

Proposal for a directive as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources

Rapporteur for the DEVE Opinion: Hildegard Bentele

Compromise Proposals - v-12.05.2022

CA 1 Bentele 1 - Bentele 3 - Mihaylova 10, Bentele 4, 26, 6, 24, 25 - Need for broad strategy including import

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 2 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2 a) The transformation of the Union's energy and transport system towards a system of energy self-sufficiency and clean power, which is fully or mainly relying on renewable energy is not possible in the given timeline by relying on domestic renewable resources alone. To reduce the Union's dependency of fossil fuels and fossil fuel imports, a broad and coherent Union strategy is needed, which would also include the import of renewable energies, renewable hydrogen from developing and least developed partner countries. Such a strategy should be part of a Union's energy policy diplomacy, promoting the green energy transition also in developing partner countries and especially in least developed partner countries with the aim of attaining the international goals of the Paris agreement, Agenda 2030 and the global Sustainable Development Goals.

Or. en

Proposal for a directive

Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) The rapid growth and increasing cost-competitiveness of renewable electricity production can be used to satisfy a growing share of energy demand, for instance using heat pumps for space heating or low-temperature industrial processes, electric vehicles for transport, or electric furnaces in certain industries. Renewable electricity can also be used to produce synthetic fuels for consumption in hard-to-decarbonise transport sectors such as aviation and maritime transport. A framework for electrification needs to enable robust and efficient coordination and expand market mechanisms to match both supply and demand in space and time, stimulate investments in flexibility, and help integrate large shares of variable renewable generation. Member States should therefore ensure that the deployment of renewable electricity continues to increase at an adequate pace to meet growing demand. For this, Member States should establish a framework that includes market-compatible mechanisms to tackle remaining barriers to have secure and adequate electricity systems fit for a high level of renewable energy, as well as storage facilities, fully integrated into the electricity system. In particular, this framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including non-financial ones such as insufficient digital and human resources of authorities to process a growing number of permitting applications.

Or. en

Amendment

(5) The rapid growth and increasing cost-competitiveness of renewable electricity production can be used to satisfy a growing share of energy demand, for instance using heat pumps for space heating or low-temperature industrial processes, electric vehicles for transport, or electric furnaces in certain industries. Renewable electricity can also be used to produce synthetic fuels for consumption in hard-to-decarbonise transport sectors such as aviation and maritime transport. A framework for electrification needs to enable robust and efficient coordination and expand market mechanisms to match both supply and demand in space and time, stimulate investments in flexibility, and help integrate large shares of variable renewable generation. Member States should therefore ensure that the deployment of renewable electricity continues to increase at an adequate pace to meet growing demand, ***including by coordinating import strategies at Union level.*** 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.

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 11
Directive (EU) 2018/2001
Article 22a – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2 a. By ... [one year after the entry into force of this amending Directive], the Commission shall develop a global import strategy for renewable fuels of non-biological origin and hydrogen. That strategy shall include indicative targets and measures for imports of renewable electricity, renewable fuels of non-biological origin and renewable hydrogen. The Commission shall examine the possibility to support imports by establishing a platform to auction long-term delivery contracts. 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. The strategy shall also take into account the need to develop the access to energy to local people.

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 8 – point b a (new)
Directive (EU) 2018/2011
Article 19 – paragraph 11

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b a) in Article 19, paragraph 11 is replaced by the following:

11. Member States shall not recognise guarantees of origins 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

11. The Commission shall issue Guidelines clarifying the Union requirements for recognizing guarantees of origin issued by a third country, including the underlying associated governance conditions, for the purpose of facilitating and streamlining the achievement of such agreements with

systems established in that third country, and only where there is direct import or export of energy.

third countries. Member States shall not recognize guarantees of origins issued by a third country except where the issued Union Guidelines have been complied with.

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 8 – point b a (new)

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 19 – paragraph 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b a) the following paragraph is inserted:

12a. Without prejudice to paragraph 11, the Commission shall offer a fast track procedure for voluntary schemes for a provisional period until 2025. The deliveries under these provisional long-term contracts shall benefit from a grandfathering clause. A guarantees of origin scheme shall be in place by 2025.

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 8 – point a – point i

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 19 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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.;

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 *must* arrange for guarantees of origin to be issued for energy from non-renewable sources. ***For a transitional period until 2025, fast track procedures based on voluntary schemes shall be installed.*** 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;

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point c

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 4a

Text proposed by the Commission

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.;

Amendment

4a. Member States shall establish a framework, which may include support schemes and facilitating the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements, enabling the deployment of renewable **energy** to a level that is consistent with the Member State's national contribution referred to in paragraph 2 and at a pace that is consistent with the indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(a)(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In particular, that framework shall tackle remaining barriers, including those related to permitting procedures, to a high level of renewable **energy** supply. When designing that framework, Member States shall take into account the additional renewable electricity required to meet demand in the transport, industry, building and heating and cooling sectors and for the production of renewable fuels of non-biological origin.;

CA 2 Bentele 13 - Mihaylova 14 - Rivasi 18 Develop potential for cooperation in renewable energy partnerships, conditional to good governance

Proposal for a directive

Recital 2 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2 b) There is an enormous potential for the Union and its partner developing countries in terms of technology cooperation, renewable energy projects and clean energy exports and development of greater interconnectivity of clean energy grids. Despite their steady growth overall, renewable energy

investments remain concentrated in a handful of regions and countries. Regions dominated by developing and emerging countries remain consistently underrepresented, attracting only about 15% of global investments in renewables.
^{1a} Union energy partnerships should target at renewable energy generation projects as well as at supporting the development of renewable energy projects and at 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.

^{1a} IRENA (2021), World Energies Transition Outlook: 1.5°C Pathway. International Renewable Energy Agency, Abu Dhabi.

CA 3 Rivasi 11- Riviasi 18 - Andrieu 16 - Comin 19 - Food insecurity and threat of Indirect Land-Use Change

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3 a) Apart from land use impacts, the increased demand for biofuels risks to perpetuate an agricultural model which contributes to decline in biodiversity and risks to intensify pressure on land being used illegally for agricultural purposes. The growth of biofuel consumption in Member States as well as in developing countries can be a driver of indirect land

use change and food price volatility, posing a threat to food security). Therefore it is important that demand from the EU of RFNBOs does not drive unsustainable production models outside the Union. To mitigate this risk, RFNBOs should meet a set of minimum criteria including regarding land and water use and must not be in competition with the needs of local communities provision for water, land and energy and must be in line with the objectives of the SDGs as well as the Paris Agreement and international agreements on biodiversity and the environment. A hierarchy of uses for food and feed crops should be reflected in the national policies and support schemes for bioenergy developed by each Member State and in partner countries. In the event of severe tensions on agricultural markets, food security must be prioritised.

⁹ Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82–209

¹⁰ Point 3 of the Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562 final of 17.9.2020, Stepping up Europe’s 2030 climate ambition Investing in a climate-neutral future for the benefit of our people

⁹ Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82–209

¹⁰ Point 3 of the Communication from the Commission COM(2020) 562 final of 17.9.2020, Stepping up Europe’s 2030 climate ambition Investing in a climate-neutral future for the benefit of our people

Or. en

CA 4 : Food security package AM21 (art.3a), AM32 (art25), AM33 redraft (art.26)

Amendment 21

Eric Andrieu, Mónica Silvana González

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 3 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b a) the following paragraph is inserted:

3a. Member States shall ensure that their national policies, including the deriving obligations under Articles 25 to 28 of this Directive, and their support schemes are designed with due regard to the primacy of food and feed use of crops. For each food and feed product used in the production of bioenergy, Member States must define a maximum price above which the support scheme for bioenergy using agricultural biomass which competes with food use is suspended. Member States may introduce a compensation scheme for economic operators involved in bioenergy production up to the amount of fixed costs not covered during the suspension period.

(This amendment applies throughout the text. Adopting it will necessitate corresponding changes throughout.)

Amendment 32

Eric Andrieu, Mónica Silvana González

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 14

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 25 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

When setting the obligation on fuel suppliers, Member States may exempt fuel

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 fuels.

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 fuels.

In the event of suspension of the national policy and support scheme as provided for in Article 3(3a), the obligation on fuel suppliers to reduce the greenhouse gas emission intensity as defined in paragraph 1(a) shall be calculated pro rata to the period of suspension and on the basis of the various renewable sources used in the previous year.

(This amendment applies throughout the text. Adopting it will necessitate corresponding changes throughout.)

Or. en

Amendment 33
Michèle Rivasi

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 15 – point a – point i

Directive (EU) 2018/2001

Article 26 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

sector in that Member State.;

sector in that Member State. *In cases of severe disruption on food markets, Member States shall take temporary suspension measures on the production of crop-based biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels, provided they are actually in competition with crops for food production, in order to reduce energy demand for food commodities, secure additional food supply and stabilise global food commodity markets.*