase in the share of energy from renewable sources between that Member State's binding 2020 national target, and its contribution to the 2030 target. By 2025, the indicative trajectory shall reach a reference point of at least 43 % of the total increase in the share of energy from renewable sources between that Member State's binding 2020 national target and its contribution to the 2030 target. By 2027, the indicative trajectory shall reach a reference point of at least		With a view to achieving the Union's binding target for renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, a contribution to that target in terms of the Member State's share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2030, with an indicative trajectory for that contribution from 2021 onwards. By 2022, the indicative trajectory shall reach a reference point of at least 18 % of the total increase in the share of energy from renewable sources between that Member State's binding 2020 national target, and its contribution to the 2030 target. By 2025, the indicative trajectory shall reach a reference point of at least 43 % of the total increase in the share of energy from renewable sources between that Member State's binding 2020 national target and its contribution to the 2030 target. By 2027, the indicative trajectory shall reach a reference point of at least	With a view to achieving the Union's binding target for renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, a contribution to that target in terms of the Member State's share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy in 2030, with an indicative trajectory for that contribution from 2021 onwards. By 2022, the indicative trajectory shall reach a reference point of at least 18 % of the total increase in the share of energy from renewable sources between that Member State's binding 2020 national target, and its contribution to the 2030 target. By 2025, the indicative trajectory shall reach a reference point of at least 43 % of the total increase in the share of energy from renewable sources between that Member State's binding 2020 national target and its contribution to the 2030 target. By 2027, the indicative trajectory shall reach a reference point of at least

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	65 % of the total increase in the share of energy from renewable sources between that Member State's binding 2020 national target and its contribution to the 2030 target.		65 % of the total increase in the share of energy from renewable sources between that Member State's binding 2020 national target and its contribution to the 2030 target. Text Origin: Council Mandate	65 % of the total increase in the share of energy from renewable sources between that Member State's binding 2020 national target and its contribution to the 2030 target.
	Article 2(2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), second paragraph			
350	By 2030, the indicative trajectory shall reach at least the Member State's planned contribution. If a Member State expects to surpass its binding 2020 national target, its indicative trajectory may start at the level it is projected to achieve. The Member States' indicative trajectories, taken together, shall add up to the Union reference points in 2022, 2025 and 2027 and to the Union's binding target for renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. Separately from its contribution to the Union target and its indicative trajectory for the purposes of this Regulation, a Member State shall be free to indicate higher ambitions for national policy purposes.;		——By 2030, the indicative trajectory shall reach at least the Member State's planned contribution. If a Member State expects to surpass its binding 2020 national target, its indicative trajectory may start at the level it is projected to achieve. The Member States' indicative trajectories, taken together, shall add up to the Union reference points in 2022, 2025 and 2027 and to the Union's binding target for renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. Separately from its contribution to the Union target and its indicative trajectory for the purposes of this Regulation, a Member State shall be free to indicate higher ambitions for national policy purposes.';	By 2030, the indicative trajectory shall reach at least the Member State's planned contribution. If a Member State expects to surpass its binding 2020 national target, its indicative trajectory may start at the level it is projected to achieve. The Member States' indicative trajectories, taken together, shall add up to the Union reference points in 2022, 2025 and 2027 and to the Union's binding target for renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. Separately from its contribution to the Union target and its indicative trajectory for the purposes of this Regulation, a Member State shall be free to indicate higher ambitions for national policy purposes.;

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 2(3)				
351	(3) In Article 5, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:		(3) In Article 5, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:	(3) In Article 5, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 2(3), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
352	‘ 2. Member States shall collectively ensure that the sum of their contributions amounts to at least the level of the Union's binding target for renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001.; ’,		2. Member States shall collectively ensure that the sum of their contributions amounts to at least the level of the Union's binding target for renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001.’;	‘ 2. Member States shall collectively ensure that the sum of their contributions amounts to at least the level of the Union's binding target for renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001.; ’, Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 2(4)				
353	(4) In Article 29, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:		(4) In Article 29, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:	(4) In Article 29, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:

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

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355	Article 3 Amendments to Directive 98/70/EC		Article 3 Amendments to Directive 98/70/EC	Article 3 Amendments to Directive 98/70/EC Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 3, first paragraph				
356	Directive 98/70/EC is amended as follows:		Directive 98/70/EC is amended as follows:	Directive 98/70/EC is amended as follows: Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 3, first paragraph, point (1)				
357	(1) Article 1 is replaced by the following:		(1) Article 1 is replaced by the following:	(1) Article 1 is replaced by the following: Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 3, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, first paragraph				
358	Article 1		Article 1	Article 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 3, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, second paragraph				
359	Scope		Scope	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 3, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, third paragraph			
360	This Directive sets, in respect of road vehicles, and non-road mobile machinery (including inland waterway vessels when not at sea), agricultural and forestry tractors, and recreational craft when not at sea, technical specifications on health and environmental grounds for fuels to be used with positive ignition and compression-ignition engines, taking account of the technical requirements of those engines.;		This Directive sets, in respect of road vehicles, and non-road mobile machinery (including inland waterway vessels when not at sea), agricultural and forestry tractors, and recreational craft when not at sea, technical specifications on health and environmental grounds for fuels to be used with positive ignition and compression-ignition engines, taking account of the technical requirements of those engines.';	This Directive sets, in respect of road vehicles, and non-road mobile machinery (including inland waterway vessels when not at sea), agricultural and forestry tractors, and recreational craft when not at sea, technical specifications on health and environmental grounds for fuels to be used with positive ignition and compression-ignition engines, taking account of the technical requirements of those engines.;
	Article 3, first paragraph, point (2)			
361	(2) Article 2 is amended as follows:		(2) Article 2 is amended as follows:	(2) Article 2 is amended as follows: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 3, first paragraph, point (2)(a)			
362	(a) points 1, 2 and 3 are replaced		(a) points 1, 2 and 3 are replaced	(a) points 1, 2 and 3 are replaced

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	by the following:		by the following:	by the following: <u>(Deleted)</u>
Article 3, first paragraph, point (2)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
363	‘ 1. ‘petrol’ means any volatile mineral oil intended for the operation of internal combustion positive-ignition engines for the propulsion of vehicles and falling within CN codes 2710 12 41, 2710 12 45 and 2710 12 49;		1. ‘petrol’ means any volatile mineral oil intended for the operation of internal combustion positive-ignition engines for the propulsion of vehicles and falling within CN codes 2710 12 41, 2710 12 45 and 2710 12 49;	‘ 1. ‘petrol’ means any volatile mineral oil intended for the operation of internal combustion positive-ignition engines for the propulsion of vehicles and falling within CN codes 2710 12 41, 2710 12 45 and 2710 12 49; <u>(Deleted)</u>
Article 3, first paragraph, point (2)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
364	2. ‘diesel fuels’ means gas oils falling within CN code 2710 19 43¹ as referred to in Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 of the European Parliament and the Council² and Regulation (EC) 595/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council³ and used for self-propelling vehicles; 1. The numbering of these CN codes as specified in the Common Customs Tariff, Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff (OJ L 256 7.9.1987, p. 1). 2. Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2007 on type approval of motor		2. ‘diesel fuels’ means gas oils falling within CN code 2710 19 43¹ as referred to in Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 of the European Parliament and the Council² and Regulation (EC) 595/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council³ and used for self-propelling vehicles; 1. The numbering of these CN codes as specified in the Common Customs Tariff, Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff (OJ L 256 7.9.1987, p. 1). 2. Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2007 on type approval of motor	2. ‘diesel fuels’ means gas oils falling within CN code 2710 19 43¹ as referred to in Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 of the European Parliament and the Council² and Regulation <u>(Deleted)</u> (EC) 595/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council³ and used for self-propelling vehicles; 1. The numbering of these CN codes as specified in the Common Customs Tariff, Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff (OJ L 256 7.9.1987, p. 1). 2. Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 of the

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	vehicles with respect to emissions from light passenger and commercial vehicles (Euro 5 and Euro 6) and on access to vehicle repair and maintenance information (OJ L 171, 29.6.2007, p. 1). 3. Regulation (EC) No 595/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 on type-approval of motor vehicles and engines with respect to emissions from heavy duty vehicles (Euro VI) and on access to vehicle repair and maintenance information and amending Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 and Directive 2007/46/EC and repealing Directives 80/1269/EEC, 2005/55/EC and 2005/78/EC (OJ L 188, 18.7.2009, p. 1);		vehicles with respect to emissions from light passenger and commercial vehicles (Euro 5 and Euro 6) and on access to vehicle repair and maintenance information (OJ L 171, 29.6.2007, p. 1). 3. Regulation (EC) No 595/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 on type-approval of motor vehicles and engines with respect to emissions from heavy duty vehicles (Euro VI) and on access to vehicle repair and maintenance information and amending Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 and Directive 2007/46/EC and repealing Directives 80/1269/EEC, 2005/55/EC and 2005/78/EC (OJ L 188, 18.7.2009, p. 1);	<i>European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2007 on type approval of motor vehicles with respect to emissions from light passenger and commercial vehicles (Euro 5 and Euro 6) and on access to vehicle repair and maintenance information (OJ L 171, 29.6.2007, p. 1).</i> <i>3. Regulation (EC) No 595/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 on type approval of motor vehicles and engines with respect to emissions from heavy duty vehicles (Euro VI) and on access to vehicle repair and maintenance information and amending Regulation (EC) No 715/2007 and Directive 2007/46/EC and repealing Directives 80/1269/EEC, 2005/55/EC and 2005/78/EC (OJ L 188, 18.7.2009, p. 1);</i>
Article 3, first paragraph, point (2)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)				
365	3. ‘gas oils intended for use by non-road mobile machinery (including inland waterway vessels), agricultural and forestry tractors, and recreational craft’ means any petroleum-derived liquid, falling within CN codes 27101943¹, referred to in Directive 2013/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council², Regulation (EU) 167/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council³ and Regulation (EU) 2016/1628 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴ and		3. ‘gas oils intended for use by non-road mobile machinery (including inland waterway vessels), agricultural and forestry tractors, and recreational craft’ means any petroleum-derived liquid, falling within CN codes 27101943¹, referred to in Directive 2013/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council², Regulation (EU) 167/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council³ and Regulation (EU) 2016/1628 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴ and	<i>3. ‘gas oils intended for use by non-road mobile machinery (including inland waterway vessels), agricultural and forestry tractors, and recreational craft’ means any petroleum-derived liquid, falling within CN codes 27101943¹, referred to in Directive 2013/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council², Regulation (EU) 167/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council³ and Regulation (EU) 2016/1628 of the European Parliament and of the</i>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	intended for use in compression ignition engines.; 1. The numbering of these CN codes as specified in the Common Customs Tariff, Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff (OJ L 256 7.9.1987, p. 1). 2. Directive 2013/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on recreational craft and personal watercraft and repealing Directive 94/25/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p.90). 3. Regulation (EU) No 167/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5.02.2013 on the approval and market surveillance of agricultural and forestry vehicles, (OJ L 060 of 2.3.2013, p. 1). 4. Regulation (EU) 2016/1628 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September 2016 on requirements relating to gaseous and particulate pollutant emission limits and type-approval for internal combustion engines for non-road mobile machinery, amending Regulations (EU) No 1024/2012 and (EU) No 167/2013, and amending and repealing Directive 97/68/EC,(OJ L 354 of 28.12.2013, p.53).		intended for use in compression ignition engines.?’; 1. The numbering of these CN codes as specified in the Common Customs Tariff, Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff (OJ L 256 7.9.1987, p. 1). 2. Directive 2013/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on recreational craft and personal watercraft and repealing Directive 94/25/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p.90). 3. Regulation (EU) No 167/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5.02.2013 on the approval and market surveillance of agricultural and forestry vehicles, (OJ L 060 of 2.3.2013, p. 1). 4. Regulation (EU) 2016/1628 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September 2016 on requirements relating to gaseous and particulate pollutant emission limits and type-approval for internal combustion engines for non-road mobile machinery, amending Regulations (EU) No 1024/2012 and (EU) No 167/2013, and amending and repealing Directive 97/68/EC,(OJ L 354 of 28.12.2013, p.53).	Council⁴ and intended for use in compression ignition engines.; 1. The numbering of these CN codes as specified in the Common Customs Tariff, Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff (OJ L 256 7.9.1987, p. 1). 2. Directive 2013/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on recreational craft and personal watercraft and repealing Directive 94/25/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p.90). 3. Regulation (EU) No 167/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5.02.2013 on the approval and market surveillance of agricultural and forestry vehicles, (OJ L 060 of 2.3.2013, p. 1). 4. Regulation (EU) 2016/1628 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September 2016 on requirements relating to gaseous and particulate pollutant emission limits and type-approval for internal combustion engines for non-road mobile machinery, amending Regulations (EU) No 1024/2012 and (EU) No 167/2013, and amending and repealing Directive 97/68/EC,(OJ L 354 of 28.12.2013, p.53).
	Article 3, first paragraph, point (2)(b)			
G 366	(b) points 8 and 9 are replaced by the following:		(b) points 8 and 9 are replaced by the following:	(b) points 8 and 9 are replaced by the following:

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 3, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (8)				
367	8. ‘supplier’ means ‘fuel supplier’ as defined in Article 2, first paragraph, point (38) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹; 1. Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, (OJ L 328 of 21.12.2018, p. 82.)		8. ‘supplier’ means ‘fuel supplier’ as defined in Article 2, first paragraph, point (38) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹; 1. Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, (OJ L 328 of 21.12.2018, p. 82.)	8. ‘supplier’ means ‘fuel supplier’ as defined in Article 2, first paragraph, point (38) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹; 1. Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, (OJ L 328 of 21.12.2018, p. 82.) Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 3, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (9)				
368	9. ‘biofuels’ means ‘biofuels’ as defined in Article 2, first paragraph, point (33) of Directive 2018/2001;;		9. ‘biofuels’ means ‘biofuels’ as defined in Article 2, first paragraph, point (33) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001’2018/2001;;	9. ‘biofuels’ means ‘biofuels’ as defined in Article 2, first paragraph, point (33) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001’2018/2001;; Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 3, first paragraph, point (3)				
369				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(3) Article 4 is amended as follows:		(3) Article 4 is amended as follows:	(3) Article 4 is amended as follows: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 3, first paragraph, point (3)(a)				
370	(a) In paragraph 1, the second subparagraph is replaced by the following:		(a) In paragraph 1, the second subparagraph is replaced by the following:	(a) In paragraph 1, the second subparagraph is replaced by the following: Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 3, first paragraph, point (3)(a), amending provision, first paragraph				
371	Member States shall require suppliers to ensure the placing on the market of diesel with a fatty acid methyl ester (FAME) content of up to 7%.		Member States shall require suppliers to ensure the placing on the market of diesel with a fatty acid methyl ester (FAME) content of up to 7%.	Member States shall require suppliers to ensure the placing on the market of diesel with a fatty acid methyl ester (FAME) content of up to 7%. Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 3, first paragraph, point (3)(b)				
372	(b) Paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:		(b) Paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:	(b) Paragraph 2 is replaced by the following: Text Origin: Commission Proposal

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 3, first paragraph, point (3)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)			
373	2. Member States shall ensure that the maximum permissible sulphur content of gas oils intended for use by non-road mobile machinery (including inland waterway vessels), agricultural and forestry tractors and recreational craft is 10 mg/kg. Member States shall ensure that liquid fuels other than those gas oils may be used in inland waterway vessels and recreational craft only if the sulphur content of those liquid fuels does not exceed the maximum permissible content of those gas oils.;		2. Member States shall ensure that the maximum permissible sulphur content of gas oils intended for use by non-road mobile machinery (including inland waterway vessels), agricultural and forestry tractors and recreational craft is 10 mg/kg. Member States shall ensure that liquid fuels other than those gas oils may be used in inland waterway vessels and recreational craft only if the sulphur content of those liquid fuels does not exceed the maximum permissible content of those gas oils.;	2. Member States shall ensure that the maximum permissible sulphur content of gas oils intended for use by non-road mobile machinery (including inland waterway vessels), agricultural and forestry tractors and recreational craft is 10 mg/kg. Member States shall ensure that liquid fuels other than those gas oils may be used in inland waterway vessels and recreational craft only if the sulphur content of those liquid fuels does not exceed the maximum permissible content of those gas oils.; Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 3, first paragraph, point (4)			
374	(4) Articles 7a to 7e are deleted.		(4) Articles 7a to 7e are deleted.	(4) Articles 7a to 7e are deleted. Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Article 3, first paragraph, point (5)			
375				

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

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 5				
g 382	Article 5 Transposition		Article 5 Transposition	Article 5 Transposition Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 5(1), first subparagraph				
y 383	1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 31 December 2024 at the latest. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.	1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 31 December 2024 2023 at the latest. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.	1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 31 December 2024 at the latest. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.	1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by <u>31 December 2024</u> at the latest. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions. Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Article 5(1), second subparagraph				
g 384	When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.		When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.	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.

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 5(2)			
G	385 2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.		2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.	G
	Article 6			
G	386 Article 6 Repeal		Article 6 Repeal	G
	Article 6, first paragraph			
G	387 Council Directive (EU) 2015/652 ¹ is repealed with effect from [OJ: replace by calendar year during which the repeal takes effect]. 1. Council Directive (EU) 2015/652 of 20 April 2015 laying down calculation methods and reporting requirements pursuant to Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels, OJ L 107, 25.4.2015, p. 26–67		Council Directive (EU) 2015/652 ¹ is repealed with effect from [OJ: replace by calendar year during which the repeal takes effect]. 1. Council Directive (EU) 2015/652 of 20 April 2015 laying down calculation methods and reporting requirements pursuant to Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels, OJ L 107, 25.4.2015, p. 26–67	G
	Article 7			
G	388			G

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 7 Entry into force		Article 7 Entry into force	
	Article 7, first paragraph -a			
388a		<u>By December 2024, the Commission shall present a comprehensive impact assessment on the combined and cumulative effects of the "fit for 55" package, including this Directive.</u>		<u>- deleted/moved -</u>
	Article 7, first paragraph			
389	This Directive shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.		This Directive shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union Official Journal of the European Union.	This Directive shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the <u>Official Journal of the European Union</u> Official Journal of the European Union. Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 7, second paragraph			
390	This Directive is addressed to the Member States.		This Directive is addressed to the Member States.	This Directive is addressed to the Member States. Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Formula			

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
391	Done at Brussels,		Done at Brussels,	Done at Brussels, Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Formula				
392	For the European Parliament		For the European Parliament	For the European Parliament Text Origin: Council Mandate
Formula				
393	The President			The President Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Formula				
394	For the Council			
Formula				
395	The President			
Annex I				
395.1	Annex I			

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex I, first paragraph				
396	The Annexes to Directive (EU) 2018/2001 are amended as follows:		The Annexes to Directive (EU) 2018/2001 are amended as follows:	
Annex I, point (1)				
397	(1) in Annex I, the final row in the table is deleted;		(1) in Annex I, the final row in the table is deleted;	
Annex I, point (2)				
398	(2) the following Annex 1a is inserted:	(2) the following Annex 1a is inserted: Whole point (2) (Annex 1a) is deleted	(2) the following Annex 1a is inserted:	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, first paragraph				
399	ANNEX 1a		ANNEX 1a	ANNEX 1a --- [Refer to the separate document for the agreed figures regarding Annex 1a] ---
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, second paragraph				
400	NATIONAL HEATING AND COOLING SHARES OF ENERGY FROM RENEWABLE		ANNUAL NATIONAL HEATING AND COOLING SHARES OF ENERGY FROM	

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

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

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

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 1, Row 28				
428	Sweden		Sweden	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 1				
429	Baseline shares increase (in percentage. points) (REF20/NECPs)		Baseline shares increase Additional top ups to Article 23(1) (in percentage. points) (REF20/NECPs) for the period 2021-2025¹ 1. The flexibilities of Article 23 (2) (b) and (c) where taken into account when calculating the top ups and resulting shares.	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 2				
430	0,3%		0,3% 0,6	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 3				
431	0,9%		0,9% 0,6	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 4				
432	0,5%		0,5% 0,6	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 5				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
433	0,9%		0,9% 1	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 6				
434	0,9%		0,9% 0,7	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 7				
435	1,2%		1,2% 1.1	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 8				
436	2,1%		2,1% 2.1	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 9				
437	1,6%		1,6% 1.2	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 10				
438	1,1%		1,1% 0.6	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 11				
439	1,4%		1,4%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 12				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
440	0,7%		0,7% 0.6	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 13				
441	1,2%		1,2% 0.8	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 14				
442	0,5%		0,5% 0.8	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 15				
443	0,8%		0,8% 0.6	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 16				
444	1,6%		1,6% 1.6	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 17				
445	2,0%		2,0% 1.9	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 18				
446	0,9%		0,9% 0.7	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 19				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
447	0,5%		0,5% 0.7	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 20				
448	0,7%		0,7% 0.6	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 21				
449	0,7%		0,7% 0.7	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 22				
450	1,0%		1,0% 0.7	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 23				
451	1,0%		1,0% 0.6	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 24				
452	0,6%		0,6% 0.6	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 25				
453	0,7%		0,7% 0.6	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 26				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
454	0,3%		0,3%0.6	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 27				
455	0,5%		0,5%0.4	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 2, Row 28				
456	0,3%		0,3%0.6	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 1				
457	Resulting renewable heating and cooling shares in 2030 in percentage points including top ups (at least)		Resulting renewable heating and cooling shares in 2030 in percentage points Additional top ups to Article 23(1) (in percentage points) for the period 2026-2030¹ Resulting shares including top ups without waste heat and cold (at least in percentage points) 1. The flexibilities of Article 23 (2) (b) and (c) where taken into account when calculating the top ups and resulting shares.	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 2				
458				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	1,4%		10.3 1,4%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 3				
459	1,4%		10.3 1,4%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 4				
460	1,4%		10.3 1,4%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 5				
461	1,4%		10.85 1,4%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 6				
462	1,5%		10.4 1,5%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 7				
463	1,5%		10.95 1,5%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 8				
464	2,9%		20.8 2,9%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 9				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
465	2,0%		20.9 2,0%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 10				
466	1,4%		10.3 1,4%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 11				
467	1,8%		10.7 1,8%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 12				
468	1,4%		10.3 1,4%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 13				
469	1,6%		10.5 1,6%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 14				
470	1,6%		10.5 1,6%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 15				
471	1,0%		10.45 1,0%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 16				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
472	2,0%		21.45 2,0%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 17				
473	2,7%		21.6 2,7%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 18				
474	1,5%		10.4 1,5%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 19				
475	1,5%		10.4 1,5%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 20				
476	1,4%		10.3 1,4%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 21				
477	1,5%		10.4 1,5%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 22				
478	1,5%		10.4 1,5%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 23				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
479	1,4%		±0.3 1,4%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 24				
480	1,4%		±0.3 1,4%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 25				
481	1,4%		±0.3 1,4%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 26				
482	1,4%		±0.3 1,4%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 27				
483	0,8%		±0.25 0,8%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, Table 1, Column 3, Row 28				
484	0,6%		±0.6 0,6%	
Annex I, point (2), amending provision, third paragraph				
485				

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 4				
491	Pure vegetable oil (oil produced from oil plants through pressing, extraction or comparable procedures, crude or refined but chemically unmodified)		Pure vegetable oil (oil produced from oil plants through pressing, extraction or comparable procedures, crude or refined but chemically unmodified)	Pure vegetable oil (oil produced from oil plants through pressing, extraction or comparable procedures, crude or refined but chemically unmodified) Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 5				
492	Biodiesel - fatty acid methyl ester (methyl-ester produced from oil of biomass origin)		Biodiesel - fatty acid methyl ester (methyl-ester produced from oil of biomass origin)	Biodiesel - fatty acid methyl ester (methyl-ester produced from oil of biomass origin) Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 6				
493	Biodiesel - fatty acid ethyl ester (ethyl-ester produced from oil of biomass origin)		Biodiesel - fatty acid ethyl ester (ethyl-ester produced from oil of biomass origin)	Biodiesel - fatty acid ethyl ester (ethyl-ester produced from oil of biomass origin)
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 7				
494	Biogas that can be purified to natural gas quality		Biogas that can be purified to natural gas quality	Biogas that can be purified to natural gas quality

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 8				
495	Hydrotreated (thermochemically treated with hydrogen) oil of biomass origin, to be used for replacement of diesel		Hydrotreated (thermochemically treated with hydrogen) oil of biomass origin, to be used for replacement of diesel	Hydrotreated (thermochemically treated with hydrogen) oil of biomass origin, to be used for replacement of diesel Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 9				
496	Hydrotreated (thermochemically treated with hydrogen) oil of biomass origin, to be used for replacement of petrol		Hydrotreated (thermochemically treated with hydrogen) oil of biomass origin, to be used for replacement of petrol	Hydrotreated (thermochemically treated with hydrogen) oil of biomass origin, to be used for replacement of petrol Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 10				
497	Hydrotreated (thermochemically treated with hydrogen) oil of biomass origin, to be used for replacement of jet fuel		Hydrotreated (thermochemically treated with hydrogen) oil of biomass origin, to be used for replacement of jet fuel	Hydrotreated (thermochemically treated with hydrogen) oil of biomass origin, to be used for replacement of jet fuel Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 11				
498				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Hydrotreated oil (thermochemically treated with hydrogen) of biomass origin, to be used for replacement of liquefied petroleum gas		Hydrotreated oil (thermochemically treated with hydrogen) of biomass origin, to be used for replacement of liquefied petroleum gas	Hydrotreated oil (thermochemically treated with hydrogen) of biomass origin, to be used for replacement of liquefied petroleum gas Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 12				
499	Co-processed oil (processed in a refinery simultaneously with fossil fuel) of biomass or pyrolysed biomass origin to be used for replacement of diesel		Co-processed oil (processed in a refinery simultaneously with fossil fuel) of biomass or pyrolysed biomass origin to be used for replacement of diesel	Co-processed oil (processed in a refinery simultaneously with fossil fuel) of biomass or pyrolysed biomass origin to be used for replacement of diesel Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 13				
500	Co-processed oil (processed in a refinery simultaneously with fossil fuel) of biomass or pyrolysed biomass origin, to be used to replace petrol		Co-processed oil (processed in a refinery simultaneously with fossil fuel) of biomass or pyrolysed biomass origin, to be used to replace petrol	Co-processed oil (processed in a refinery simultaneously with fossil fuel) of biomass or pyrolysed biomass origin, to be used to replace petrol Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 14				
501	Co-processed oil (processed in a refinery simultaneously with fossil		Co-processed oil (processed in a refinery simultaneously with fossil	Co-processed oil (processed in a refinery simultaneously with fossil

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	fuel) of biomass or pyrolysed biomass origin, to be used to replace jet fuel		fuel) of biomass or pyrolysed biomass origin, to be used to replace jet fuel	fuel) of biomass or pyrolysed biomass origin, to be used to replace jet fuel Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 15				
502	Co-processed oil (processed in a refinery simultaneously with fossil fuel) of biomass or pyrolysed biomass origin, to be used to replace liquefied petroleum gas		Co-processed oil (processed in a refinery simultaneously with fossil fuel) of biomass or pyrolysed biomass origin, to be used to replace liquefied petroleum gas	Co-processed oil (processed in a refinery simultaneously with fossil fuel) of biomass or pyrolysed biomass origin, to be used to replace liquefied petroleum gas Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 16				
503	RENEWABLE FUELS THAT CAN BE PRODUCED FROM VARIOUS RENEWABLE SOURCES, INCLUDING BIOMASS		RENEWABLE FUELS THAT CAN BE PRODUCED FROM VARIOUS RENEWABLE SOURCES, INCLUDING BIOMASS	RENEWABLE FUELS THAT CAN BE PRODUCED FROM VARIOUS RENEWABLE SOURCES, INCLUDING BIOMASS Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 17				
504	Methanol from renewable sources		Methanol from renewable sources	Methanol from renewable sources Text Origin: Council Mandate

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

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 26				
513	Hydrogen from renewable sources		Hydrogen from renewable sources	Hydrogen from renewable sources Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 27				
514	ETBE (ethyl-tertio-butyl-ether produced on the basis of ethanol)		ETBE (ethyl-tertio-butyl-ether produced on the basis of ethanol)	ETBE (ethyl-tertio-butyl-ether produced on the basis of ethanol) Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 28				
515	MTBE (methyl-tertio-butyl-ether produced on the basis of methanol)		MTBE (methyl-tertio-butyl-ether produced on the basis of methanol)	MTBE (methyl-tertio-butyl-ether produced on the basis of methanol) Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 29				
516	TAAE (tertiary-amyl-ethyl-ether produced on the basis of ethanol)		TAAE (tertiary-amyl-ethyl-ether produced on the basis of ethanol)	TAAE (tertiary-amyl-ethyl-ether produced on the basis of ethanol) Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 30				
517	TAME (tertiary-amyl-methyl-ether produced on the basis of methanol)		TAME (tertiary-amyl-methyl-ether produced on the basis of methanol)	TAME (tertiary-amyl-methyl-ether produced on the basis of methanol)

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 31				
G 518	THxEE (tertiary-hexyl-ethyl-ether produced on the basis of ethanol)		THxEE (tertiary-hexyl-ethyl-ether produced on the basis of ethanol)	THxEE (tertiary-hexyl-ethyl-ether produced on the basis of ethanol) Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 32				
G 519	THxME (tertiary-hexyl-methyl-ether produced on the basis of methanol)		THxME (tertiary-hexyl-methyl-ether produced on the basis of methanol)	THxME (tertiary-hexyl-methyl-ether produced on the basis of methanol) Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 33				
G 520	NON-RENEWABLE FUELS		NON-RENEWABLE FUELS	NON-RENEWABLE FUELS Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 34				
G 521	Petrol		Petrol	Petrol Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 35				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
522	Diesel		Diesel Jet Fuel	Diesel <u>Jet Fuel</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 1, Row 36				
523	Hydrogen from non-renewable sources		Hydrogen from non-renewable sources	Hydrogen from non-renewable sources Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 1				
524	Energy content by weight (lower calorific value, MJ/kg)		Energy content by weight (lower calorific value, MJ/kg)	Energy content by weight (lower calorific value, MJ/kg) Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 2				
525				
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 3				
526	46		46	46 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 4				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement	
G	527	37	37	37 Text Origin: Council Mandate	G
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 5					
G	528	37	37	37 Text Origin: Council Mandate	G
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 6					
G	529	38	38	38 Text Origin: Council Mandate	G
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 7					
G	530	50	50	50 Text Origin: Council Mandate	G
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 8					
G	531	44	44	44 Text Origin: Council Mandate	G
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 9					
G	532				G

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	45		45	
	Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 10			
533	44		44	44 Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 11			
534	46		46	46 Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 12			
535	43		43	43 Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 13			
536	44		44	44 Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 14			
537	43		43	43 Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 15			
538	46		46	46 Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 16			
539				
	Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 17			
540	20		20	20 Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 18			
541	27		27	27 Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 19			
542	31		31	31 Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 20			

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement	
543	33		33	33 Text Origin: Commission Proposal	
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 21					
544	44		44	44 Text Origin: Council Mandate	
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 22					
545	44		44	44 Text Origin: Council Mandate	
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 23					
546	44		44	44 Text Origin: Council Mandate	
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 24					
547	46		46	46 Text Origin: Council Mandate	
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 25					

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
G 548	28		28	28 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 26				
G 549	120		120	120 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 27				
G 550	36 (of which 37 % from renewable sources)		36 (of which 37 33 % from renewable sources)	36 (of which 37 33 % from renewable sources) Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 28				
G 551	35 (of which 22 % from renewable sources)		35 (of which 22 % from renewable sources)	35 (of which 22 % from renewable sources) Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 29				
G 552	38 (of which 29 % from renewable sources)		38 (of which 29 % from renewable sources)	38 (of which 29 % from renewable sources) Text Origin: Council Mandate

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 35				
558	43		43 43	43 43 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 2, Row 36				
559	120		120	120 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 1				
560	Energy content by volume (lower calorific value, MJ/l)		Energy content by volume (lower calorific value, MJ/l)	Energy content by volume (lower calorific value, MJ/l) Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 2				
561				
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 3				
562	24		24	24 Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 4				
563	34		34	34 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 5				
564	33		33	33 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 6				
565	34		34	34 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 7				
566	—		—	— Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 8				
567	34		34	34 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 9				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement	
G	568	30	30	30 Text Origin: Council Mandate	G
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 10					
G	569	34	34	34 Text Origin: Council Mandate	G
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 11					
G	570	24	24	24 Text Origin: Council Mandate	G
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 12					
G	571	36	36	36 Text Origin: Council Mandate	G
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 13					
G	572	32	32	32 Text Origin: Council Mandate	G
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 14					
G	573				G

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	33		33	33 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 15				
574	23		23	23 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 16				
575				
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 17				
576	16		16	16 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 18				
577	21		21	21 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 19				
578	25		25	25 Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 20			
579	27		27	27 Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 21			
580	34		34	34 Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 22			
581	33		33	33 Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 23			
582	33		33	33 Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 24			
583	24		24	24 Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 25			
584	19		19	19 Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 26			
585	—		—	
	Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 27			
586	27 (of which 37 % from renewable sources)		27 (of which 37 33 % from renewable sources)	27 (of which 37 33 % from renewable sources) Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 28			
587	26 (of which 22 % from renewable sources)		26 (of which 22 % from renewable sources)	26 (of which 22 % from renewable sources) Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 29			
588	29 (of which 29 % from renewable sources)		29 (of which 29 % from renewable sources)	29 (of which 29 % from renewable sources) Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 30				
589	28 (of which 18 % from renewable sources)		28 (of which 18 % from renewable sources)	28 (of which 18 % from renewable sources) Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 31				
590	30 (of which 25 % from renewable sources)		30 (of which 25 % from renewable sources)	30 (of which 25 % from renewable sources) Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 32				
591	30 (of which 14 % from renewable sources)		30 (of which 14 % from renewable sources)	30 (of which 14 % from renewable sources) Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 33				
592				
Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 34				
593	32		32	32 Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 35			
G 594	36		36 34	36 <u>34</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex I, point (3), amending provision, Table 2, Column 3, Row 36			
G 595	—"		—" "	—" " Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex I, point (4)			
G 596	(4) Annex IV is amended as follows:		(4) Annex IV is amended as follows:	(4) Annex IV is amended as follows: ITM 1 Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex I, point (4)(a)			
G 597	a) the title is replaced by the following:		a) the title is replaced by the following:	a) the title is replaced by the following: ITM 1 Text Origin: Council Mandate

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Annex I, point (4)(a), amending provision, first subparagraph			
598	" 'TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION OF INSTALLERS AND DESIGNERS OF RENEWABLE INSTALLATIONS' "		–TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION OF INSTALLERS AND DESIGNERS OF RENEWABLE ENERGY INSTALLATIONS'	" – TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION OF INSTALLERS AND DESIGNERS OF RENEWABLE <u>ENERGY</u> INSTALLATIONS' " ITM 1 Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex I, point (4)(b)			
599	b) the introductory sentence and the first point are replaced by the following:		b) the introductory sentence and the first point are replaced by the following:	b) the introductory sentence and the first point are replaced by the following: ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Annex I, point (4)(b), amending provision, first paragraph			
600	' The certification schemes and training programmes referred to in Article 18(3) shall be based on the following criteria:		The certification schemes and training programmes referred to in Article 18(3) shall be based on the following criteria:	' The certification <u>or equivalent qualification</u> schemes and training programmes referred to in Article 18(3) shall be based on the following criteria:

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex I, point (4)(b), amending provision, first paragraph, point (1)				
601	1. The certification process shall be transparent and clearly defined by the Member States or by the administrative body that they appoint.;		1. The certification process shall be transparent and clearly defined by the Member States or by the administrative body that they appoint.’;	1. The certification <u>or equivalent qualification</u> process shall be transparent and clearly defined by the Member States or by the administrative body that they appoint.; ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex I, point (4)(c)				
602	c) The following points 1a and 1b are inserted:		c) The following points 1a and 1b are inserted:	c) The following points 1a and 1b are inserted: ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex I, point (4)(c), amending provision, first paragraph				
603				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	1a. The certificates issued by certification bodies shall be clearly defined and easy to identify for workers and professionals seeking certification.		1a. The certificates issued by certification bodies shall be clearly defined and easy to identify for workers and professionals seeking certification.	1a. The certificates issued by certification bodies shall be clearly defined and easy to identify for workers and professionals seeking certification. ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex I, point (4)(c), amending provision, second paragraph				
604	1b. The certification process shall enable installers to put in place high quality installations that operate reliably.;		1b. The certification process shall enable installers to acquire the necessary theoretical and practical knowledge and guarantee the existence of skills needed to put in place high quality installations that that operate reliably.;	1b. The certification process shall enable installers to <u>acquire the necessary theoretical and practical knowledge and guarantee the existence of skills needed to</u> put in place high quality installations that <u>that</u> operate reliably.; ITM 1 Text Origin: Council Mandate
Annex I, point (4)(d)				
605	d) Points 2 and 3 are replaced by the following:		d) Points 2 and 3 are replaced by the following:	d) Points 2 and 3 are replaced by the following:

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex I, point (4)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
606	‘ 2. Installers of biomass, heat pump, shallow geothermal, solar photovoltaic and solar thermal energy shall be certified by an accredited training programme or training provider.’	‘ 2. Installers of biomass, heat pump, shallow geothermal, solar photovoltaic and solar thermal energy <u>thermal energy and storage and demand-response technologies, including charging stations</u> , shall be certified by an accredited training programme or training provider <u>or formal qualification schemes according to national law</u> .’	2. Installers of systems using biomass, heat pump, shallow geothermal, solar photovoltaic and solar thermal energy shall be certified by an accredited training programme or training provider.’	‘ 2. Installers of <u>systems using</u> biomass, heat pump, shallow geothermal, solar photovoltaic and solar thermal energy, <u>including energy storage, and recharging points</u> shall be certified by an accredited training programme or training provider <u>or equivalent qualification schemes</u> .’ ITM 1
Annex I, point (4)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)				
607	3. The accreditation of the training programme or provider shall be effected by Member States or by the administrative body that they appoint. The accrediting body shall ensure that the training programme offered by the training provider has continuity and regional or national coverage.	3. The accreditation of the training programme or provider shall be effected by Member States or by the administrative body that they appoint. The accrediting body shall ensure that the training, <u>upskilling and reskilling programmes</u> programme offered by the training provider has <u>are inclusive and have</u> continuity and regional or national coverage.	3. The accreditation of the training programme or provider shall be effected by Member States or by the administrative body that they appoint. The accrediting body shall ensure that the training programme offered by the training provider has continuity and regional or national coverage.	3. The accreditation of the training programme or provider shall be effected by Member States or by the administrative body that they appoint. The accrediting body shall ensure that the training, <u>including upskilling and reskilling programmes</u> programme offered by the training provider has <u>are inclusive and have</u> continuity and regional or national coverage.

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				ITM 1 Text Origin: EP Mandate
Annex I, point (4)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), first paragraph				
608	The training provider shall have adequate technical facilities to provide practical training, including sufficient laboratory equipment or corresponding facilities to provide practical training.		The training provider shall have adequate technical facilities to provide practical training, including sufficient laboratory equipment or corresponding facilities to provide practical training.	The training provider shall have adequate technical facilities to provide practical training, including sufficient laboratory equipment or corresponding facilities to provide practical training. ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex I, point (4)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), second paragraph				
609	The training provider shall offer, in addition to the basic training, shorter refresher and upskilling courses organised in training modules allowing installers and designers to add new competences, widen and diversify their skills across several technologies and their combinations. The training provider shall ensure adaptation of training to new renewable		The training provider shall offer, in addition to the basic training, shorter refresher and upskilling courses organised in training modules allowing installers and designers to add new competences, widen and diversify their skills across several technologies and their combinations. The training provider shall ensure adaptation of training to new renewable	The training provider shall offer, in addition to the basic training, shorter refresher and upskilling courses organised in training modules allowing installers and designers to add new competences, widen and diversify their skills across several technologies and their combinations. The training provider shall ensure adaptation of training to new renewable

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	technologies in the context of buildings, industry and agriculture. Training providers shall recognise acquired relevant skills.		technologies in the context of buildings, industry and agriculture. Training providers shall recognise acquired relevant skills.	technologies in the context of buildings, industry and agriculture. Training providers shall recognise acquired relevant skills. ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex I, point (4)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), third paragraph				
610	The training programmes and modules shall be designed to enable life-long learning in renewable installations and be compatible with vocational training for first time job seekers and adults seeking reskilling or new employment.		The training programmes and modules shall be designed to enable life-long learning in renewable installations and be compatible with vocational training for first time job seekers and adults seeking reskilling or new employment.	The training programmes and modules shall be designed to enable life-long learning in renewable installations and be compatible with vocational training for first time job seekers and adults seeking reskilling or new employment. ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex I, point (4)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), fourth paragraph				
611	The training programmes shall be designed in order to facilitate acquiring qualification in different technologies and solutions and avoid limited specialisation in a		The training programmes shall be designed in order to facilitate acquiring qualification in different technologies and solutions and avoid limited specialisation in a	The training programmes shall be designed in order to facilitate acquiring qualification in different technologies and solutions and avoid limited specialisation in a

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	specific brand or technology. The training provider may be the manufacturer of the equipment or system, institutes or associations.;		specific brand or technology. The training provider may be the manufacturer of the equipment or system, institutes or associations.';	specific brand or technology. The training provider may be the manufacturer of the equipment or system, institutes or associations.;
				ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Annex I, point (4)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), fourth paragraph a			
611a		<u>(da) Point 5 is replaced by the following:</u>		ITM 1
	Annex I, point (4)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3), fourth paragraph b			
611b		<u>5. The training course shall end with an examination leading to a certificate or qualification. The examination shall include a practical assessment of successfully installing biomass boilers or stoves, heat pumps, shallow geothermal installations, solar thermal installations or storage and demand-response technologies, including charging stations.'</u>		<u>The training course shall end with an examination leading to a certificate or qualification. The examination shall include a practical assessment of successfully installing biomass boilers or stoves, heat pumps, shallow geothermal installations, solar photovoltaic or solar thermal installations, including energy storage, and of recharging points, enabling demand-response.</u> ITM 1

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Annex I, point (4)(e)			
612	e) In point 6(c) the following points (iv) and (v) are added :		e) In point 6(c) the following points (iv) and (v) are added :	e) In point 6(c) the following points (iv) and (v) are added : ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Annex I, point (4)(e), amending provision, first paragraph			
613	‘ (iv) an understanding of feasibility and design studies;		(iv) an understanding of feasibility and design studies;	‘ (iv) an understanding of feasibility and design studies; ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Annex I, point (4)(e), amending provision, second paragraph			
614	(v) an understanding of drilling, in the case of geothermal heat pumps.;		(v) an understanding of drilling, in the case of geothermal heat pumps.’;	(v) an understanding of drilling, in the case of geothermal heat pumps.; <u>Annex I, first paragraph point (4)(ea): point 6c of Annex IV, first sub-paragraph is replaced by the following:</u> <u>c) The theoretical part of the heat</u>

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				<u>pump installer training should give an overview of the market situation for heat pumps and cover geothermal resources and ground source temperatures of different regions, soil and rock identification for thermal conductivity, regulations on using geothermal resources, feasibility of using heat pumps in buildings and determining the most suitable heat pump system, and knowledge about their technical requirements, safety, air filtering, connection with the heat source and system layout, and integration with energy storage solutions, including in combination with solar installations. The training should also provide good knowledge of any European standards for heat pumps, and of relevant national and Union law. The installer should demonstrate the following key competences:</u> <u>Annex I, first paragraph point (4)(eb): point iii of point 6(c) of Annex IV is replaced by the following:</u> <u>(iii) the ability to choose and size the components in typical installation situations, including</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				<u>determining the typical values of the heat load of different buildings and for hot water production based on energy consumption, determining the capacity of the heat pump on the heat load for hot water production, on the storage mass of the building and on interruptible current supply; determine energy storage solutions, including via the buffer tank component and its volume and integration of a second heating system</u> <u>e. In point 6(c) the following points (iv) and (v) are added :</u> <u>‘(iv) an understanding of feasibility and design studies; (v) an understanding of drilling, in the case of geothermal heat pumps.’;</u> <u>Annex I, first paragraph, point (4)(ec): point d) of Annex IV.6, first sub-paragraph is replaced by the following:</u> <u>d) The theoretical part of the solar photovoltaic and solar thermal installer training should give an overview of the market situation of solar products and cost and</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			PUBLIC	<u>profitability comparisons, and cover ecological aspects, components, characteristics and dimensioning of solar systems, selection of accurate systems and dimensioning of components, determination of the heat demand, options for integrating energy storage solutions, fire protection, related subsidies, as well as the design, installation and maintenance of solar photovoltaic and solar thermal installations. The training should also provide good knowledge of any European standards for technology, and certification such as Solar Keymark, and related national and Union law. The installer should demonstrate the following key competences:</u> <u>Annex I, first paragraph, point (4)(ed): in point d) of Annex IV.6, point (ii) is replaced by the following:</u> <u>ii) the ability to identify systems and their components specific to active and passive systems, including the mechanical design, and to determine the components' location and system layout and configuration and options for the integration of energy storage</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				<u>solutions, including through combination with charging stations.</u> ITM 1 Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Annex I, point (5)			
615	(5) In Annex V, part C is amended as follows:		(5) In Annex V, part C is amended as follows:	
	Annex I, point (5)(a)			
616	a) points 5 and 6 are replaced by the following:		a) points 5 and 6 are replaced by the following:	a) points 5 and 6 are <u>point 6 is</u> replaced by the following: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Annex I, point (5)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5)			
617	5. Emissions from the extraction or cultivation of raw materials, eec, shall, include emissions from the extraction or cultivation process itself; from the collection, drying and storage of raw materials; from		5. Emissions from the extraction or cultivation of raw materials, eec, shall, include emissions from the extraction or cultivation process itself; from the collection, drying and storage of raw materials; from waste and leakages; and from the	5. Emissions from the extraction or cultivation of raw materials; eec, shall, include emissions from the extraction or cultivation process itself; from the collection, drying and storage of raw

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	waste and leakages; and from the production of chemicals or products used in extraction or cultivation. Capture of CO ₂ in the cultivation of raw materials shall be excluded. If available, the disaggregated default values for soil N ₂ O emissions set out in Part D shall be applied in the calculation. It is allowed to calculate averages based on local farming practices based on data of a group of farms, as an alternative to using actual values.’;		production of chemicals or products used in extraction or cultivation. Capture of CO ₂ in the cultivation of raw materials shall be excluded. If available, the disaggregated default values for soil N ₂ O emissions set out in Part D shall be applied in the calculation. It is allowed to calculate averages based on local farming practices based on data of a group of farms, as an alternative to using actual values.’;	materials; from waste and leakages; and from the production of chemicals or products used in extraction or cultivation. Capture of CO₂ in the cultivation of raw materials shall be excluded. If available, the disaggregated default values for soil N₂O emissions set out in Part D shall be applied in the calculation. It is allowed to calculate averages based on local farming practices based on data of a group of farms, as an alternative to using actual values.’; <u>(deleted)</u> -
	Annex I, point (5)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6)			
618	6. For the purposes of the calculation referred to in point 1(a), greenhouse gas emissions savings from improved agriculture management, esca, such as shifting to reduced or zero-tillage, improved crop/rotation, the use of cover crops, including crop residue management, and the use of organic soil improver (e.g. compost, manure fermentation digestate), shall be taken into account only if they do not risk to negatively affect biodiversity. Further, solid and verifiable		6. For the purposes of the calculation referred to in point 1(a), greenhouse gas emissions savings from improved agriculture management, esca, such as shifting to reduced or zero-tillage, improved crops and crop/rotation, the use of cover crops, including crop residue management, and the use of organic soil improver (e.g. compost, manure fermentation digestate), shall be taken into account only if they do not risk to negatively affect biodiversity. Further, solid and verifiable	6. For the purposes of the calculation referred to in point 1(a), greenhouse gas emissions savings from improved agriculture management, esca, such as shifting to reduced or zero-tillage, improved crop/rotation crops and crop rotation , the use of cover crops, including crop residue management, and the use of organic soil improver (e.g. compost, manure fermentation digestate), shall be taken into account only if they do not risk to negatively affect biodiversity.

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	evidence shall be provided that the soil carbon has increased or that it is reasonable to expect to have increased over the period in which the raw materials concerned were cultivated while taking into account the emissions where such practices lead to increased fertiliser and herbicide use¹.; 1. Measurements of soil carbon can constitute such evidence, e.g. by a first measurement in advance of the cultivation and subsequent ones at regular intervals several years apart. In such a case, before the second measurement is available, increase in soil carbon would be estimated on the basis of representative experiments or soil models. From the second measurement onwards, the measurements would constitute the basis for determining the existence of an increase in soil carbon and its magnitude.		evidence shall be provided that the soil carbon has increased or that it is reasonable to expect to have increased over the period in which the raw materials concerned were cultivated while taking into account the emissions where such practices lead to increased fertiliser and herbicide use¹.; 1. Measurements of soil carbon can constitute such evidence, e.g. by a first measurement in advance of the cultivation and subsequent ones at regular intervals several years apart. In such a case, before the second measurement is available, increase in soil carbon would be estimated on the basis of representative experiments or soil models. From the second measurement onwards, the measurements would constitute the basis for determining the existence of an increase in soil carbon and its magnitude.	Further, solid and verifiable evidence shall be provided that the soil carbon has increased or that it is reasonable to expect to have increased over the period in which the raw materials concerned were cultivated while taking into account the emissions where such practices lead to increased fertiliser and herbicide use¹.; 1. Measurements of soil carbon can constitute such evidence, e.g. by a first measurement in advance of the cultivation and subsequent ones at regular intervals several years apart. In such a case, before the second measurement is available, increase in soil carbon would be estimated on the basis of representative experiments or soil models. From the second measurement onwards, the measurements would constitute the basis for determining the existence of an increase in soil carbon and its magnitude. Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Annex I, point (5)(b)			
Y	619	b) point 15 is deleted:	deleted	
	Annex I, point (5)(c)			
G	620			

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	c) point 18 is replaced by the following:		c) point 18 is replaced by the following:	
	Annex I, point (5)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (18)			
621	18. For the purposes of the calculations referred to in point 17, the emissions to be divided shall be $eec + el + esca$ + those fractions of ep, etd, eecs and eccr that take place up to and including the process step at which a co-product is produced. If any allocation to co-products has taken place at an earlier process step in the life-cycle, the fraction of those emissions assigned in the last such process step to the intermediate fuel product shall be used for those purposes instead of the total of those emissions. In the case of biogas and biomethane, all co-products that do not fall under the scope of point 7 shall be taken into account for the purposes of that calculation. No emissions shall be allocated to wastes and residues. Co-products that have a negative energy content shall be considered to have an energy content of zero for the purposes of the calculation. Wastes and residues including all	18. For the purposes of the calculations<u>calculation</u> referred to in point 17, the emissions to be divided shall be $eec + el + esca$ + those fractions of ep, etd, eecs<u>s</u> and eccr that take place up to and including the process step at which a co-product is produced. If any allocation to co-products has taken place at an earlier process step in the life-cycle, the fraction of those emissions assigned in the last such process step to the intermediate fuel product shall be used for those purposes instead of the total of those emissions. In the case of biogas and biomethane, all co-products that do not fall under the scope of point 7 shall be taken into account for the purposes of that calculation. No emissions shall be allocated to wastes and residues. Co-products that have a negative energy content shall be considered to have an energy content of zero for the purposes of the calculation. Wastes and residues including all	18. For the purposes of the calculations referred to in point 17, the emissions to be divided shall be $eec + el + esca$ + those fractions of ep, etd, and eecs ees and eccr that take place up to and including the process step at which a co-product is produced. If any allocation to co-products has taken place at an earlier process step in the life-cycle, the fraction of those emissions assigned in the last such process step to the intermediate fuel product shall be used for those purposes instead of the total of those emissions. In the case of biogas and biomethane<u>biofuels and bioliquids</u>, all co-products that do not fall under the scope of point 7 shall be taken into account for the purposes of that calculation. No emissions shall be allocated to wastes and residues. Co-products that have a negative energy content shall be considered to have an energy content of zero for the purposes of the calculation. As general rule, wastes and residues	18. For the purposes of the calculations referred to in point 17, the emissions to be divided shall be $eec + el + esca$ + those fractions of ep, etd, <u>and eecs</u> ees and eccr that take place up to and including the process step at which a co-product is produced. If any allocation to co-products has taken place at an earlier process step in the life-cycle, the fraction of those emissions assigned in the last such process step to the intermediate fuel product shall be used for those purposes instead of the total of those emissions. In the case of biogas and biomethane<u>biofuels and bioliquids</u>, all co-products that do not fall under the scope of point 7 shall be taken into account for the purposes of that calculation. No emissions shall be allocated to wastes and residues. Co-products that have a negative energy content shall be considered to have an energy content of zero for the purposes of the calculation. <u>As</u>

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	wastes and residues included in Annex IX shall be considered to have zero life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions up to the process of collection of those materials irrespectively of whether they are processed to interim products before being transformed into the final product. Residues that are not included in Annex IX and fit for use in the food or feed market shall be considered to have the same amount of emissions from the extraction, harvesting or cultivation of raw materials, eec as their closest substitute in the food and feed market that is included in the table in part D. In the case of biomass fuels produced in refineries, other than the combination of processing plants with boilers or cogeneration units providing heat and/or electricity to the processing plant, the unit of analysis for the purposes of the calculation referred to in point 17 shall be the refinery;	wastes and residues included in Annex IX shall be considered to have zero life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions up to the process of collection of those materials irrespectively of whether they are processed to interim products before being transformed into the final product. Residues that are not included in Annex IX and fit for use in the food or feed market shall be considered to have the same amount of emissions from the extraction, harvesting or cultivation of raw materials, eec as their closest substitute in the food and feed market that is included in the table in part D. In the case of biomass fuels produced in refineries, other than the combination of processing plants with boilers or cogeneration units providing heat and/or electricity to the processing plant, the unit of analysis for the purposes of the calculation referred to in point 17 shall be the refinery;	including all wastes and residues included in Annex IX shall be considered to have zero life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions up to the process of collection of those materials irrespectively of whether they are processed to interim products before being transformed into the final product. Residues that are not included in Annex IX and fit for use in the food or feed market shall be considered to have the same amount of emissions from the extraction, harvesting or cultivation of raw materials, eec as their closest substituteNo emissions shall be allocated to wastes and residues. However, for the purpose of determining the emissions of production of biofuels and bioliquids residues stemming from the processing of food and feed crops that are not included in Annex IX and fit for use in the food and feed market that is included or feed chain shall be treated in the table in part D same way as co-products.- In the case of biomass fuels produced in refineries, other than the combination of processing plants with boilers or cogeneration units providing heat and/or electricity to the processing plant, the unit of	<u>general rule</u>, wastes and residues including all wastes and residues included in Annex IX shall be considered to have zero life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions up to the process of collection of those materials irrespectively of whether they are processed to interim products before being transformed into the final product. Residues that are not included in Annex IX and fit for use in the food or feed market shall be considered to have the same amount of emissions from the extraction, harvesting or cultivation of raw materials, eec as their closest substitute in the food and feed market that is included in the table in part D. In the case of biomass fuels produced in refineries, other than the combination of processing plants with boilers or cogeneration units providing heat and/or electricity to the processing plant, the unit of analysis for the purposes of the calculation referred to in point 17 shall be the refinery;

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			analysis for the purposes of the calculation referred to in point 17 shall be the refinery’;	
	Annex I, point (6)			
622	(6) In Annex VI, part B is amended as follows:		(6) In Annex VI, part B is amended as follows:	(6) In Annex VI, part B is amended as follows: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Annex I, point (6)(a)			
623	a) points 5 and 6 are replaced by the following:		a) points 5 and 6 are replaced by the following:	a) points 5 and 6 are <u>point 6 is</u> replaced by the following: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Annex I, point (6)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5)			
624	‘ 5. Emissions from the extraction or cultivation of raw materials, eec, shall, include emissions from the extraction or cultivation process itself; from the collection, drying and storage of raw materials; from waste and leakages; and from the production of chemicals or products used in extraction or		5. Emissions from the extraction or cultivation of raw materials, eec, shall, include emissions from the extraction or cultivation process itself; from the collection, drying and storage of raw materials; from waste and leakages; and from the production of chemicals or products used in extraction or cultivation. Capture of CO ₂ in the	‘ 5. Emissions from the extraction or cultivation of raw materials, eec, shall, include emissions from the extraction or cultivation process itself; from the collection, drying and storage of raw materials; from waste and leakages; and from the production of chemicals or products used in

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	cultivation. Capture of CO ₂ in the cultivation of raw materials shall be excluded. If available, the disaggregated default values for soil N ₂ O emissions set out in Part D shall be applied in the calculation. It is allowed to calculate averages based on local farming practises based on data of a group of farms, as an alternative to using actual values.'		cultivation of raw materials shall be excluded. If available, the disaggregated default values for soil N ₂ O emissions set out in Part D shall be applied in the calculation. It is allowed to calculate averages based on local farming practises based on data of a group of farms, as an alternative to using actual values.'	extraction or cultivation. Capture of CO₂ in the cultivation of raw materials shall be excluded. If available, the disaggregated default values for soil N₂O emissions set out in Part D shall be applied in the calculation. It is allowed to calculate averages based on local farming practises based on data of a group of farms, as an alternative to using actual values.' Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex I, point (6)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6)				
625	6. For the purposes of the calculation referred to in point 1(a), greenhouse gas emissions savings from improved agriculture management, esca, such as shifting to reduced or zero-tillage, improved crop/rotation, the use of cover crops, including crop residue management, and the use of organic soil improver (e.g. compost, manure fermentation digestate), shall be taken into account only if they do not risk to negatively affect biodiversity. Further, solid and verifiable		6. For the purposes of the calculation referred to in point 1(a), greenhouse gas emissions savings from improved agriculture management, esca, such as shifting to reduced or zero-tillage, improved crop/rotation, the use of cover crops, including crop residue management, and the use of organic soil improver (e.g. compost, manure fermentation digestate), shall be taken into account only if they do not risk to negatively affect biodiversity. Further, solid and verifiable	6. For the purposes of the calculation referred to in point 1(a), greenhouse gas emissions savings from improved agriculture management, esca, such as shifting to reduced or zero-tillage, improved crop/rotation <u>crops and crops rotation</u> , the use of cover crops, including crop residue management, and the use of organic soil improver (e.g. compost, manure fermentation digestate), shall be taken into account only if they do not risk to negatively affect biodiversity.

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	evidence shall be provided that the soil carbon has increased or that it is reasonable to expect to have increased over the period in which the raw materials concerned were cultivated while taking into account the emissions where such practices lead to increased fertiliser and herbicide use¹; 1. Measurements of soil carbon can constitute such evidence, e.g. by a first measurement in advance of the cultivation and subsequent ones at regular intervals several years apart. In such a case, before the second measurement is available, increase in soil carbon would be estimated on the basis of representative experiments or soil models. From the second measurement onwards, the measurements would constitute the basis for determining the existence of an increase in soil carbon and its magnitude.		evidence shall be provided that the soil carbon has increased or that it is reasonable to expect to have increased over the period in which the raw materials concerned were cultivated while taking into account the emissions where such practices lead to increased fertiliser and herbicide use¹; 1. Measurements of soil carbon can constitute such evidence, e.g. by a first measurement in advance of the cultivation and subsequent ones at regular intervals several years apart. In such a case, before the second measurement is available, increase in soil carbon would be estimated on the basis of representative experiments or soil models. From the second measurement onwards, the measurements would constitute the basis for determining the existence of an increase in soil carbon and its magnitude.	Further, solid and verifiable evidence shall be provided that the soil carbon has increased or that it is reasonable to expect to have increased over the period in which the raw materials concerned were cultivated while taking into account the emissions where such practices lead to increased fertiliser and herbicide use¹; 1. Measurements of soil carbon can constitute such evidence, e.g. by a first measurement in advance of the cultivation and subsequent ones at regular intervals several years apart. In such a case, before the second measurement is available, increase in soil carbon would be estimated on the basis of representative experiments or soil models. From the second measurement onwards, the measurements would constitute the basis for determining the existence of an increase in soil carbon and its magnitude. Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex I, point (6)(b)				
626	b) point 15 is deleted:		<i>deleted</i>	
Annex I, point (6)(c)				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
627	c) point 18 is replaced by the following:		c) point 18 is replaced by the following:	c) point 18 is replaced by the following: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex I, point (6)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (18)				
628	18. For the purposes of the calculations referred to in point 17, the emissions to be divided shall be $e_{ec} + e_l + e_{sca}$ + those fractions of e_p , e_{ld} , e_{ccs} and e_{ccr} that take place up to and including the process step at which a co-product is produced. If any allocation to co-products has taken place at an earlier process step in the life-cycle, the fraction of those emissions assigned in the last such process step to the intermediate fuel product shall be used for those purposes instead of the total of those emissions.		18. For the purposes of the calculations referred to in point 17, the emissions to be divided shall be $e_{ec} + e_l + e_{sca}$ + those fractions of e_p , e_{ld} , and e_{ccs} r and e_{ccr} and e_{eer} that take place up to and including the process step at which a co-product is produced. If any allocation to co-products has taken place at an earlier process step in the life-cycle, the fraction of those emissions assigned in the last such process step to the intermediate fuel product shall be used for those purposes instead of the total of those emissions.	18. For the purposes of the calculations referred to in point 17, the emissions to be divided shall be $e_{ec} + e_l + e_{sca}$ + those fractions of e_p , e_{ld} , <u>and e_{ccs} r and e_{ccr}</u> and e_{eer} that take place up to and including the process step at which a co-product is produced. If any allocation to co-products has taken place at an earlier process step in the life-cycle, the fraction of those emissions assigned in the last such process step to the intermediate fuel product shall be used for those purposes instead of the total of those emissions.
Annex I, point (6)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (18), first paragraph				
629	In the case of biogas and biomethane, all co-products that do not fall under the scope of point 7 shall be taken into account for the		In the case of biogas and biomethane, all co-products that do not fall under the scope of point 7 17 shall be taken into account for	In the case of biogas and biomethane, all co-products that do not fall under the scope of point 7 17 shall be taken into account for

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

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

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	7(4) is replaced by a reference to Article 7(3).		7(4) is replaced by a reference to Article 7(3).	7(4) is replaced by a reference to Article 7(3). Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex I, point (8)				
633	(8) Annex IX is amended as follows:		(8) Annex IX is amended as follows:	(8) Annex IX is amended as follows: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex I, point (8)(a)				
634	(a) in Part A, the introductory phrase is replaced by the following:		(a) in Part A, the introductory phrase is replaced by the following:	(a) in Part A, the introductory phrase is replaced by the following: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex I, point (8)(a), amending provision, first paragraph				
635	‘ Feedstocks for the production of biogas for transport and advanced biofuels:’		Feedstocks for the production of biogas for transport and advanced biofuels:’	‘ Feedstocks for the production of biogas for transport and advanced biofuels:’ Text Origin: Commission Proposal

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Annex I, point (8)(b)			
636	(b) In Part B, the introductory phrase is replaced by the following:		(b) In Part B, the introductory phrase is replaced by the following:	(b) In Part B, the introductory phrase is replaced by the following: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Annex I, point (8)(b), amending provision, first paragraph			
637	‘ Feedstocks for the production of biofuels and biogas for transport, the contribution of which towards the greenhouse gas emissions reduction target established in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a), shall be limited;; ,		Feedstocks for the production of biofuels and biogas for transport, the contribution of which towards the greenhouse gas emissions reduction target established in Article 25(1),– first subparagraph, point (a), shall be limited;’;	‘ Feedstocks for the production of biofuels and biogas for transport, the contribution of which towards the greenhouse gas emissions reduction target established in Article 25(1), first subparagraph, point (a), shall be limited;; , Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Annex II			
637.1	Annex II			
	Annex II, first paragraph			
638				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Annexes I, II, IV and V to Directive 98/70/EC are amended as follows:		Annexes I, II, IV and V to Directive 98/70/EC are amended as follows:	Annexes I, II, IV and V to Directive 98/70/EC are amended as follows: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex II, point (1)				
639	(1) Annex I is amended as follows:		(1) Annex I is amended as follows:	(1) Annex I is amended as follows: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex II, point (1)(a)				
640	(a) the text of footnote 1 is replaced by the following:		(a) the text of footnote 1 is replaced by the following:	(a) the text of footnote 1 is replaced by the following: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex II, point (1)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
641	(1) Test methods shall be those specified in EN 228:2012+A1:2017. Member States may adopt the analytical method specified in replacement EN 228:2012+A1:2017 standard if it can be shown to give at least the		(1) Test methods shall be those specified in EN 228:2012+A1:2017. Member States may adopt the analytical method specified in replacement EN 228:2012+A1:2017 standard if it can be shown to give at least the same accuracy and at least the	(1) Test methods shall be those specified in EN 228:2012+A1:2017. Member States may adopt the analytical method specified in replacement EN 228:2012+A1:2017 standard if it can be shown to give at least the

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	same accuracy and at least the same level of precision as the analytical method it replaces.’ ;		same level of precision as the analytical method it replaces.’ ;	same accuracy and at least the same level of precision as the analytical method it replaces.’ ; Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex II, point (1)(b)				
642	(b) the text of footnote 2 is replaced by the following:		(b) the text of footnote 2 is replaced by the following:	(b) the text of footnote 2 is replaced by the following: Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex II, point (1)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				
643	(2) the values quoted in the specification are ‘true values’. In the establishment of their limit values, the terms of EN ISO 4259-1:2017/A1:2021 ‘Petroleum and related products — Precision of measurement methods and results – Part 1: Determination of precision data in relation to methods of test’ have been applied and in fixing a minimum value, a minimum difference of 2R above zero has been taken into account (R = reproducibility). The results of		(2) the values quoted in the specification are ‘true values’. In the establishment of their limit values, the terms of EN ISO 4259-1:2017/A1:2021 ‘Petroleum and related products — Precision of measurement methods and results – Part 1: Determination of precision data in relation to methods of test’ have been applied and in fixing a minimum value, a minimum difference of 2R above zero has been taken into account (R = reproducibility). The results of individual measurements shall be	(2) the values quoted in the specification are ‘true values’. In the establishment of their limit values, the terms of EN ISO 4259-1:2017/A1:2021 ‘Petroleum and related products — Precision of measurement methods and results – Part 1: Determination of precision data in relation to methods of test’ have been applied and in fixing a minimum value, a minimum difference of 2R above zero has been taken into account (R = reproducibility). The results of

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	individual measurements shall be interpreted on the basis of the criteria described in EN ISO 4259-2:2017/A1:2019.;		interpreted on the basis of the criteria described in EN ISO 4259-2:2017/A1:2019.';	individual measurements shall be interpreted on the basis of the criteria described in EN ISO 4259-2:2017/A1:2019.;
				Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex II, point (1)(c)				
644	(c) the text of footnote 6 is replaced by the following:		(c) the text of footnote 6 is replaced by the following:	(c) the text of footnote 6 is replaced by the following:
				Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex II, point (1)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6)				
645	(6) Other mono-alcohols and ethers with a final boiling point no higher than that stated in EN 228:2012 +A1:2017.		(6) Other mono-alcohols and ethers with a final boiling point no higher than that stated in EN 228:2012 +A1:2017.'	(6) Other mono-alcohols and ethers with a final boiling point no higher than that stated in EN 228:2012 +A1:2017.
				Text Origin: Commission Proposal
Annex II, point (2)				
646	(2) Annex II is amended as follows:		(2) Annex II is amended as follows:	(2) Annex II is amended as follows:

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

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	same accuracy and at least the same level of precision as the analytical method it replaces.;		same level of precision as the analytical method it replaces.’;	same accuracy and at least the same level of precision as the analytical method it replaces.;
	Annex II, point (2)(c)			
650	(c) the text of footnote 2 is replaced by the following:		(c) the text of footnote 2 is replaced by the following:	(c) the text of footnote 2 is replaced by the following:
	Annex II, point (2)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)			
651	(2) The values quoted in the specification are ‘true values’. In the establishment of their limit values, the terms of EN ISO 4259-1:2017/A1:2021 ‘Petroleum and related products — Precision or measurement methods and results – Part 1: Determination of precision data in relation to methods of test’ have been applied and in fixing a minimum value, a minimum difference of 2R above zero has been taken into account (R = reproducibility). The results of		(2) The values quoted in the specification are ‘true values’. In the establishment of their limit values, the terms of EN ISO 4259-1:2017/A1:2021 ‘Petroleum and related products — Precision or measurement methods and results – Part 1: Determination of precision data in relation to methods of test’ have been applied and in fixing a minimum value, a minimum difference of 2R above zero has been taken into account (R = reproducibility). The results of individual measurements shall be	(2) The values quoted in the specification are ‘true values’. In the establishment of their limit values, the terms of EN ISO 4259-1:2017/A1:2021 ‘Petroleum and related products — Precision or measurement methods and results – Part 1: Determination of precision data in relation to methods of test’ have been applied and in fixing a minimum value, a minimum difference of 2R above zero has been taken into account (R = reproducibility). The results of

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	individual measurements shall be interpreted on the basis of the criteria described in EN ISO 4259-2:2017/A1:2019.;		interpreted on the basis of the criteria described in EN ISO 4259-2:2017/A1:2019.';	individual measurements shall be interpreted on the basis of the criteria described in EN ISO 4259-2:2017/A1:2019.;
				Text Origin: Commission Proposal
	Annex II, point (3)			
652	(3) Annexes IV and V are deleted.		(3) Annexes IV and V are deleted.	(3) Annexes IV and V are deleted.
				Text Origin: Commission Proposal

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)
DRAFT [version post ITM 17/03]
17-03-2023 at 15h08**

	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				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,		THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT 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 ¹ , ¹ . OJ C , , p. .		Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ¹ , ¹ . OJ C , , p. .	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Citation 5				
8	Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ¹ , 1. OJ C , , p. .		Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ¹ , 1. OJ C , , p. .	
Citation 6				
9	Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,		Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,	
Formula				
10	Whereas:		Whereas:	
Recital 1				
11	(1) In the context of the European Green Deal ¹ , Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council ² 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 ¹ , Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council ² 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 an <u>a just</u> energy transition <u>that leaves no territory or citizen behind, increased efficiency</u> and significantly higher	(1) In the context of the European Green Deal ¹ , Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council ² 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.	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	1. Communication from the Commission COM/2019/640 final, The European Green Deal. 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).	shares of renewable energy sources in an integrated energy system. 1. Communication from the Commission COM/2019/640 final, The European Green Deal. 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).	1. Communication from the Commission COM/2019/640 final, The European Green Deal. 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).	
Recital 2				
12	(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.	(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>also contributes 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.	(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.	
Recital 3				
13				

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	(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ 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 Plan², 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 target³. 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 Communication⁴ 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	(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ 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 Plan², 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 target³. 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 Communication⁴ 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	(3) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ 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 Plan², 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 target³. 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 Communication⁴ 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	

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	earlier target for renewable 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. 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").	earlier target for renewable 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. 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").	earlier target for renewable 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. 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").	
13a		<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</u>		

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		<u>energy prices across the Union, 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>		
Recital 4				
14	(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	(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	(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	

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	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.	environmental impacts of the projects, grid <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> .	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.	
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.	

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Recital 6				
16	(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.	(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 go-to <u>acceleration</u> areas), and projects located outside those areas.	(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 and without prejudice to the internal division of competence within Member States. 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. 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. It is appropriate however to make a distinction between projects in areas particularly suitable for the	

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			deployment of renewable energy projects, for which deadlines can be particularly streamlined (renewables go-to areas), and projects located outside those areas. The particularities of offshore renewable energy projects should be taken into account when setting the deadlines.	
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</u>	(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. ⁵ 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>energy projects through the 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</u>		

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>mapping of renewable energy, 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	(8) A faster roll-out of renewable energy projects could <u>should</u> be supported by strategic <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</u>	(8) A faster roll-out of renewable energy projects could be supported by strategic planning <u>mapping</u> carried out by Member States. Member States should identify the land, inland water and sea areas necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources in order to meet at least their national contributions towards the revised 2030 renewable energy target set out in Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 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]. Member States should be allowed to use existing spatial planning documents for the purpose of identifying these	

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	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 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.	<u>Article 2 thereof.</u> 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 <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</u>	areas. 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. 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. The identification of the required land and sea areas should respect the precautionary principle laid down in Article 191 of the TFEU and take into consideration in particular 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	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<i><u>through aggregators and energy 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></i>	increasing amount of renewable 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	(9) Member States should designate as renewables go- to <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 sources is not expected to have a significant environmental impact <u>impact on the environment and food safety with regard to agricultural production. The renewables acceleration areas should be</u>	(9) Member States should designate, 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 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	

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	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.	<u>particularly suitable for the 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 go-to<u>acceleration</u> areas, Member States should avoid protected areas to the extent possible 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 renewable go-to<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 go-to<u>acceleration</u> area.	environmental impact. Member 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 and appropriate mitigation measures. 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. 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.	
19a				

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		<u>(9a) The production of food needs 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</u>		

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		<u>streams or agricultural waste can be used for renewable energy production.</u>		
Recital 10				
20	(10) Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ 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	(10) Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ 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 <u>acceleration</u> areas, Member States should prepare a plan or plans encompassing the identification of areas and the applicable rules and mitigation measures for <u>or</u> projects located in each go-to <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 renewable go-to <u>renewables acceleration</u> areas	(10) Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ 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	

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	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. 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.	and technologies, or technology-specific plans identifying one or more renewable <u>renewables</u> <u>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. 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.	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. 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. 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.	

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Recital 11				
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 go-to <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 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 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 ¹ ('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	(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 ¹ ('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	(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 ¹ ('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	

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	relevant. 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).	relevant. 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).	relevant. 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	(13) The designation of renewables go-to <u>acceleration</u> areas should aim to ensure that renewable energy production from these areas, together with existing renewable energy plants, future	(13) The designation of designated renewables go-to areas should aim to ensure that renewable energy production from these areas, together with existing renewable energy plants, future renewable	

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	energy plants outside of 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.	renewable energy plants outside of 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.	energy plants outside of such areas and cooperation mechanisms, should aim to ensure that renewable energy production 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. 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.	
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	(14) In the designated renewables go-to <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	(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	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	European Parliament and of the Council¹, 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. 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.	European Parliament and of the Council¹, 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. 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.	European Parliament and of the Council¹, with the exception of projects where Member State has determined to require an EIA in its national mandatory list of projects and 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. 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.	
Recital 15				
25	(15) The designation of renewables go-to areas should allow renewable energy plants, their grid connection as well as co-located energy storage facilities	(15) The designation of renewables go-toacceleration areas should allow renewable energy plants, their grid connection as well as co-located energy storage	(15) The designation of renewables go-to areas should allow renewable energy plants, their grid connection as well as co-located energy storage facilities	

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	located in these areas to benefit 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	facilities located in these areas to benefit from predictability and streamlined administrative procedures. In particular, projects located in renewable go-to <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 go-to <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 go-to	located in these areas to benefit from predictability and streamlined administrative procedures. In particular, projects located in renewable go-to areas should benefit from accelerated administrative procedures, including, where deemed appropriate by Member States , 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, and with the exception of the final decision on the outcome of the process . 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	

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	Directive 2001/42/EC. 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/EEC¹. Given the need to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, such assessment should be carried out within six months. 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).	toacceleration areas carried out in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC. All projects located in renewables go-toacceleration 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/EEC¹. Given the need to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, such assessment should be carried out within six months. 1. Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservationconservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992).	assessment of the plan or plans designating renewables go-to areas carried out in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC 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. 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/EEC¹. Given the need to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, such assessment should be carried out within six months. 1. Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May	

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			1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992).	
25a		<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/EC¹. 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> <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>		
Recital 15a				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
25b			(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	<u>(15a) 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 should be limited in time, in order</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			should be limited in time, in order to ensure that it does not jeopardise the standard process for designation of go-to areas.	<u>to ensure that it does not jeopardise the standard process for designation of go-to areas. Projects located in existing national designated areas in protected areas should continue to operate under the same conditions that they were established</u>
Recital 16				
26	(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	(16) In view of the need to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy sources, the identification of renewables go- to <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 go- to <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	(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	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	outside of go-to areas should be simplified and streamlined with the introduction of clear maximum deadlines for all steps of the procedure, including dedicated environmental assessments per project.	the procedures applicable to projects outside of go- to <u>renewables acceleration</u> areas should be simplified and streamlined with the introduction of clear maximum deadlines for all steps of the procedure, including dedicated environmental assessments per project.	outside of go-to areas should be simplified and streamlined with the introduction of clear maximum deadlines for all steps of the 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 important <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, inland water and sea uses (such as food production or nature protection or restoration) alleviates land, inland water and sea use constraints. In this context, spatial planning is an important tool to identify and steer synergies for land, inland water 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	(18) The construction and operation of renewable energy	(18) The construction and operation of renewable energy	

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	plants may result in the occasional killing or disturbance of birds and other protected species under Directive 92/43/EEC or Directive 2009/147/EC¹. 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. 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).	plants may result in the occasional killing or disturbance of birds and other protected species under Directive 92/43/EEC or Directive 2009/147/EC¹. 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^{all} <u>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. 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).	plants may result in the occasional killing or disturbance of birds and other protected species under Directive 92/43/EEC or Directive 2009/147/EC¹. 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. 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).	
Recital 19				
29	(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	(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	(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	

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	energy targets. Since, usually, the existing renewable energy plants have been installed in sites with significant renewable 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.	renewable energy targets. Since, usually, the existing renewable energy plants have been installed in sites with significant renewable 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.	energy targets. Since, usually, the existing renewable energy plants have been installed in sites with significant renewable 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.	
Recital 20				
30	(20) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 introduces streamlined permit-granting procedures for repowering. In order to respond to	(20) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 introduces streamlined permit-granting procedures for repowering. In order to respond to	(20) Directive (EU) 2018/2001 introduces streamlined permit-granting procedures for repowering. In order to respond to	

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	the increasing need for the repowering of existing renewable energy plants and to make full use of the advantages it offers, it is 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.	the increasing need for the repowering of existing renewable energy plants and to make full use of the advantages it offers, it is appropriate to establish an even shorter procedure for the repowering of renewable energy plants located in go-to <u>renewables acceleration</u> areas, including a shorter screening procedure. For the repowering of existing renewable energy plants located outside <u>renewables acceleration</u> 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.	the increasing need for the repowering of existing renewable energy plants and to make full use of the advantages it offers, it is 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>		

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30b		<u>(20b) When repowering a solar 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-	(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	(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-	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	granting procedures.	installations therefore may benefit from shorter permit-granting procedures. <u><i>This Directive 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</i></u>	granting procedures. Member States may however exclude certain areas or structures from these provisions of due to cultural or historical heritage protection, national defence interests or safety reasons.	

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		<u>resilience of the system and to the achievement of the Union's renewable energy targets.</u> <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>	PUBLIC	
31a		<u>(21a) Heat pumps are a technology to produce renewable heating and cooling from ambient</u>		

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		<u>energy, including from wastewater treatment plants, and geothermal energy. They also allow the use of 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</u>		

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		<u>contributing to security of supply and helping to tackle a more difficult market situation.</u>		
31b			(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.	
Recital 22				
32	(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		(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	

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	legislation, in the necessary case-by-case assessments to ascertain whether a plant for the production 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.		legislation, in the necessary case-by-case assessments to ascertain whether a plant for the production 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.¹¹ 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.	
Recital 23				
33				

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	(23) In order to ensure a smooth and effective implementation of the provisions laid down in this Directive, the Commission supports Member States through the Technical Support Instrument¹ 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. ¹ Regulation (EU) 2021/240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 February 2021 establishing a Technical Support Instrument.		(23) In order to ensure a smooth and effective implementation of the provisions laid down in this Directive, the Commission supports Member States through the Technical Support Instrument¹ 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 such as enabling and favouring multiple uses. ¹ Regulation (EU) 2021/240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 February 2021 establishing a Technical Support Instrument.	
33a				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>(23a) The Commission should also provide for a specific system of exemptions from State aid guidelines to enable Member States to properly calibrate assistance for initiatives and investments in renewables, self-generation, and energy efficiency.</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>(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.</u>		
34b		<u>(24b) The agricultural sector can play a key role in the energy transition of rural areas and within rural communities.</u>		

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		<u>especially given the decentralised production. The possibility of producing solar energy as a 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</u>		

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		<u>decentralised electricity production. Geographical locations with high levels of 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.</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-	(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-	(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-	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	residential buildings. Large scale deployment of solar energy on buildings would make a major 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.	non-residential buildings. Large scale deployment of solar energy on buildings would make a major 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.	residential buildings. Large scale deployment of solar energy on buildings would make a major 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.	
Recital 26				
36	(26) The Directive 2010/31/EU should therefore be amended accordingly.	(26) The Directive 2010/31/EU should therefore be amended accordingly.	(26) The Directive 2010/31/EU should therefore be amended accordingly. ¹³ 13. Delegations are informed that recitals 25 and 26 are to be discussed in the context of the parallel ongoing negotiations related	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			to the EPBD.	
Recital 27				
37	(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.	(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.	(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.	
Recital 28				

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38	(28) However, the change in the Eurostat energy balance calculation methodology and 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.	(28) However, the change in the Eurostat energy balance calculation methodology and 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.	(28) However, the change in the Eurostat energy balance calculation methodology and 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.	
Recital 29				
39	(29) The Directive 2012/27/EU should therefore be amended accordingly.	(29) The Directive 2012/27/EU should therefore be amended accordingly.	(29) The Directive 2012/27/EU should therefore be amended accordingly. ¹⁴	

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			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.	
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		(31) In accordance with the Joint Political Declaration of 28 September 2011 of Member States and the Commission on	

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	explanatory documents¹, Member States have undertaken to accompany, in justified cases, the notification of their transposition measures with one or more documents explaining the relationship between the components of a directive and the corresponding parts of national transposition instruments. With regard to this Directive, the legislator considers the transmission of such documents to be justified, in particular following the judgment of the European Court of Justice in Case Commission vs Belgium² (case C-543/17). 1. OJ C 369, 17.12.2011, p. 14. 2. Judgment of the Court of Justice of 8 July 2019, Commission v Belgium, C-543/17, ECLI: EU: C:2019:573.		explanatory documents¹, Member States have undertaken to accompany, in justified cases, the notification of their transposition measures with one or more documents explaining the relationship between the components of a directive and the corresponding parts of national transposition instruments. With regard to this Directive, the legislator considers the transmission of such documents to be justified, in particular following the judgment of the European Court of Justice in Case Commission vs Belgium² (case C-543/17). 1. OJ C 369, 17.12.2011, p. 14. 2. Judgment of the Court of Justice of 8 July 2019, Commission v Belgium, C-543/17, ECLI: EU: C:2019:573.	
Formula				
42	HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:		HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:	
Article 1				
43	Article 1 Amendments to Directive (EU)		Article 1 Amendments to Directive (EU)	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	2018/2001		2018/2001	
Article 1, first paragraph				
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 point is added <u>points are inserted</u> :	(1) In Article 2, the following point is <u>points are</u> 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) 'renewables go-to acceleration area' means a specific location, whether on land or sea, which has been designated <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> other than biomass combustion plants.	" (9a) 'renewables go-to area' means a specific location or area , whether on land or sea or inland waters , 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) 'renewables go-to acceleration area' means a specific location <u>or area</u> , whether on land, <u>sea or inland waters</u> 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.
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, first paragraph a				
46a				

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		<u>(9b) 'solar energy equipment' means equipment that converts energy from the sun into thermal or electrical energy, in particular solar thermal and solar photovoltaic equipment;'</u>	"	<u>(9b) 'solar energy equipment' means equipment that converts energy from the sun into thermal or electrical energy, in particular solar thermal and solar photovoltaic equipment;'</u> Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, first paragraph b				
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	<u>(deleted)</u> "
Article 1, first paragraph, point (2)				
47	(2) in Article 3, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:	(2) in Article 3, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:	(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	1. Member States shall collectively ensure that the share of energy	‘ 1. Member States shall	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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%.	from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least 45%.	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% 40% .	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (3)				
49	(3) In Article 15, the following paragraph 2a is inserted:	(3) In Article 15, the following paragraph 2a is inserted:	(3) In Article 15, the following paragraph 2a is inserted:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, first paragraph				
50	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.	2a. Member States shall promote the testing of new <u>innovative</u> renewable energy technologies, <u>including production, sharing and storage technologies</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 electricity <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</u>	2a. Member States shall promote the testing of new <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.	2a. <u>2a.</u> Member States shall promote the testing of new <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 electricity <u>energy</u> system and avoid disproportionate impacts on the functioning of the internal market, under the supervision of a competent authority.

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		<u>ensure that the procedure for the permitting of such innovative renewable energy technologies is at least as fast as in renewables acceleration areas.’;</u>		
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 RES <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	Article 15b Mapping of areas necessary for national contributions towards the 2030 <u>renewable energy</u> RES 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	(1) By <u>...</u> [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</u>	(1) By [1 year <u>18 months</u> after the entry into force], Member States shall identify the land and sea , <u>sea or inland water</u> areas necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources that are required in order to meet at least the share	(1) By [1 year <u>18 months</u> after the entry into force], Member States shall <u>perform an coordinated mapping for the deployment of renewable energy in their territory</u> to identify the land and sea <u>domestic potential and the available land surface</u> ,

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	2030 renewable energy target in accordance with Article 3 of this Directive. Such areas 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.	<u>authorities to identify the domestic potential and the available land, surface, subsurfaceland and sea areas necessary for the installation of plants for their deployment. 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 of Member States, as 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</u>	of their national contributions towards the 2030 renewable energy target in accordance with Article 3 of this Directive which is planned to be achieved on their national 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.	<u>subsurface, sea or inland water</u> areas necessary for the installation of plants 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 <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> of 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> as

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		referred to in Article 8 of Directive 2014/89/EU¹. 1. Directive 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning (OJ L 257, 28.8.2014, p. 135).		updated pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.
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 in particular :	(2) When identifying the areas referred to in paragraph 1, Member States shall take into account <u>in particular</u> :
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 <u>national and regional</u> energy demand, <u>taking into account the potential flexibility of the active demand response and expected efficiency</u>	(b) the projected energy demand;	(b) the projected energy demand, <u>taking into account the potential flexibility of the active demand response and expected efficiency gains and energy system</u>

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		<u>gains and energy system integration</u> ;		<u>integration</u> ;
Article 1, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), point (c)				
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 or further upgrade such grid infrastructure and storage.	(c) the availability of relevant grid infrastructure <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)				
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)				
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</u>		<u>(cb) [deleted]</u>

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		<u>and 15c;</u>		
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), point (cc)			
G 57c		<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)			
G 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)			
G 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)			
G 58a		<u>3a. When identifying the land,</u>		<u>3a. [deleted]</u>

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		<u>surface, subsurface and sea areas necessary for the installation of plants for the production of energy from renewable sources, Member States shall deploy a 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,</u>		<u>3c. [deleted]</u>

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		<u>Member States may include these plants in renewable energy sources when designating the renewables acceleration areas.</u>		
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		(5) The following Article 15c is	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	inserted:		inserted:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, first paragraph				
60	Article 15c Renewables go-to areas	Article 15c Renewables go-to <u>acceleration</u> areas	Article 15c Renewables go-to areas	Article 15c Renewables go-to <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 <u>...</u> [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 go-to <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> In that plan or plans, <u>designating the renewables acceleration areas</u> Member States	(1) By {230 months years after the entry into force}, Member States shall ensure that the competent authorities adopt a plan or plans designating, within as a sub-set of the areas referred to in Article 15b(1), renewables go-to areas for one or more types of renewable energy sources. 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	(1) By {2 years <u>27 months</u> after the entry into force } , Member States shall <u>ensure that competent authorities</u> adopt a plan or plans designating, within as a sub-set of the areas referred to in Article 15b(1), renewables go-to <u>acceleration</u> areas for one or more types of renewable energy sources. In that plan or <u>For that purpose, Member States may exclude biomass combustion and hydropower plants. In those</u> plans, Member States shall:

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		shall:	shall:	
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), first subparagraph, point (a)			
62	(a) Designate sufficiently 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:	(a) Designate sufficiently 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 <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:	(a) Designate sufficiently homogeneous land, inland water 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:	(a) Designate sufficiently 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 impacts <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 areas parking areas, waste sites, industrial sites, mines, artificial inland water bodies, lakes or	- give priority to artificial and built surfaces, such as rooftops <u>and facades of buildings</u> , transport infrastructure areas <u>parking areas and their direct surroundings</u> , <u>parking</u> areas, <u>on-farm sites</u> , waste	- give priority to artificial and built surfaces, such as rooftops, transport infrastructure areas parking areas, waste sites, industrial sites, mines, artificial inland water bodies, lakes or	- give priority to artificial and built surfaces, such as rooftops <u>and facades of buildings</u> , transport infrastructure areas <u>parking and their direct surroundings, parking</u> areas, <u>farms</u> , waste sites, industrial

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	reservoirs, and, where appropriate, urban waste water treatment sites, as well as degraded land not usable for agriculture;	sites, industrial sites, mines, artificial inland water bodies, lakes or reservoirs, and, where appropriate, and, where <u>appropriate, artificial and built surfaces, such as</u> urban waste water treatment sites, as well as <u>artificial lakes, inland water bodies or reservoirs, and</u> degraded land not usable for agriculture;	reservoirs, and, where appropriate, urban waste water treatment sites, as well as degraded land not usable for agriculture;	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;
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 as</u> 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 areas designated under national protection schemes for nature and biodiversity conservation, major migratory routes as well as other areas sites 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 <u>exclude</u> Natura 2000 sites and nature parks and reserves, the identified bird <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	- use all appropriate tools and datasets, <u>including, where</u>	- use all appropriate and proportionate tools and datasets to	- use <u>use</u> all appropriate <u>and proportionate</u> tools and datasets to

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	the renewable energy plants would not have a significant environmental impact, including wildlife sensitivity mapping.	<u>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 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/EEC¹, as well as birds and sites under Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council²;</u> <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> <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>	identify the areas where the renewable energy plants would not have a significant environmental impact, including wildlife sensitivity mapping.	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 the context of the development of a coherent Natura 2000 network, both as regards habitat types and species under the Council Directive 92/43/EEC¹, as well as birds and sites under Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council;</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), first subparagraph, point (a), fourth indent				
65a		<u>- remove administrative barriers and allocate sufficient well-trained staff and administrative resources;</u>		<u>- deleted</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), first subparagraph, point (b)				

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66	(b) Establish appropriate rules for the designated renewable go-to areas, including on the 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 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	(b) Establish appropriate rules for the designated renewable go-to <u>renewables acceleration</u> areas, including on the 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 environmental impacts that may arise. Where appropriate, Member States shall ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are applied to prevent the situations described <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)(a) and (ii)</u> of Directive 2000/60/EC. Such rules shall be targeted to the specificities of each identified renewable go-to <u>renewables acceleration</u> area, the renewable energy technology or technologies to be deployed in	(b) Establish Adopt appropriate rules in view of the particularities of the selected territory for the designated identified renewable go-to areas, including on the effective 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 environmental impacts impact on the environment that may arise. Where appropriate, Member States shall ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are applied in a proportionate and timely manner 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	(b) Establish appropriate rules for the designated renewable go-to <u>acceleration</u> areas, including on the effective 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 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> 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) <u>of Directive 2000/60/EC and to avoid deterioration and achieve good status or ecological potential in accordance with Article 4(1)(a) and (ii)</u> of Directive 2000/60/EC. Such rules shall be targeted to the specificities of each identified renewable go-to <u>acceleration</u> area, the renewable energy technology or technologies to be deployed in each area and the

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	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. .	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 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>	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 under Council Directive 92/43/EEC and Directive 2009/147/EEC, or to avoid any other likely significant environmental impact, have not been shall be widely tested and closely monitored 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 taking 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. =	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 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. =

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	Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), second subparagraph			
67	Member States shall explain in the 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.	Member States shall explain in the plan the assessment made to identify each designated go-to <u>renewables acceleration</u> area on the basis of the criteria set out in point (a) and to identify appropriate mitigation measures.	Member States shall explain in the 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.	Member States shall explain in the plan the assessment made to identify each designated go-to <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 go-to <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 where applicable, if including artificial and built surfaces located in Natura 2000 sites, and, if likely to have significant impacts in those <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 or approval , 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 effect on Natura 2000 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 go-to <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 where applicable, if including artificial and built surfaces located in Natura 2000 sites, if likely to have significant impacts in those <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				

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		<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 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>		<u>2a. [deleted]</u>
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 go-to <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 update of the 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 as appropriate, in particular, 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. While retaining the discretion to decide on the size of these areas, Member States shall aim that the combined size of these areas is significant and that they contribute to the achievement of the objectives set out in this Directive.</u> The plan or plans designating renewables go-to <u>acceleration</u> areas shall be made

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				public and shall be reviewed periodically, at least in as <u>appropriate, in particular in</u> the context of the update of the national energy and climate plans pursuant to Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.?
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	<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>

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			routes,	Text Origin: Council Mandate
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3c)			
G	69c		(b) the plans identifying such 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>(b) the plans identifying such 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)			
G	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)			
G	69e		3e. In the permit granting process, the competent authorities shall apply the	<u>3e. In the permit granting process, the competent authorities shall apply the</u>

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			procedures and deadlines referred to in Article 16a to individual projects in those areas.	<u>deadlines referred to in Article 16a to individual projects in those areas.</u> Text Origin: Council Mandate
69f		<u>(5a) The following Article 15d is inserted:</u>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3f)				
69g		" <u>Article 15d</u> <u>Public Participation</u>		<u>3f. Article 15d</u> <u>Public Participation</u> Text Origin: EP Mandate
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3g)				
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</u>		<u>1. Member States shall ensure public participation regarding the plans designating renewables acceleration areas, in accordance with Article 6 of Directive 2001/42/EC, including identifying the public affected or likely to be affected.</u>

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		<u>given early and effective opportunities to participate in their elaboration.</u>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3h)				
69i		<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>		<u>3h. Member States shall promote public acceptance of renewable energy projects by means of direct and indirect participation in the projects by local communities.</u>
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	,		,	

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	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)			
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, co-located energy storage, including power and thermal</u> facilities, as well as assets necessary for their connection to the grid, including grid connection <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	(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 <u>administrative stages</u> from the acknowledgment of the validity <u>completeness</u> 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; co-located energy storage, including power and thermal</u> facilities, as well as assets necessary for their connection to the grid, and to <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 procedures <u>administrative stages</u> from the acknowledgment of the validity <u>completeness</u> 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.

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		authority or authorities.		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1a)				
72a		<u>1a. Member States shall ensure 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>		<u>1a. [deleted/moved]</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)				

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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 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.	(2) No later than fourteen <u>working</u> days for plants located in go-to <u>renewables acceleration</u> areas and one month for plants located outside of go-to <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.	(2) No later than fourteen <u>30</u> days for plants located in go-to areas and one month <u>45 days</u> for plants located outside of go-to areas, following the receipt of the application, the competent authority shall validate <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 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 <u>without undue delay</u>. The date of the acknowledgement of the validity <u>completeness</u> of the application by the competent authority shall serve as the start of the permit-granting process.	(2) No later than fourteen <u>30</u> days for plants located in go-to <u>acceleration</u> areas and one month <u>45 days</u> for plants located outside of go-to <u>acceleration</u> areas, following the receipt of the application, the competent authority shall validate the <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 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 <u>without a undue delay</u>. The date of the acknowledgement of the validity <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)				

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74	(3) Member States shall set up or designate one or more contact points. 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.	(3) Member States shall set up or designate one or more contact points <u>and provide information in 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</u>	(3) Member States shall set up or designate one or more contact points. 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.	(3) Member States shall set up or designate one or more contact points. 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 force7 Member States shall ensure that all procedures are carried out in electronic format.

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		<u>shall make information about the permit-granting process available to the public.</u>		
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 projects 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, renewable energy communities, collective and individual 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 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		(5) Member States shall ensure, in	(5) Member States shall ensure

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	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 operate renewable energy plants, including, where applicable, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.		the context of the existing national rules, where applicable, that applicants and general public have easy access to simple procedures for the settlement of 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-	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 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	(7) Member States shall ensure that administrative and judicial appeals in the context of a project for the development of renewable	(7) Member States shall ensure that administrative and judicial appeals in the context of a project for the development of renewable	(7) Member States shall ensure that administrative and judicial appeals in the context of a project for the development of renewable

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	energy production plant or its related grid connection, 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.	energy production plant or its related grid connection <u>and those assets necessary for the development of the energy infrastructure networks required 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>	energy production plant or its related grid connection, 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.	energy production plant or , its related grid connection <u>and those assets necessary for the development of the energy infrastructure networks required 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</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</u>

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		<u>and 16b.</u> <u>The Commission's assessment shall be made public.</u> <u>The Commission may propose corrective measures to support Member States in their implementation of the permitting procedure by assisting them in reforming and streamlining their permitting procedures.</u>		<u>authorities in order to facilitate the permit granting process.</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</u>		<u>7c. [deleted]</u>

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		<u>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>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (7d)				
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)				
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 (6), amending provision, numbered paragraph (7f)				
78f				

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				<u>7c Decisions resulting from the above permit-granting processes shall be made publicly available in accordance with the existing obligations.</u>
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				
80	" Article 16a Permit-granting process in renewables go-to areas	Article 16a Permit-granting process in renewables go-to <u>acceleration</u> areas	" Article 16a Permit-granting process in renewables go-to areas	" Article 16a Permit-granting process in renewables go-to <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	(1) Member States shall ensure that the permit-granting process referred to in Article 16(1) shall not exceed one year <u>nine months</u> for projects in renewables go-to <u>acceleration</u> areas, <u>including their related energy network elements and grid connection</u> .	(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 and shall not exceed two years for offshore renewable projects . Where duly justified on the ground of	(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 <u>areas acceleration areas, except for offshore renewable energy projects, for which it shall not</u>

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	by up to three months. In such a case, Member States shall clearly inform the developer about the extraordinary circumstances that justified the extension.	Where duly justified on the ground of extraordinary circumstances, that one-year <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.	extraordinary circumstances, that one-year period may be extended by up to three <u>six</u> months. In such a case, Member States shall clearly inform the developer about the extraordinary circumstances that justified the extension.	<u>exceed two years</u> . Where duly justified on the ground of extraordinary circumstances, that one-year period <u>those periods</u> may be extended by up to three <u>six</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 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	(2) The permit-granting process for the repowering of plants <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, co-located energy storage <u>including power and thermal</u> facilities as well as their grid connection, located in renewables go-to <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	(2) The permit-granting process for the repowering of plants and for 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 and shall not exceed 1 year for offshore wind energy projects . 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 <u>six months</u> period may be extended by up to three	(2) The permit-granting process for the repowering of plants and for 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 go-to <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,

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	justify the extension.	performance of the installation, that one year six months 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.	months. Member States shall clearly inform the project developer about the extraordinary circumstances that justify the extension.	that one year six months period may be extended by up to three months and six months in case of offshore wind energy projects . 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 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>2a. (deleted)</u> <u>[EP amendments on lines 82b to 82d moved to Art 16ba new line 93e]</u>
82b		<u>(2b) Where the repowering of solar installations does not entail</u>		

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		<u>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>	PUBLIC	
G 82c		<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>		G

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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) 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	(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 renewable hydrogen and</u> and Annex II, points 3(a), (b), (d), (h), (i), and 6(c) <u>thereto</u>, alone or in conjunction with point 13(a) to <u>of</u> 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 go-to <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</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) 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	(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) to <u>of</u> 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 go-to <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

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	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.	<u>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 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.	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.	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.
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.	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

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		<i><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></i>	provided that these projects comply with the rules and measures set out in accordance with Article 15c(1), point (b)..	<i><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></i>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), first subparagraph				
85	(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	(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 <u>acceleration</u> areas carried out in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC and, if	(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	(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 <u>acceleration</u> areas carried out in accordance with Directive 2001/42/EC and, if relevant, with

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	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.	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.	92/43/EEC. 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. 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.	Directive 92/43/EEC. The <u>Such</u> screening carried out for the repowering of <u>shall also aim to identify if any of such</u> projects shall be limited to the potential impacts stemming from the change or extension compared to the original project <u>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>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4), second subparagraph				
86	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	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</u> compliance with the rules and measures identified according to Article 15c (1), points (b) and (c), for the specific go-to <u>renewables acceleration</u> area, on any additional measures adopted by the project and how these measures address environmental impacts.	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. The competent authority may request the applicant to provide	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) <u>point (b)</u> , for the specific go-to <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</u>

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	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.	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.	additional existing information. Such screening shall be finalised within 30 45 days from the date of submission of sufficient information necessary for this purpose 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 45 30 days.	<u>request the applicant to provide additional available information.</u> Such screening shall be finalised within 30 45 days from the date of submission of the applications <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 45 30 days.
Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5)				
87	(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	(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 <u>significant</u> adverse effects in view of the environmental sensitivity of the geographic area where they are	(5) Following the screening process, the applications referred to in paragraph 3 shall be authorised from an environmental perspective without requiring any express screening 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 significant unforeseen adverse effects in view of the environmental sensitivity of	(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 <u>significant</u> <u>unforeseen</u> adverse effects in view of the environmental sensitivity of the geographic area where they are

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	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.	located that cannot be mitigated by the measures identified in the plan or plans designating <u>renewables acceleration</u> 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.	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 may 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 submission of complete documentation including information necessary 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	located that cannot be mitigated by the measures identified in the plan or plans designating go-to <u>acceleration</u> 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 <u>Directive 92/43/EEC. Under specific and duly justified circumstances, Member States may exempt such projects from those assessments, except for biomass combustion plants</u> Article 6(3) of Directive 92/43/EEC , which <u>will be subject to those assessment, if applicable pursuant to those directives. Where Member States exempt such projects from those assessments, the operator has to adopt proportionate mitigation measures or, if not available, compensation measures, which may include 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</u>

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			the ground of extraordinary circumstances that six months period may be extended by up to six months.	<u>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</u> be carried out within six months. <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</u> following the screening decision <u>process and from an environmental impact assessment, if required by Directive 2011/92/EU.</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6)				
88	(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	(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	(6) In the permit-granting process of the applications referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, Member States may provide that the lack of reply of the relevant administrative bodies within the established deadline shall	(6) In the permit-granting process of the applications referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, <u>Member States shall ensure that</u> the lack of reply of the relevant administrative bodies within the established deadline shall result <u>results</u> in the

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	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.	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.	results 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 provided that there is an explicit final decision on the outcome of the process.- All resulting decisions will be publicly available shall be made public.	specific <u>intermediary</u> 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>or where the principle of administrative tacit approval does not exist in the national legal system. This provision shall not apply to final decisions on the outcome of the process, which are to be explicit. All</u> -All resulting decisions will be publicly available.
Article 1, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6a)				
G 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)				
G 89	(8) The following Article 16b is inserted:		(8) The following Article 16b is inserted:	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8), amending provision, first paragraph				
G 90				

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	Article 16b Permit-granting process outside renewables go-to areas	Article 16b Permit-granting process outside renewables go-to <u>acceleration</u> areas	Article 16b Permit-granting process outside renewables go-to areas	Article 16b Permit-granting process outside renewables go-to <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 two years, for <u>18 months. That period shall apply to renewable hybrid power plants, and their related energy networks concerning</u> projects outside renewables go-to <u>acceleration</u> areas. Where duly justified on the grounds of extraordinary circumstances, that two-year <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, and shall not exceed three years for offshore renewable projects. Where duly justified on the grounds of extraordinary circumstances or extended periods needed for assessments under applicable Union environmental law , that two-year period may be extended by up to three <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 two years, for projects outside renewables go-to <u>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 three <u>six</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 (8), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), first subparagraph				
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	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	(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 2009/147/EEC, or any other environmental impact, have not been widely tested as regards their effectiveness, Member States may	(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<u>all necessary</u> 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 2009/147/EEC, or any other environmental impact, have not been widely tested as regards their	(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 2009/147/EEC, or to avoid any other likely significant environmental impact, have not beenshall be widely tested and	(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<u>[necessary]</u> 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 2009/147/EEC, or any other environmental impact, have not been widely tested as regards their

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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.	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 go-to <u>acceleration</u> areas shall not exceed one year <u>six months</u> including environmental assessments where required by relevant legislation. Where duly justified on the ground of extraordinary circumstances, this one year <u>six months</u> period may be extended by up to three months. Member States shall clearly inform the developers about the extraordinary circumstances that justified the extension.	closely monitored 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 taking appropriate steps are taken immediately if they, despite their prior testing and monitoring, 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 and shall not exceed two years for offshore wind projects. 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.	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 <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 extension.
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2), second subparagraph				

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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 go-to <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 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. (deleted) <u>[moved to Art 16ba new line 93e]</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2a)				
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 unless there are justified safety concerns or there is technical incompatibility of the system components.</u>		<u>2a. (deleted)</u> <u>[EP amendments on lines 93a, 93b and 93c moved to Art 16ba new line 93e]</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (8), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2b)			
93b		<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>		<u>2b. (deleted)</u> <u>[EP amendment moved to Art 16ba new line 93e]</u>
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (8), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2c)			
93c		<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</u>		<u>2c. (deleted)</u> <u>[EP amendment moved to Art 16ba new line 93e]</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>stemming from the change or extension compared to the original project.</u>		
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2d)				
G 93d		<u>(2d) Decisions resulting from the permit-granting process shall be made publicly available.</u>		<u>2d. [deleted]</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8a)				
G 93e				<u>(8a) The following Article 16ba is inserted:</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8a), amending provision, first paragraph				
G 93f				" <u>Article 16ba</u> <u>Accelerating the permit-granting process of repowering of renewable projects</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8a), amending provision, second paragraph				
G 93g				<u>1. Where the repowering of a renewable energy plant does not result in an increase in the capacity of the renewable energy</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			PUBLIC	<u>power plant beyond 15%, and without affecting the need to assess any potential environmental impacts pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Article, grid connections to the transmission or distribution grid shall be permitted within three months following application to the relevant entity unless there are justified safety concerns or there is technical incompatibility of the system components.</u>
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (8a), amending provision, third paragraph			
93h				<u>2. Where the repowering of a renewable energy power plant or of a related grid infrastructure that is necessary to integrate renewables into the electricity system, is subject to the screening procedure described in article 16a, or 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</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				<u>extension compared to the original project.</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (8a), amending provision, fourth paragraph				
93i				<u>3. 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 the screening procedure described in Article 16a or to a determination whether the project requires an environmental impact assessment pursuant to Article 4 of Directive 2011/92/EU.</u>
Article 1, first paragraph, point (9)				
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				
95	‘ Article 16c		‘ Article 16c	‘ Article 16c

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	Permit-granting process for the installation of solar energy equipment in artificial structures		Accelerated deployment and permit-granting process for the installation of solar energy equipment in artificial structures	Permit-granting process for the installation of solar energy equipment in artificial structures
Article 1, first paragraph, point (9), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)				
96	(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.	(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 three months <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 and Annex <u>and Annex</u> II, points 3(a) and (b), alone or in	(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 <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. Member States may exclude certain areas or structures from the provisions of	(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 three 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 <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.

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		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. <u>Member States shall make sure that requirements for construction still in place are to be removed. Member States shall also establish a roadmap to remove other barriers and to enhance the accelerated deployment of solar energy.'</u>	paragraph 1, due to reasons of cultural or historical heritage protection , or for reasons related to national defense interests or safety reasons.	<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 interests or safety reasons.</u>
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (9), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1a)			
96a		<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>		<u>1a. Member states shall ensure that the permit-granting process for the installation of solar energy equipment with a capacity of 100 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 the deadline following the submission of a complete application shall result in the permit being considered as granted, provided</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				<u>that the capacity of the solar energy equipment does not exceed the existing capacity of the connection to the distribution grid.</u> <u>Where the application of the capacity threshold referred to in paragraph 1a of this Article leads to a significant administrative burden or constraints to the operation of the electricity grid, Member States may apply a lower threshold provided that it remains above 10,8 kW.</u>
96b			10 The following Article 16d is inserted:	
96c			" Article 16d	
96d			(1) Where the integration of renewables into the electricity system requires the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			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.	
96e			(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	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			change or extension compared to the original grid infrastructure.	
96f			(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 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	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
			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.	"
Article 1, first paragraph, point (10)				
97	(10) The following Article 16d is inserted:		(10) The following Article 16d is inserted: ¹⁸ 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).	
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

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				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 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.	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 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. <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</u>	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 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.	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 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. <u>'Member States may restrict in duly justified and specific 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</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>relevant rulings of the Court of Justice of the European Union.</u>		<u>in their national integrated energy and climate plans. Member States shall inform the Commission about applied restrictions and justify them.</u>
G 99a		<u>(10a) The following Article 16e is inserted:</u>		
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (10), amending provision, second paragraph a			
G 99b		" <u>Article 16e</u> <u>Acceleration of the deployment of heat pumps</u>		<u>Article 16d</u> <u>Acceleration of the deployment of heat pumps</u>
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (10), amending provision, second paragraph b			
G 99c		<u>1. The permit-granting process for the installation of heat pumps shall not exceed one month</u>		<u>(1) Member states shall ensure that the permit-granting process for the installation of heat pumps below 50 MW 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			
G 99d				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<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 technical incompatibility of the system components.</u>	PUBLIC	<u>2. Unless there are justified safety concerns, further works are needed for grid connections or there is technical incompatibility of the system components, Member states shall ensure that connections to the transmission or distribution grid shall be permitted within two weeks after 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, provided that the capacity of the renewables self-consumer's renewable electricity generation installation amounts to at least 60% of the capacity of the heat pump.</u> <u>(3) 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> <u>(4) All decisions resulting from the permit-granting processes referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be made public in accordance with existing</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				<u>obligations.</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>
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (10a)			
99f		<u>(10b) The following Article 16f is inserted:</u>		<u>(10a) - deleted -</u>
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (10a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)			
99g		<u>The following Article 16f is inserted:</u>		<u>1. - deleted -</u>
	Article 1, first paragraph, point (10a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)			
99h		<u>1. Member States shall report to the Commission on:</u> <u>(a) the duration of the permit-</u>		<u>2. - deleted -</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
		<u>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	
Article 1, first paragraph, point (10a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (3)				
99i		<u>2. The Commission shall evaluate the information provided by Member States and, if appropriate, propose changes to relevant legislation.'</u>		<u>3. - deleted -</u>
Article 2				
100	Article 2 Amendment to Directive 2010/31/EU	Article 2 Amendment to Directive 2010/31/EU	Article 2 Amendment to Directive 2010/31/EU ¹⁹ 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 the parallel ongoing negotiations on the EPBD.	Article 2 Amendment to Directive 2010/31/EU ¹⁹ <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 the parallel ongoing negotiations on the EPBD.</u>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
				Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 2, first paragraph				
101	Directive 2010/31/EU is amended as follows:	Directive 2010/31/EU is amended as follows:	Directive 2010/31/EU is amended as follows:	<i>deleted</i>
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1)				
102	(1) The following Article 9a is inserted:	(1) The following Article 9a is inserted:	(1) The following Article 9a is inserted:	<i>deleted</i>
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, first paragraph				
103	Article 9a Solar energy in buildings	Article 9a Solar energy in buildings	Article 9a Solar energy in buildings	<i>deleted</i>
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.	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.	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.	<i>deleted</i>
Article 2, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, third paragraph				

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
105	Member States shall ensure the deployment of suitable solar energy installations:	Member States shall ensure the deployment of suitable solar energy installations:	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;	(a) by 31 December 2026, on all new public and commercial buildings with useful floor area larger than 250 square meters;	(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	(b) by 31 December 2027, on all existing public and commercial buildings with useful floor area larger than 250 square meters; and	(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.	(c) by 31 December 2029, on all new residential buildings.	(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 implementation of these	Member States shall define, and make publicly available, criteria at national level for the practical implementation of these	Member States shall define, and make publicly available, criteria at national level for the practical implementation of these	<i>deleted</i>

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	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.	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.	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.	
Article 3				
110	Article 3 Amendment to Directive 2012/27/EU	Article 3 Amendment to Directive 2012/27/EU	Article 3 Amendment to Directive 2012/27/EU ²⁰ 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 Amendment to Directive 2012/27/EU²⁰ <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
Article 3, first paragraph				
111	Directive 2012/27/EU is amended as follows:	Directive 2012/27/EU is amended as follows:	Directive 2012/27/EU is amended as follows:	deleted
Article 3, first paragraph, point (1)				
112	(1) in Article 3, paragraph 5 is replaced by the following:	(1) in Article 3, paragraph 5 is replaced by the following:	(1) in Article 3, paragraph 5 is replaced by the following:	deleted

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
Article 3, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, numbered paragraph (5)				
113	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.	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.	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.	<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 (10), by [three months after the	(1) Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with Article 1, point (10), by [three months<u>one month</u>	(1) Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with Article 1, point (10), by [three months after the	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	entry into force of this Directive] at the latest.	after the entry into force of this Directive] at the latest.	entry into force of this Directive] at the latest. ²¹ 21. Delegations are informed that this paragraph is replaced by the provisions contained in the General Approach on REDII.	
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 [one year <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 [two years <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	They shall forthwith communicate		They shall forthwith communicate	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	to the Commission the text of those provisions.		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	This Directive shall enter into force		This Directive shall enter into force	

	Commission Proposal	EP Mandate	Council Mandate	Draft Agreement
	on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.		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				
128				

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