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Subject:	Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (recast) - Guidance for further work

1. The Commission presented its proposal for a recast Directive on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources as part of the 'Clean Energy for all Europeans' - package on 30 November 2016. The package as a whole was presented at the meeting of the TTE (Energy) Council in December 2016. At the meeting of the TTE (Energy) Council in February 2017, an exchange of views on the package was held, at which Ministers underlined the need for quality over speed. After the examination of the Impact Assessments of all eight legislative proposals was completed and the detailed examination of the proposals had started, the TTE (Energy) Council in June 2017 took note of a progress report[1].

[1] *cf.* doc. 9578/17

Revised versions of the draft Renewables recast Directive were issued in June (doc. 8697/17) and September 2017 (doc. 8697/1/17 REV 1).

2. The Presidency aims to reach a general approach on this proposal at the 18 December meeting of the TTE (Energy) Council. It invites COREPER to discuss the issue of renewable energy in the transport sector, as addressed in Article 25[1] (p. 101 - 108).

3. Delegations have voiced their concerns over a number of elements in the Commission proposal as regards the transport sector so far. In particular, the proposed provisions are considered as complex and cumbersome, causing some delegations to still maintain scrutiny reservations and leading several delegations to question how these provisions could be implemented in practice. Several delegations furthermore questioned the wisdom of imposing the obligation to achieve the Union's ambitions in this field on fuel suppliers, instead of leaving the choice of how to reach an ambitious increase of renewable energy use in the transport sector to Member States. At the same time, during the discussions on the relevant provisions, delegations' ambitions in general for renewable energy use in the transport sector have become clear. These ambitions include the electrification of transport (which several delegations considered to be underrepresented in the Commission proposal, in particular in the context of fast developments in the electrification of road transport and widespread public health concerns). In addition, the stability of the regulatory framework and protecting existing investments have been recurring themes. Many delegations appear to share the view that investment certainty for past investments (including notably first-generation biofuels) is a *sine qua non* for securing adequate *future* investment in advanced biofuels. Delegations share the objective of promoting advanced biofuels, and therefore the necessary investment security for past investments should be combined with adequate stimulation for the use of advanced biofuels and renewable electricity in the transport sector.

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[1] Note: the last subparagraph of Article 7(1) relating to renewable transport fuels was moved to Article 25.

4. On the basis of these concerns, the Presidency has prepared a compromise approach to renewable energy in the transport sector that changes some aspects of the Commission proposal whilst maintaining other aspects. The new compromise elements are broadly based on the existing framework, which was adjusted in 2015 (by the 'ILUC' Directive) and makes use of established tools.

The main elements of the Presidency compromise are:

- an overall target for renewables in the transport sector of [15%] for each Member State, with an indicative trajectory (Art. 25(1));
- a sub-target of [0.5%] for 'advanced biofuels' (Art. 25(1)), *i.e.* fuels from feedstock listed in Annex IX.;
- a cap for first generation biofuels at 7% (as agreed by the Union in 2015; Art. 25(1)), but to allow Member States the following:
  - the possibility to use low indirect land-use change-risk biofuels as defined in the directive in force;
  - the possibility to distinguish between biofuels based on their perceived ILUC effect.
- a multiplier of 5 for renewable electricity in road transport, as in the current Renewables Directive (Art. 25(1)(b));

Moreover, for the calculation of the share of renewable energies and certain types of renewable energies, some changes were made to the list of fuels belonging to the denominator, *i.e.* the overall fuel consumption of transport sector, and also to the list of renewable fuels belonging to the numerator, *i.e.* the renewable share out of overall fuel consumption in the transport sector (Art. 25(1), p. 103-104).

The database for the traceability of eligible liquid and gaseous transport fuels is maintained; however, it is now specified that it will be set up by the Commission at Union level, and that it can be used not only by fuel suppliers, but also by other economic operators (Art. 25(4) and (5)).

On the issue of electro-mobility, looking forward to 2030 where a worldwide shift to electric transportation, notably passenger vehicles, is taking place and considering the path that the EU industry is taking in this area, **do delegations consider that electro-mobility is now properly addressed in the text ?**

5. COREPER is invited to discuss this issue, including the Presidency compromise as set out in point 4, with a view to providing guidance for the Council's upcoming general approach.

Changes compared to the Commission proposal are indicated in **bold blue highlighted text**; deletions are marked with **[ ]**.
Changes compared to the previous text are indicated in **bold underlined blue highlighted text**; deletions are marked with **[ ] or ~~strikethrough blue highlighted text~~**.

To improve the readibility of the document, ~~double strikethrough~~ (sub)paragraphs from the original Commission proposal (*i.e.* (sub)paragraphs that are proposed to be deleted in their entirety) are now deleted, this is indicated by **[═══]**.

2016/0382 (COD)

Proposal for a

DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (recast)

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty ~~establishing the European Community~~ ⌦ on the Functioning of the European Union ⌫, and in particular Article ~~175(1)~~ ⇨ 194(2) ⇦ thereof~~, and Article 95 thereof in relation to Articles 17, 18 and 19 of this Directive~~,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee[1],

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions[2],

Acting in accordance with the ⌦ ordinary legislative ⌫ procedure ~~laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty~~[3]~~,~~

Whereas:

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1 ~~Opinion of 17 September 2008 (OJ C 77, 31.3.2009, p. 43).~~

2 ~~OJ C 325, 19.12.2008, p. 12.~~

3 ~~Opinion of the European Parliament of 17 December 2008 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and Council Decision of 6 April 2009.~~

⇩ new

(1) Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[1] has been substantially amended several times[2]. Since further amendments are to be made, that Directive should be recast in the interests of clarity.

🡻 2009/28/EC Recital 1 (adapted)
⇨ new

(2) ⇨ Promoting renewable forms of energy is one of the goals of the Union energy policy. ⇦ ~~The control of European energy consumption and the~~ The increased use of energy from renewable sources, together with energy savings and increased energy efficiency, ~~constitute~~ ⌦ constitutes an ⌫ important part~~s~~ of the package of measures needed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and comply with ~~the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention~~ ⌦ the 2015 Paris Agreement ⌫ on Climate Change, and ~~with further Community and international greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments beyond 2012~~ ⌦ the Union 2030 energy and climate framework, including the binding target to cut emissions in the Union by at least 40% below 1990 levels by 2030 ⌫ . ~~Those factors also have~~ ⌦ It also has ⌫ an important part to play in promoting the security of energy supply, ~~promoting~~ technological development and innovation and providing opportunities for employment and regional development, especially in rural and isolated areas ⇨ or regions with low population density ⇦ .

[1] Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 16).

[2] See Annex XI, Part A.

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 2 (adapted)
⇨ new

(3) In particular, increasing technological improvements, incentives for the use and expansion of public transport, the use of energy efficiency technologies and ⌦ the promotion of ⌫ the use of energy from renewable sources ⇨ in the electricity, heating and cooling sectors as well as ⇦ in ⌦ the ⌫ transport ⌦ sector ⌫ are ~~some of the most~~ ⌦ very ⌫ effective tools ⇨ , together with energy efficiency measures ⇦, ⌦ for reducing ⌫ ~~by which the Community can reduce its~~ ⇨ greenhouse gas emissions in the Union and ⇦ ~~its~~ ⌦ the Union's ⌫ dependence on imported ⇨ gas and ⇦ oil ~~in the transport sector, in which the security of energy supply problem is most acute, and influence the fuel market for transport~~.

⇩ new

(4) Directive 2009/28/EC established a regulatory framework for the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources which set binding national targets on the share of renewable energy sources in energy consumption and transport to be met by 2020. Commission Communication of 22 January 2014[1] established a framework for future Union energy and climate policies and promoted a common understanding of how to develop those policies after 2020. The Commission proposed that the Union 2030 target for the share of renewable energy consumed in the Union should be at least 27%.

(5) The European Council of October 2014 endorsed that target, indicating that Member States may set their own more ambitious national targets.

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[1] "A policy framework for climate and energy in the period from 2020 to 2030" (COM/2014/015 final).

(6) The European Parliament, in its Resolutions on "A policy framework for climate and energy in the period from 2020 to 2030" and on "the Renewable energy progress report", has favoured a binding Union 2030 target of at least 30% of total final energy consumption from renewable energy sources, stressing that that target should be implemented by means of individual national targets taking into account the individual situation and potential of each Member State.

(7) It is thus appropriate to establish a Union binding target of at least 27% share of renewable energy. Member States should define their contribution to the achievement of this target as part of their Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans through the governance process set out in Regulation [Governance].

(8) The establishment of a Union binding renewable energy target for 2030 would continue to encourage the development of technologies which generate renewable energy and provide certainty for investors. A target defined at the Union level would leave greater flexibility for Member States to meet their greenhouse gas reduction targets in the most cost-effective manner in accordance with their specific circumstances, energy mixes and capacities to produce renewable energy.

(9) The national targets set for 2020 should constitute Member States' minimum contribution to the new 2030 framework. **[~~Under no circumstances the national share of renewables should fall below such contribution and, i~~]** **I**n case **Member States report values lower than the national targets set for 2020 from 2021 onwards [**~~this happens~~**]**, the relevant Member States should take the appropriate measures to ensure that this baseline is maintained **[~~as well as contribute to the financial instrument referred to~~] as set out** in Regulation [Governance].

(10) Member States should take additional measures in the event that the share of renewables at the Union level does not meet the Union trajectory towards the at least 27% renewable energy target. As set out in Regulation [Governance], if an ambition gap is identified by the Commission during the assessment of the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans, the Commission may take measures at Union level in order to ensure the achievement of the target. If a delivery gap is identified by the Commission during the assessment of the Integrated National Energy and Climate Progress Reports, Member States should apply the measures set out in Regulation [Governance], which are giving them enough flexibility to choose.

(11) In order to support Member States' ambitious contributions to the Union target, a financial framework aiming to facilitate investments in renewable energy projects in those Member States should be established, also through the use of financial instruments.

(12) The Commission should focus the allocation of funds on the reduction of the cost of capital of renewables projects, which has a material impact on the cost of renewable energy projects and on their competitiveness.

(13) The Commission should facilitate the exchange of best practices between the competent national or regional authorities or bodies, for instance through regular meetings to find a common approach to promote a higher uptake of cost-efficient renewable energy projects, encourage investments in new, flexible and clean technologies, and set out an adequate strategy to manage the retirement of technologies which do not contribute to the reduction of emissions or deliver sufficient flexibility, based on transparent criteria and reliable market price signals.

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 7 (adapted)
⇨ new

(14) Directive 2001/77/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ~~of 27 September 2001 on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market~~[1] and, Directive 2003/30/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ~~of 8 May 2003 on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport~~[2], ⇨ and Regulation (EC) 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council [3] ⇦ established definitions for different types of energy from renewable sources. Directive ~~2003/54/EC~~ XXXX/XX/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of ~~26 June 2003XX concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity~~ ⌦ [4] ⌫ established definitions for the electricity sector in general. In the interests of legal certainty and clarity it is appropriate to use ⌦ those ⌫ ~~the same or similar~~ definitions in this Directive.

⇩ new

(15) Support schemes for electricity generated from renewable sources have proved to be an effective way of fostering deployment of renewable electricity. If and when Member States decide to implement support schemes, such support should be provided in a form that is as non-distortive as possible for the functioning of electricity markets. To this end, an increasing number of Member States allocate support in a form where support is granted in addition to market revenues **and introduce market-based systems to determine the necessary level of support. Together with steps to make the market fit for rising shares of renewables this is a key element of increasing the market integration of renewables**.

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[1] Directive 2001/77/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2001 on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market (OJ L 283, 27.10.2001, p. 33).

[2] Directive 2003/30/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 May 2003 on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport (OJ L 123, 17.5.2003, p. 42).

[3] Regulation (EC) 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 on energy statistics (OJ L 304, 14.11.2008, p. 1)

[4] ⌦ Directive XXXX/XX/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of … concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity (OJ L…) ⌫

(16) Electricity generation from renewable sources should be deployed at the lowest possible cost for consumers and taxpayers. When designing support schemes and when allocating support, Member States should seek to minimise the overall system cost of deployment **along the decarbonisation pathway towards the low-carbon economy objective for the year 2050. Market-based mechanisms, such as competitive bidding have proven to effectively reduce support cost in competitive markets. While Member States develop their support schemes they should consider various outcomes that market-based mechanisms may have on policies outside the electricity sector and may consider limiting bidding processes to specific technologies may be justified where there is a need to take []** full account of grid and system **integration and** development needs, the resulting energy mix, and the long term potential of technologies.

(16bis) Member States have different renewable energy potentials and operate different schemes of support for energy from renewable sources at the national level. The majority of Member States apply support schemes that grant benefits solely to energy from renewable sources that is produced on their territory. For the proper functioning of national support schemes it is vital that Member States continue to be able to control the effect and costs of their national support schemes according to their different potentials. One important means to achieve the aim of this Directive remains to guarantee the proper functioning of national support schemes, as under Directives 2001/77/EC and 2009/28/EC, in order to maintain investor confidence and allow Member States to design effective national measures for their respective contribution to the Union's 2030 target for renewable energy. This Directive should facilitate cross-border support of energy from renewable sources without affecting national support schemes in a disproportionate manner.

While requiring Member States to progressively and partially open support to projects located in other Member States, this Directive maintains optional cooperation mechanisms between Member States which also allows them to agree on the further extent to which one Member State supports the energy production in another and on the further extent to which the energy production from renewable sources should count towards the national contribution of one or the other to the Union's 2030 target for renewable energy. In order to ensure the effectiveness of both measures of target compliance, i.e. national support schemes and cooperation mechanisms, it is essential that Member States continue to be able to determine to a large degree if and to what extent their national support schemes apply to energy from renewable sources produced in other Member States and to agree on this by applying the cooperation mechanisms provided for in this Directive.

(17) The opening of support schemes to cross-border participation limits negative impacts on the internal energy market and can, under certain conditions, help Member States achieve the Union target more cost-efficiently. Cross-border participation is also the natural corollary to the development of the Union renewables policy **fostering convergence and cooperation to contribute [~~, with a~~]** Union-level binding target **[~~replacing national binding targets~~]**. It is therefore appropriate to require Member States to progressively and partially open support to projects located in other Member States, and define several ways in which such progressive opening may be implemented, ensuring compliance with the provisions of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, including Articles 30, 34 and 110. **As electricity flows cannot be traced, it is appropriate to restrict the opening to a share representing actual levels of physical interconnections and to allow Member States to restrict their open support schemes to Member States with whom they have a direct network connection as a practical proxy for demonstrating the existence of physical flows between the Member States.**

(17bis) In order to ensure that the opening of support schemes is reciprocal and bring mutual benefits, Member States should not be allowed to restrict the participation of installations located on their territory to support schemes which are opened to them by other Member States. However, Member States should retain control over the pace of deployment of renewable electricity capacity on their territory, in order in particular to take account of associated integration costs and required grid investments. Member States should thus be allowed to limit the participation of installations located on their territory to tenders opened to them by other Member States, where they can demonstrate that doing so would threaten the security of their electricity system or lead to disproportionate costs.When doing so, Member States should however have taken due consideration of all measures that may allow for a cost-effective integration of such additional renewable electricity capacity, be they of regulatory nature (for instance related to market design) or additional investments in various sources of flexibility (for instance interconnections, storage, demand response, or flexible generation).

(18) Without prejudice to **Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union [ ]**, renewables support policies should be stable and avoid **unjustified [~~frequent~~]** changes. Such changes have a direct impact on capital financing costs, the costs of project development and therefore on the overall cost of deploying renewables in the Union. Member States should prevent the revision of any support granted to renewable energy projects from having a negative impact on their economic viability**, unless such a revision had been already envisaged in the original design of the support scheme**. In this context, Member States should promote cost-effective support policies and ensure their financial sustainability.

(19) Member States' obligations to draft renewable energy action plans and progress reports and the Commission's obligation to report on Member States' progress are essential in order to increase transparency, provide clarity to investors and consumers and allow for effective monitoring. Regulation [Governance] integrates those obligations in the Energy Union governance system, where planning, reporting and monitoring obligations in the energy and climate fields are streamlined. The transparency platform on renewable energy is also integrated in the broader e-platform established in Regulation [Governance].

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 11 (adapted)

(20) It is necessary to set transparent and unambiguous rules for calculating the share of energy from renewable sources and for defining those sources. ~~In this context, the energy present in oceans and other water bodies in the form of waves, marine currents, tides, ocean thermal energy gradients or salinity gradients should be included.~~

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 5

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↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 8

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	↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 9
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	↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 10
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	↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 12
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↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 27

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↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 28

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↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 29

[—]

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 30

(21) In calculating the contribution of hydropower and wind power for the purposes of this Directive, the effects of climatic variation should be smoothed through the use of a normalisation rule. Further, electricity produced in pumped storage units from water that has previously been pumped uphill should not be considered to be electricity produced from renewable energy sources.

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 31

(22) Heat pumps enabling the use of aerothermal, geothermal or hydrothermal heat at a useful temperature level need electricity or other auxiliary energy to function. The energy used to drive heat pumps should therefore be deducted from the total usable heat. Only heat pumps with an output that significantly exceeds the primary energy needed to drive it should be taken into account.

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 32

(23) Passive energy systems use building design to harness energy. This is considered to be saved energy. To avoid double counting, energy harnessed in this way should not be taken into account for the purposes of this Directive.

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 33 (adapted)

(24) Some Member States have a large share of aviation in their gross final consumption of energy. In view of the current technological and regulatory constraints that prevent the commercial use of biofuels in aviation, it is appropriate to provide a partial exemption for such Member States, by excluding from the calculation of their gross final consumption of energy in national air transport, the amount by which they exceed one-and-a-half times the ~~Community~~ ⌦ Union ⌫ average gross final consumption of energy in aviation in 2005, as assessed by Eurostat, i.e. 6,18 %. Cyprus and Malta, due to their insular and peripheral character, rely on aviation as a mode of transport, which is essential for their citizens and their economy. As a result, Cyprus and Malta have a gross final consumption of energy in national air transport which is disproportionally high, i.e. more than three times the ~~Community~~ ⌦ Union ⌫ average in 2005, and are thus disproportionately affected by the current technological and regulatory constraints. For those Member States it is therefore appropriate to provide that the exemption should cover the amount by which they exceed the ~~Community~~ ⌦ Union ⌫ average gross final consumption of energy in aviation in 2005 as assessed by Eurostat, i.e. 4,12 %.

⇩ new

(25) In order to ensure that Annex IX takes into account the principles of the waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[1], the Union sustainability criteria, and the need to ensure that the Annex does not create additional demand for land while promoting the use of wastes and residues, the Commission, when regularly evaluating the Annex, should consider the inclusion of additional feedstocks that do not cause significant distortive effects on markets for (by-)products, wastes or residues.

🡻 2009/28/EC Recital 34

[—]

🡻 2009/28/EC Recital 35

[1] 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).

[—]

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 36 (adapted)
⇨ new

(26) To create opportunities for reducing the cost of ~~achieving~~ ⌦ meeting ⌫ the ⌦ Union ⌫ target~~s~~ laid down in this Directive ⇨ and to give flexibility to Member States to comply with their obligation not to go below their 2020 national targets after 2020 ⇦ , it is appropriate both to facilitate the consumption in Member States of energy produced from renewable sources in other Member States, and to enable Member States to count energy from renewable sources consumed in other Member States towards their own ⇨ renewable energy share ⇦ ~~national targets~~. For this reason, ~~flexibility measures~~ ⇨ cooperation **agreements** are required~~, but they remain under Member States' control in order not to affect their ability to reach their national targets~~ ⇨ to complement the obligations to open **[]** support **schemes** to projects located in other Member States ⇦ . Those ~~flexibility measures~~ ⇨ **agreements []** ⇦ ⌦ include ⌫ ~~take the form of~~ statistical transfers, joint projects between Member States or joint support schemes.

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 35 (adapted)
⇨ new

(27) ~~Whilst having due regard to the provisions of this Directive,~~ Member States should be encouraged to pursue all appropriate forms of cooperation in relation to the objectives set out in this Directive. Such cooperation can take place at all levels, bilaterally or multilaterally. Apart from the mechanisms with effect on target ⇨ renewable energy share ⇦ calculation and target compliance, which are exclusively provided for in this Directive, namely statistical transfers between Member States, joint projects and joint support schemes, cooperation can also take the form of, for example, exchanges of information and best practices, as provided for, in particular, in the ~~transparency platform~~ ⌦ e-platform ⌫ established by ~~this Directive,~~ ⇨ Regulation [Governance], ⇦ and other voluntary coordination between all types of support schemes.

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 37 (adapted)
⇨ new

(28) It should be possible for imported electricity, produced from renewable energy sources outside the ⌦ Union ⌫ ~~Community,~~ to count towards Member States'~~-~~⇨ renewable energy shares ⇦ ~~targets. However, to avoid a net increase in greenhouse gas emissions through the diversion of existing renewable sources and their complete or partial replacement by conventional energy sources, only electricity produced by renewable energy installations that become operational after the entry into force of this Directive or by the increased capacity of an installation that was refurbished after that date should be eligible to be counted .~~ In order to guarantee an adequate effect of energy from renewable sources replacing conventional energy in the ~~Community~~ ⌦ Union ⌫ as well as in third countries it is appropriate to ensure that such imports can be tracked and accounted for in a reliable way. Agreements with third countries concerning the organisation of such trade in electricity from renewable energy sources will be considered. If, by virtue of a decision taken under the Energy Community Treaty[1] to that effect, the contracting parties to that ~~t~~Treaty ~~become~~ ⌦ are ⌫ bound by the relevant provisions of this Directive, the measures of cooperation between Member States provided for in this Directive ~~will~~ ⌦ should ⌫ be applicable to them.

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 38

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↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 39

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1 OJ L 198, 20.7.2006, p. 18.

[—]

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 40 (adapted)

(29) The procedure used ~~by the administration responsible~~ for ~~supervising~~ the authorisation, certification and licensing of renewable energy plants should be objective, transparent, non-discriminatory and proportionate when applying the rules to specific projects. In particular, it is appropriate to avoid any unnecessary burden that could arise by classifying renewable energy projects under installations which represent a high health risk.

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 42

(30) For the benefit of rapid deployment of energy from renewable sources and in view of their overall high sustainable and environmental beneficial quality, Member States should, when applying administrative rules, planning structures and legislation which are designed for licensing installations with respect to pollution reduction and control for industrial plants, for combating air pollution and for the prevention or minimisation of the discharge of dangerous substances in the environment, take into account the contribution of renewable energy sources towards meeting environmental and climate change objectives, in particular when compared to non-renewable energy installations.

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 43

[—]

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 44 (adapted)

(31) The coherence between the objectives of this Directive and the ~~Community's~~ ⌦ Union's ⌫ other environmental legislation should be ensured. In particular, during the assessment, planning or licensing procedures for renewable energy installations, Member States should take account of all ~~Community~~ ⌦ Union ⌫ environmental legislation and the contribution made by renewable energy sources towards meeting environmental and climate change objectives, in particular when compared to non-renewable energy installations.

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 45 (adapted)

(32) National technical specifications and other requirements falling within the scope of Directive ~~98/34/EC~~ (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⌦ [1] ⌫ ~~of 22 June 1998 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and rules on Information Society services[2]~~ relating for example to levels of quality, testing methods or conditions of use, should not create barriers for trade in renewable energy equipment and systems. Therefore, support schemes for energy from renewable sources should not prescribe national technical specifications which deviate from existing ~~Community~~ ⌦ Union ⌫ standards or require the supported equipment or systems to be certified or tested in a specified location or by a specified entity.

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 46

[═══]

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 47 (adapted)

(33) At national and regional level, rules and obligations for minimum requirements for the use of energy from renewable sources in new and renovated buildings have led to considerable increases in the use of energy from renewable sources. Those measures should be encouraged in a wider ~~Community~~ ⌦ Union ⌫ context, while promoting the use of more energy-efficient applications of energy from renewable sources through building regulations and codes.

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[1] Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical regulations and of rules on Information Society services (OJ L 241, 17.9.2015, p. 1)

[2] ~~OJ L 204, 21.7.1998, p. 37.~~

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 48 (adapted)
⇨ new

(34) ~~It may be appropriate for Member States, i~~In order to facilitate and accelerate the setting of minimum levels for the use of energy from renewable sources in buildings, ~~to provide that such levels are achieved by incorporating a factor for energy from renewable sources in meeting minimum energy performance requirements under Directive 2002/91/EC, relating to a cost-optimal reduction of carbon emissions per building.~~ ⇨ the calculation of those minimum levels in new and existing buildings subject to major renovation should be consistent with the methodology set out in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[1]. ⇦

⇩ new

(35) To ensure that national measures for developing renewable heating and cooling are based on comprehensive mapping and analysis of the national renewable and waste energy potential and provide for increased integration of renewable energy and waste heat and cold sources, it is appropriate to require that Member States carry out an assessment of their national potential of renewable energy sources and the use of waste heat and cold for heating and cooling, in particular to facilitate mainstreaming renewable energy in heating and cooling installations and promote efficient and competitive district heating and cooling as defined by Article 2(41) of Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[2]. To ensure consistency with energy efficiency requirements for heating and cooling and reduce administrative burden this assessment should be included in the comprehensive assessments carried out and notified in accordance with Article 14 of that Directive.

[1] Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13).

[2] Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315, 14.11.2012, p. 1).

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 41

⇨ new

(36) The lack of transparent rules and coordination between the different authorisation bodies has been shown to hinder the deployment of energy from renewable sources. ⇨ **[ ] Facilitating permit-granting processes through an [ ]** administrative contact point **[ ]** should reduce complexity **for the project developer** and increase efficiency and transparency. ⇦ ~~Therefore the specific structure of the renewable energy sector should be taken into account when national, regional and local authorities review their administrative procedures for giving permission to construct and operate plants and associated transmission and distribution network infrastructures for the production of electricity, heating and cooling or transport fuels from renewable energy sources.~~ **[ ] Administrative approval procedures for installations using energy from renewable sources should be streamlined with transparent timetables and time limits for decisions. A manual of procedures should be made available to facilate the understanding of procedures for project developers and citizens wishing to invest in renewable energy sources. In order to foster the uptake of renewables by micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and ⇦ individual citizens to the objectives set out in this Directive, ~~the relevant authorities should consider the possibility of replacing~~ authorisations ⇨ should be replaced ⇦ by simple notifications to the competent body ~~when installing small~~ ⇨ for small renewable energy projects, including ⇦ decentralised ⇨ ones such as rooftop solar installations. In order to respond to the increasing need for the repowering of existing renewables plants, accelerated permit granting procedures should be set out .** Planning rules and guidelines should be adapted to take into consideration cost-effective and environmentally beneficial renewable heating and cooling and electricity equipment. ⇨ This Directive, in particular the provisions on the organisation and duration of the permit granting process, should apply without prejudice to international and Union law, including provisions to protect the environment and human health. ⇦

⇩ new

[~~(37) [ ] The simplification of permit-granting processes, associat~~**ing them** ~~with [ ] clear time~~**lines** ~~[ ]~~ **within** ~~[ ] the decision~~ **that is** ~~to be taken by the respective authorities regarding the construction of the project should~~ **help project developers overcome burdensome administrative barriers and result in** ~~[ ] a more efficient handling of procedures [ ].~~]

(38) Another barrier to the cost-effective deployment of renewables is the lack of predictability by investors over the expected deployment of support by Member States. In particular, Member States should ensure that investors have sufficient predictability on the planned use of support by Member States. This allows industry to plan and develop a supply chain, leading to lower overall cost of deployment.

🡻 2009/28/EC Recital 43 (adapted)
⇨ new

[ ]

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 49

(40) Information and training gaps, especially in the heating and cooling sector, should be removed in order to encourage the deployment of energy from renewable sources.

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 50

(41) In so far as the access or pursuit of the profession of installer is a regulated profession, the preconditions for the recognition of professional qualifications are laid down in Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ~~of 7 September 2005 on the recognition of professional qualifications~~[1] This Directive therefore applies without prejudice to Directive 2005/36/EC.

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 51

(42) While Directive 2005/36/EC lays down requirements for the mutual recognition of professional qualifications, including for architects, there is a further need to ensure that architects and planners properly consider an optimal combination of renewable energy sources and high-efficiency technologies in their plans and designs. Member States should therefore provide clear guidance in this regard. This should be done without prejudice to the provisions of Directive 2005/36/EC and in particular Articles 46 and 49 thereof.

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[1] Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 September 2005 on the recognition of professional qualifications (OJ L 255, 30.9.2005, p. 22).

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 52 (adapted)

(43) Guarantees of origin issued for the purpose of this Directive have the sole function of ~~proving~~ ⌦ showing ⌫ to a final customer that a given share or quantity of energy was produced from renewable sources. A guarantee of origin can be transferred, independently of the energy to which it relates, from one holder to another. However, with a view to ensuring that a unit of ~~electricity from~~ renewable energy ~~sources~~ is disclosed to a customer only once, double counting and double disclosure of guarantees of origin should be avoided. Energy from renewable sources in relation to which the accompanying guarantee of origin has been sold separately by the producer should not be disclosed or sold to the final customer as energy from renewable sources. ~~It is important to distinguish between green certificates used for support schemes and guarantees of origin.~~

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 53 (adapted)
⇨ new

(44) It is appropriate to allow the ~~emerging~~ consumer market for electricity from renewable energy sources to contribute to the ~~construction~~ ⇨ development ⇦ of ~~new installations for~~ energy from renewable sources. Member States should therefore ~~be able to~~ require electricity suppliers who disclose their energy mix to final customers in accordance with Article X ~~3(6)~~ of Directive [Market Design]~~2003/54/EC~~, ⇨ or who market energy ⇦ to ~~include~~ ⇨ consumers with ⇦ a ~~minimum percentage~~ ⇨ reference to the consumption of energy from renewable sources, to use ⇦ ~~of~~ guarantees of origin from ~~recently constructed~~ installations producing energy from renewable sources~~, provided that such a requirement is in conformity with Community law~~.

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 54 (adapted)
⇨ new

(45) It is important to provide information on how the supported electricity is allocated to final customers ~~in accordance with Article 3(6) of Directive 2003/54/EC~~. In order to improve the quality of that information to consumers, ~~in particular as regards the amount of energy from renewable sources produced by new installations, the Commission should assess the effectiveness of the measures taken by Member States~~ ⇨ Member States should ensure that guarantees of origin are issued for all units of renewable energy produced. In addition, with a view to avoiding double compensation, renewable energy producers already receiving financial support should **[] have the market value of the** guarantees of origin **issued to them deducted in that relevant support scheme. []**

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 55
⇨ new

(46) Directive ~~2004/8/EC~~ 2012/27/EU ~~of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 on the promotion of cogeneration based on a useful heat demand in the internal energy market~~[1] provides for guarantees of origin for proving the origin of electricity produced from high-efficiency cogeneration plants. ⇨ However, no use is specified for ⇦ ~~S~~such guarantees of origin ~~cannot~~ ⇨ , so they should also ⇦ be used when disclosing the use of energy from ~~renewable sources in accordance with Article 3(6) of Directive 2003/54/EC as this might result in double counting and double disclosure. 2012/27/EC on energy efficiency provides for guarantees of origin for proving the origin of electricity produced from high-efficiency cogeneration plants. However no use is specified for such guarantees of origin cannot, so they should also be used when disclosing the use of energy from renewable sources in accordance with Article 3(6) of Directive 2003/54/EC as this might result in double counting and double disclosure~~ ⇨ high efficiency CHP ⇦.

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[1] ~~OJ L 52, 21.2.2004, p. 50.~~

🡻 2009/28/EC Recital 56 (adapted)

[—]

⇩ new

(47) Guarantees of origin, which are currently in place for renewable electricity and renewable heating and cooling, should be extended to cover renewable gas. This would provide a consistent means of proving to final customers the origin of renewable gases such as biomethane and would facilitate greater cross-border trade in such gases. It would also enable the creation of guarantees of origin for other renewable gases such as hydrogen.

🡻 2009/28/EC Recital 57 (adapted)
⇨ new

(48) There is a need to support the integration of energy from renewable sources into the transmission and distribution grid and the use of energy storage systems for integrated ~~intermittent~~ ⇨ variable ⇦ production of energy from renewable sources, ⇨ in particular as regards the rules regulating dispatch and access to the grid. Directive [Electricity Market Design] lays down the framework for the integration of electricity from renewable energy sources. However, this framework does not include provisions on the integration of gas from renewable energy sources into the gas grid. It is therefore necessary to keep them in this Directive . ⇦

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 58

[—]

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 3 (adapted)

(49) The opportunities for establishing economic growth through innovation and a sustainable competitive energy policy have been recognised. Production of energy from renewable sources often depends on local or regional ~~small and medium-sized enterprises (~~SMEs~~)~~. The opportunities for growth and employment that investments in regional and local production of energy from renewable sources bring about in the Member States and their regions are important. The Commission and the Member States should therefore support national and regional development measures in those areas, encourage the exchange of best practices in production of energy from renewable sources between local and regional development initiatives and promote the use of ~~structural~~ cohesion policy funding in this area.

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 4

(50) When favouring the development of the market for renewable energy sources, it is necessary to take into account the positive impact on regional and local development opportunities, export prospects, social cohesion and employment opportunities, in particular as concerns SMEs and independent energy producers.

⇩ new

(51) The specific situation of the outermost regions is recognised in Article 349 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. The energy sector in the outermost regions is often characterised by isolation, limited supply and dependence on fossil fuels while these regions benefit from important local renewable sources of energy. The outermost regions could thus serve as examples of the application of innovative energy technologies for the Union. It is therefore necessary to promote the uptake of renewable energy in order to achieve a higher degree of energy autonomy for those regions and recognise their specific situation in terms of renewable energy potential and public support needs.

🡻 2009/28/EC Recital 6 (adapted)
⇨ new

(52) It is appropriate to ~~support the demonstration and commercialisation phase~~ ⇨ allow for the development ⇦ of decentralised renewable energy technologies ⇨ under non-discriminatory conditions and without hampering the financing of infrastructure investments ⇦ .The move towards decentralised energy production has many benefits, including the utilisation of local energy sources, increased local security of energy supply, shorter transport distances and reduced energy transmission losses. Such decentralisation also fosters community development and cohesion by providing income sources and creating jobs locally.

⇩ new

(53) With the growing importance of self-consumption of renewable electricity, there is a need for a definition of renewable self-consumers and a regulatory framework which would empower self-consumers to generate, store, consume and sell electricity without facing disproportionate burdens. **[ ]** Citizens living in apartments for example **should be able to** ~~**can**~~ benefit from consumer empowerment to the same extent as households in single family homes. **Renewable self-consumers should not face disproportionate burdens and costs. Their contribution to the achievement of the climate and energy target and the costs and benefits they induce in the wider energy system should be taken into account. However, at the same time Member States should ensure that all consumers contribute in a balanced and adequate way to the overall cost-sharing system of producing, distributing and consuming electricity through charges, levies and taxes, including costs related to support granted to renewable electricity in a way that allows renewable self-consumption and achieves proportionality and system financial sustainability. Provided that these conditions are met, Member States should retain the right to apply different financial conditions to groups of self-consumers, such as citizens living in apartments, or commercial sites, compared to individual self-consumers, such as households in single family homes.**

(54) Local citizen participation in renewable energy projects through renewable energy communities has resulted in substantial added value in terms of local acceptance of renewable energy and access to additional private capital. This local involvement will be all the more crucial in a context of increasing renewable energy capacity in the future.

(55) The specific characteristics of local renewable energy communities in terms of size, ownership structure and the number of projects can hamper their competition on equal footing with large-scale players, namely competitors with larger projects or portfolios. Measures to offset those disadvantages include enabling energy communities to operate in the energy system and easing their market integration.

(56) Representing around half of the final energy consumption of the Union, heating and cooling is considered to be a key sector in accelerating the decarbonisation of the energy system. Moreover, it is also a strategic sector in terms of energy security, as it is projected that around 40% of the renewable energy consumption by 2030 should come from renewable heating and cooling. The absence of a harmonised strategy at Union level, the lack of internalisation of external costs and the fragmentation of heating and cooling markets have led to relatively slow progress in this sector so far.

(57) Several Member States have implemented measures in the heating and cooling sector to reach their 2020 renewable energy target. However, in the absence of binding national targets post-2020, the remaining national incentives may not be sufficient to reach the long-term decarbonisation goals for 2030 and 2050. In order to be in line with such goals, reinforce investor certainty and foster the development of a Union-wide renewable heating and cooling market, while respecting the energy efficiency first principle, it is appropriate to encourage the effort of Member States in the supply of renewable heating and cooling to contribute to the progressive increase of the share of renewable energy. Given the fragmented nature of some heating and cooling markets, it is of utmost importance to ensure flexibility in designing such an effort. It is also important to ensure that a potential uptake of renewable heating and cooling does not have detrimental environmental side-effects **or lead to disproportionate overall costs. In order to minimise this risk, the increase of the share of renewable energy in heating and cooling should take into account the situation of those Member States where this share is already very high**.

(58) District heating and cooling currently represents around 10% of the heat demand across the Union, with large discrepancies between Member States. The Commission's heating and cooling strategy has recognised the potential for decarbonisation of district heating through increased energy efficiency and renewable energy deployment.

(59) The Energy Union strategy also recognised the role of the citizen in the energy transition, where citizens take ownership of the energy transition, benefit from new technologies to reduce their bills, and participate actively in the market.

(60) The potential synergies between an effort to increase the uptake of renewable heating and cooling and the existing schemes under Directives 2010/31/EU and 2012/27/EU should be emphasised. Member States should, to the extent possible, have the possibility to use existing administrative structures to implement such effort, in order to mitigate the administrative burden.

(61) In the area of district heating, it is therefore crucial to enable the fuel-switching to renewables and prevent regulatory and technology lock-in and technology lock-out through reinforced rights for renewable energy producers and final consumers, and bring the tools to end-consumers to facilitate their choice between the highest energy performance solution that take into account future heating and cooling needs in line with expected building performance criteria.

(62) ~~The European Strategy for a low-carbon mobility of July 2016 pointed out that food-based biofuels have a limited role in decarbonising the transport sector and should be gradually phased out and replaced by advanced biofuels.~~ To prepare for the transition towards advanced biofuels and minimise the overall indirect land-use change impacts, it is appropriate to **[**~~reduce~~**] limit** the amount of biofuels and bioliquids produced from **cereal and other starch-rich crops, sugars and oil [**~~food and feed~~**]** crops that can be counted towards the ~~Union~~ target**s** set out in this Directive**, without restricting the overall possibility to use such biofuels and bioliquids.**

The establishment of a limit at Union level should not prevent Member States from providing for lower limits on the amount of biofuels and bioliquids produced from cereal and other starch-rich crops, sugars and oil crops that can be counted at national level towards the targets set out in this Directive, without restricting the overall possibility to use such biofuels and bioliquids.

(62-bis) Yield increases in agricultural sectors through intensified research, technological development and knowledge transfer beyond levels which would have prevailed in the absence of productivity-promoting schemes for food and feed crop-based biofuels, as well as the cultivation of a second annual crop on areas which were previously not used for growing a second annual crop, can contribute to mitigating indirect land-use change.

(63) Directive (EU) 2015/1513 of the European Parliament and of the Council[1] called on the Commission to present without delay a comprehensive proposal for a cost-effective and technology-neutral post-2020 policy in order to create a long-term perspective for investment in sustainable biofuels with a low risk of causing indirect land-use change and in other means of decarbonising the transport sector. An incorporation obligation on fuel suppliers can provide certainty for investors and encourage the continuous development of alternative renewable transport fuels including advanced biofuels, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, and renewable electricity in transport. It is appropriate to set the obligation on fuel suppliers at the same level in each Member State in order to ensure consistency in transport fuel specifications and availability. As transport fuels are traded easily, fuel suppliers in Member States with low endowments of the relevant resources should be able to easily obtain renewable fuels from elsewhere.

[1] Directive (EU) 2015/1513 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 amending Directive 98/70/EC relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels and amending Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 239, 15.9.2015, p. 1).

(64) Advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, and renewable electricity in transport can contribute to low carbon emissions, stimulating the decarbonisation of the Union transport sector in a cost-effective manner, and improving inter alia energy diversification in the transport sector while promoting innovation, growth and jobs in the Union economy and reducing reliance on energy imports. The incorporation obligation on fuels suppliers should encourage continuous development of advanced fuels, including biofuels, and it is important to ensure that the incorporation obligation also incentivises improvements in the greenhouse gas performance of the fuels supplied to meet it. The Commission should assess the greenhouse gas performance, technical innovation and sustainability of those fuels.

(65) The promotion of **recycled carbon fuels [**~~low carbon fossil fuels~~**]** that are produced from **[**~~fossil waste streams~~**] processing gases and exhaust gases of non-renewable origin from industrial installations** can also contribute towards the policy objectives of energy diversification and transport decarbonisation **when they fulfil the appropriate minimum greenhouse gas savings threshold.** It is therefore appropriate to include those fuels in the incorporation obligation on fuel suppliers**, whilst giving Member States the option not to consider these fuels in the obligation if they do not wish to do so.**

(66) Feedstocks which have low indirect land use change impacts when used for biofuels, should be promoted for their contribution to the decarbonisation of the economy. Especially feedstocks for advanced biofuels, for which technology is more innovative and less mature and therefore needs a higher level of support, should be included in an annex to this Directive. In order to ensure that this annex is up to date with the latest technological developments while avoiding unintended negative effects, an evaluation should take place after the adoption of the Directive in order to assess the possibility to extend the annex to new feedstocks.

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 94

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↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 59

[—]

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 60

[—]

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 61

[—]

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 62 (adapted)

(67) The costs of connecting new producers of ~~electricity and~~ gas from renewable energy sources to the ~~electricity and~~ gas grids should be ⌦ based on ⌫ objective, transparent and non-discriminatory ⌦ criteria ⌫ and due account should be taken of the benefit that embedded ~~producers of electricity from renewable energy sources and~~ local producers of gas from renewable sources bring to the ~~electricity and~~ gas grids.

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 63

[—]

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 64

[—]

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 24 (adapted)
⇨ new

(68) In order to exploit the full potential of biomass ⇨ to contribute to the decarbonisation of the economy through its uses for materials and energy ⇦ , the ~~Community~~ ⌦ Union ⌫ and the Member States should promote greater ⇨ sustainable ⇦ mobilisation of existing timber ~~reserves~~ ⇨ and agricultural resources ⇦ and the development of new forestry ⇨ and agriculture production ⇦ systems.

🡻 2009/28/EC Recital 65 (adapted) ⇨ new

(69) ~~Biofuel production should be sustainable.~~ Biofuels ⇨ , bioliquids and biomass fuels should always be produced in a sustainable manner. Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels ⇦ used for compliance with the ⌦ Union ⌫ target~~s~~ laid down in this Directive, and those ~~that~~ ⌦ which ⌫ benefit from ~~national~~ support schemes, should therefore be required to fulfil sustainability ⇨ and greenhouse gas emissions savings ⇦ criteria.

🡻 2009/28/EC Recital 66 (adapted) ⇨ new

(70) The ~~Community~~ ⌦ Union ⌫ should take appropriate steps in the context of this Directive, including the promotion of sustainability ⇨ and greenhouse gas emissions savings ⇦ criteria for biofuels ⇨ , and for bioliquids and biomass fuels used for heating or cooling and electricity generation ⇦ ~~and the development of second and third-generation biofuels in the Community and worldwide, and to strengthen agricultural research and knowledge creation in those areas~~.

🡻 2009/28/EC Recital 67

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🡻 2009/28/EC Recital 68 (adapted)

[═]

🡻 2009/28/EC Recital 69 (adapted) ⇨ new

(71) The ~~increasing worldwide demand~~ ⇨ production of agricultural raw material ⇦ for biofuels, ~~and~~ bioliquids ⇨ and biomass fuels ⇦ , and the incentives for their use provided for in this Directive, should not have the effect of encouraging the destruction of biodiverse lands~~.~~ ~~Those~~ ⌦ Such ⌫ finite resources, recognised in various international instruments to be of value to all mankind, should be preserved. ~~Consumers in the Community would, in addition, find it morally unacceptable that their increased use of biofuels and bioliquids could have the effect of destroying biodiverse lands.~~ ~~For these reasons, i~~It is ⌦ therefore ⌫ necessary to provide sustainability ⇨ and greenhouse gas emissions savings ⇦ criteria ensuring that biofuels, ~~and~~ bioliquids ⇨ and biomass fuels ⇦ ~~can~~ qualify for the incentives only when it ⌦ is ⌫ ~~can be~~ guaranteed that ~~they~~ ⇨ the agricultural raw material ⇦ ~~do~~ ⌦ does ⌫ not originate in biodiverse areas or, in the case of areas designated for nature protection purposes or for the protection of rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems or species, the relevant competent authority demonstrates that the production of the ⇨ agricultural ⇦ raw material does not interfere with ~~those~~ ⌦ such ⌫ purposes. ~~The sustainability criteria should consider forest~~ ⌦ Forests should be considered ⌫ as biodiverse ⌦ according to the sustainibility criteria, ⌫ where ⌦ they are ⌫ ~~it is a~~ primary ⌦ forests ⌫ ~~forest~~ in accordance with the definition used by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) in its Global Forest Resource Assessment, ~~which countries use worldwide to report on the extent of primary forest~~ or where ~~it is~~ ⌦ they are ⌫ protected by national nature protection law. Areas where ⌦ the ⌫ collection of non-wood forest products occurs should be ⌦ considered to be biodiverse forests ⌫ ~~included~~, provided the human impact is small. Other types of forests as defined by the FAO, such as modified natural forests, semi-natural forests and plantations, should not be considered as primary forests. Having regard, furthermore, to the highly biodiverse nature of certain grasslands, both temperate and tropical, including highly biodiverse savannahs, steppes, scrublands and prairies, biofuels ⇨ , bioliquids and biomass fuels ⇦ made from ⇨ agricultural ⇦ raw materials originating in such lands should not qualify for the incentives provided for by this Directive. The Commission should establish appropriate criteria ~~and geographical ranges~~ to define such highly biodiverse grasslands in accordance with the best available scientific evidence and relevant international standards.

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 70

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↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 71

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↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 72

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↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 73 (adapted)
⇨ new

(72) Land should not be converted for the production of ⇨ agricultural raw material for ⇦ biofuels ⇨ , bioliquids and biomass fuels ⇦ if its carbon stock loss upon conversion could not, within a reasonable period, taking into account the urgency of tackling climate change, be compensated by the greenhouse gas emission saving resulting from the production ⇨ and use ⇦ of biofuels, ~~or~~ bioliquids ⇨ and biomass fuels ⇦. This would prevent unnecessary, burdensome research by economic operators and the conversion of high-carbon-stock land that would prove to be ineligible for producing ⇨ agricultural ⇦ raw materials for biofuels~~,~~ ~~and~~ bioliquids ⇨ and biomass fuels ⇦. Inventories of worldwide carbon stocks indicate that wetlands and continuously forested areas with a canopy cover of more than 30 % should be included in that category.~~Forested areas with a canopy cover of between 10 and 30 % should also be included, unless there is evidence demonstrating that their carbon stock is sufficiently low to justify their conversion in accordance with the rules laid down in this Directive. The reference to wetlands should take into account the definition laid down in the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat, adopted on 2 February 1971 in Ramsar.~~

⇩ new

[]

(74) In the framework of the Common Agricultural Policy Union, farmers should comply with a comprehensive set of environmental requirements in order to receive direct support. Compliance with those requirements can be most effectively verified in the context of agricultural policy. Including those requirements in the sustainability scheme is not appropriate as the sustainability criteria for bioenergy should set out rules that are objective and apply globally. Verification of compliance under this Directive would also risk causing unnecessary administrative burden.

(75) It is appropriate to introduce Union-wide sustainability and greenhouse gas emission saving criteria for biomass fuels used in the electricity and heating and cooling generation, in order to continue to ensure high greenhouse gas savings compared to fossil fuel alternatives, to avoid unintended sustainability impacts, and to promote the internal market.

(76) To ensure that, despite the growing demand for forest biomass, harvesting is carried out in a sustainable manner in forests where regeneration is ensured, that special attention is given to areas explicitly designated for the protection of biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements, that biodiversity resources are preserved and that carbon stocks are tracked, woody raw material should come only from forests that are harvested in accordance with the principles of sustainable forest management developed under international forest processes such as Forest Europe and are implemented through national laws or the best management practices at the forest holding level. Operators should take the appropriate steps in order to minimise the risk of using unsustainable forest biomass for the production of bioenergy. To that end, operators should put in place a risk-based approach. In this context, it is apporpriate for the Commission to develop operational guidance on the verification of compliance with the risk based approach, following the consultation of the Energy Union Governance Committee, and the Standing Forestry Committee established by Council Decision 89/367/EEC[1].

(77) In order to minimise the administrative burden, the Union sustainability and greenhouse gas saving criteria should apply only to electricity and heating from biomass fuels produced in installations with a **[ ] total rated thermal input** equal or above to 20 MW.

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[1] Council Decision 89/367/EEC of 29 May 1989 setting up a Standing Forestry Committee (OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 14).

(78) Biomass fuels should be converted into electricity and heat in an efficient way in order to maximise energy security and greenhouse gas savings, as well as to limit emissions of air pollutants and minimise the pressure on limited biomass resources. For this reason, public support to installations with a **[ ] total rated thermal input** equal to or exceeding 20 MW, if needed, should only be given to highly efficient combined power and heat installations as defined Article 2(34) of Directive 2012/27/EU. Existing support schemes for biomass-based electricity should however be allowed until their due end date for all biomass installations. In addition electricity produced from biomass in new installations with a **[ ] total rated thermal input** equal to or exceeding 20 MW should only count towards renewable energy targets and obligations in the case of highly efficient combined power and heat installations. In accordance with State aid rules, Member States should however be allowed to grant public support for the production of renewables to installations, and count the electricity they produce towards renewable energy targets and obligations, in order to avoid an increased reliance on fossil fuels with higher climate and environmental impacts where, after exhausting all technical and economic possibilities to install highly efficient combined heat and power biomass installations, Member States would face a substantiated risk to security of supply of electricity.

(79) The minimum greenhouse gas emission savings threshold for biofuels and bioliquids produced in new installations should be increased in order to improve their overall greenhouse gas balance as well as to discourage further investments in installations with a low greenhouse gas emission savings performance. This increase provides investment safeguards for biofuels and bioliquids production capacities.

(80) Based on experience in the practical implementation of the Union sustainability criteria, it is appropriate to strengthen the role of voluntary international and national certification schemes for verification of compliance with the sustainability criteria in a harmonised manner.

	↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 74
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	↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 75
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	↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 76
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	↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 77
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	↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 78
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	↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 79 (adapted) ⇨ new

(81) It is in the interests of the ~~Community~~ ⌦ Union ⌫ to encourage the development of ~~multilateral and bilateral agreements and~~ voluntary international or national schemes that set standards for the production of sustainable biofuels, ~~and~~ bioliquids ⇨ , and biomass fuels ⇦ and that certify that the production of biofuels, ~~and~~ bioliquids ⇨ , and biomass fuels ⇦ meets those standards. For that reason, provision should be made for ~~such agreements or~~ schemes ⌦ should ⌫ ~~to~~ be recognised as providing reliable evidence and data, ⌦ where ⌫ ~~provided that~~ they meet adequate standards of reliability, transparency and independent auditing. ⇨ In order to ensure that the compliance with the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions savings criteria is verified in a robust and harmonised manner and in particular to prevent fraud, the Commission should be empowered to set out detailed implementing rules, including adequate standards of reliability, transparency and independent auditing to be applied by the voluntary schemes. ⇦

⇩ new

(82) Voluntary schemes play an increasingly important role in providing evidence of compliance with the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels. It is therefore appropriate for the Commission to require voluntary schemes, including those already recognised by the Commission, to report regularly on their activity. Such reports should be made public in order to increase transparency and to improve supervision by the Commission. Furthermore, such reporting would provide the necessary information for the Commission to report on the operation of the voluntary schemes with a view to identifying best practice and submitting, if appropriate, a proposal to further promote such best practice.

(83) To facilitate the functioning of the internal market, evidence regarding the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions criteria for biomass for energy that has been obtained in accordance with a scheme that has been recognised by the Commission should be accepted in all Member States. Member States should contribute towards ensuring the correct implementation of the certification principles of voluntary schemes by supervising the operation of certification bodies that are accredited by the national accreditation body and by informing the voluntary schemes about relevant observations.

🡻 2009/28/EC Recital 80

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🡻 2009/28/EC Recital 81

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↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 82 (adapted)
⇨ new

(84) In order to avoid a disproportionate administrative burden, a list of default values should be laid down for common biofuel ⇨, bioliquid and biomass fuel ⇦ production pathways and that list should be updated and expanded when further reliable data is available. Economic operators should always be entitled to claim the level of greenhouse gas emission saving for biofuels, ~~and~~ bioliquids ⇨ and biomass fuels ⇦ established by that list. Where the default value for greenhouse gas emission saving from a production pathway lies below the required minimum level of greenhouse gas emission saving, producers wishing to demonstrate their compliance with this minimum level should be required to show that actual emissions from their production process are lower than those that were assumed in the calculation of the default values.

⇩ new

(85) It is necessary to lay down clear rules for the calculation of greenhouse gas emission savings from biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels and their fossil fuel comparators.

(86) In accordance with the current technical and scientific knowledge, the greenhouse gas accounting methodology should take into account the transformation of the solid and gaseous biomass fuels into final energy in order to be consistent with the calculation of renewable energy for the purposes of counting towards the Union target laid down in this Directive. The allocation of emissions to co-products, as distinct from wastes and residues, should also be reviewed in cases where electricity and/or heating and cooling are produced in co-generation or multi-generation plants.

(87) To ensure consistency and comparability of greenhouse gas savings of biomass fuels for heating and cooling, and electricity generation in different Member States, it is appropriate to apply a fossil fuel comparator based on average Union emissions in the heating and electricity sectors.

(88) If land with high stocks of carbon in its soil or vegetation is converted for the cultivation of raw materials for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels, some of the stored carbon will generally be released into the atmosphere, leading to the formation of carbon dioxide. The resulting negative greenhouse gas impact can offset the positive greenhouse gas impact of the biofuels, bioliquids or biomass fuels, in some cases by a wide margin. The full carbon effects of such conversion should therefore be taken into account in calculating the greenhouse gas emission saving of particular biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels. This is necessary to ensure that the greenhouse gas emission saving calculation takes into account the totality of the carbon effects of the use of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels.

(89) In calculating the greenhouse gas impact of land conversion, economic operators should be able to use actual values for the carbon stocks associated with the reference land use and the land use after conversion. They should also be able to use standard values. The methodology of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is the appropriate basis for such standard values. That work is not currently expressed in a form that is immediately applicable by economic operators. The Commission should therefore revise the guidelines of 10 June 2010 for the calculation of land carbon stocks for the purpose of Annex V to this Directive, while ensuring coherence with Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council[1].

(90) Co-products from the production and use of fuels should be taken into account in the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions. The substitution method is appropriate for the purposes of policy analysis, but not for the regulation of individual economic operators and individual consignments of transport fuels. In those cases the energy allocation method is the most appropriate method, as it is easy to apply, is predictable over time, minimises counter-productive incentives and produces results that are generally comparable with those produced by the substitution method. For the purposes of policy analysis the Commission should also, in its reporting, present results using the substitution method.

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[1] Regulation No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting other information at national and Union level relevant to climate change and repealing Decision No 280/2004/EC (OJ L 165, 18.6.2013, p. 13)

(91) Co-products are different from residues and agricultural residues, as they are the primary aim of the production process. It is therefore appropriate to clarify that agricultural crop residues are residues and not co-products. This has no implications on the existing methodology but clarifies the existing provisions.

(92) The established method of using energy allocation as a rule for dividing greenhouse gas emissions between co-products has worked well and should be continued. It is appropriate to align the methodology for calculating greenhouse gas emissions coming from the use of cogeneration of heat and electricity (CHP) when the CHP is used in processing biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels to the methodology applied to a CHP being the end use.

(93) The methodology takes into account the reduced greenhouse gas emissions arising from the use of CHP, compared to the use of electricity- and heat-only plants, by taking into account the utility of heat compared to electricity, and the utility of heat at different temperatures. It follows that higher temperature should bear a larger part of the total greenhouse gas emissions, than heat at low temperature, when the heat is co-produced with electricity. The methodology takes into account the whole pathway to final energy, including conversion to heat or electricity.

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 84

[—]

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 83 (adapted)

(94) It is appropriate for the data used in the calculation of the default values to be obtained from independent, scientifically expert sources and to be updated as appropriate as those sources progress their work. The Commission should encourage those sources to address, when they update their work, emissions from cultivation, the effect of regional and climatological conditions, the effects of cultivation using sustainable agricultural and organic farming methods, and the scientific contribution of producers, within the ~~Community~~ ⌦ Union ⌫ and in third countries, and civil society.

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 85 (adapted)
⇨ new

(95) Global demand for agricultural commodities is growing. Part of that increased demand will be met through an increase in the amount of land devoted to agriculture. The restoration of land that has been severely degraded ~~or heavily contaminated~~ and therefore cannot be used, in its present state, for agricultural purposes is a way of increasing the amount of land available for cultivation. The sustainability scheme should promote the use of restored degraded land because the promotion of biofuels, ~~and~~ bioliquids ⇨ and biomass fuels ⇦ will contribute to the growth in demand for agricultural commodities.

[═]

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 86

[═]

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 87

[═]

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 88

[═]

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 89

[═]

⇩ new

(96) In order to ensure a harmonised implementation of the greenhouse gas emissions calculation methodology and to align to the latest scientific evidence the Commission should be empowered to adapt the methodological principles and values necessary for assessing whether greenhouse gas emissions savings criteria have been fulfilled and to decide that reports submitted by Member States and third countries contain accurate data on cultivation emissions of feedstock.

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 22 (adapted)

(97) The achievement of the objectives of this Directive requires that the ~~Community~~ ⌦ Union ⌫ and Member States dedicate a significant amount of financial resources to research and development in relation to renewable energy technologies. In particular, the European Institute of Innovation and Technology should give high priority to the research and development of renewable energy technologies.

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 90

(98) The implementation of this Directive should reflect, where relevant, the provisions of the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, in particular as implemented through Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ~~of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information~~[1].

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[1] Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information (OJ L 41, 14.2.2003, p. 26).

⇩ new

(99) In order to amend or supplement non-essential elements of the provisions of this Directive, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the list of feedstocks for the production of advanced biofuels, the contribution of which towards the fuel suppliers' obligation in transport is limited; the adaptation of the energy content of transport fuels to scientific and technical progress; the methodology to determine the share of biofuel resulting from biomass being processed with fossil fuels in a common process; the implementation of agreements on mutual recognition of guarantees of origin; the establishment of rules to monitor the functioning of the system of guarantees of origin; and the rules for calculating the greenhouse gas impact of biofuels, bioliquids and their fossil fuel comparators. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

🡻 2009/28/EC Recital 91 (adapted)
⇨ new

(100) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Directive should be adopted in accordance with ~~Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999~~ ⇨ Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council[1] ⇦ ~~laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers .conferred on the Commission~~[2].

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[1] Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p.13).

[2] ~~OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23.~~

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 92

[—]

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 93

[—]

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 95

[—]

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 96 (adapted)
⇨ new

(101) Since the ~~general~~ objectives of this Directive, namely to achieve ~~a 20 %~~ ⇨ at least 27% ⇦ share of energy from renewable sources in the ~~Community's~~ ⌦ Union's ⌫ gross final consumption of energy ~~and a 10 % share of energy from renewable sources in each Member State's transport energy consumption~~ by ~~2020~~ ⇨ 2030 ⇦ , cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States ~~and~~ ⌦ but ⌫ can ~~therefore~~ ⌦ rather ⌫ , by reason of the scale of the action, be better achieved at ~~Community~~ ⌦ Union ⌫ level, the ~~Community~~ ⌦ Union ⌫ may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity 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 those objectives.

↓ 2009/28/EC Recital 97

[—]

⇩ new

(102) The obligation to transpose this Directive into national law should be confined to those provisions which represent a substantive amendment as compared to the earlier Directive. The obligation to transpose provisions which are unchanged arises under the earlier Directive.

(103) In accordance with the Joint Political Declaration of Member States and the Commission on explanatory documents of 28 September 2011 ⇨ [1] ⇦ , Member States have undertaken to accompany, in justified cases, the notification of their transposition measures with one or more documents explaining the relationship between the components of a directive and the corresponding parts of national transposition instruments.

(104) This Directive should be without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States relating to the time-limit for the transposition into national law of the Directives set out in part B of Annex XI.

↓ 2009/28/EC (adapted)
⇨ new

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Subject-matter ~~and scope~~

This Directive establishes a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources. It sets ⌦ a binding ⌫ ~~mandatory national~~ ⇨ Union ⇦ target~~s~~ for the overall share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy ⇨ in 2030 ⇦ ~~and for the share of energy from renewable sources in transport~~. It ⌦ also ⌫ lays down rules ⌦ on ⌫ ~~relating to statistical transfers between Member States, joint projects~~ ⇨ financial support to electricity produced from renewable sources, self-consumption of renewable electricity, and renewable energy use in the heating and cooling and transport sectors, regional cooperation ⇦ between Member States and with third countries, guarantees of origin, administrative procedures~~,~~ ⌦ and ⌫ information and training~~, and access to the electricity grid for energy from renewable sources~~. It establishes sustainability ⇨ and greenhouse gas emissions saving ⇦ criteria for biofuels, ~~and~~ bioliquids ⇨ and biomass fuels ⇦ .

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[1] OJ C 369, 17.12.2011, p. 14.

🡻 2009/28/EC Article 2 (adapted) ⇨ new

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Directive, the definitions in Directive ~~2003/54/EC~~ 2009/72/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[1] apply.

The following definitions also apply:

(a)'energy from renewable sources' means energy from renewable non-fossil sources, namely wind, solar ⇨ (solar thermal and solar photovoltaic) and ⇦ , ~~aerothermal,~~ geothermal~~,~~ ⇨ energy ⇦ ~~hydrothermal and~~ ⇨ , ambient **energy [ ]**, tide, wave and other ⇦ ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases;

⇩ new

(b)'ambient **energy [ ]'** means **naturally occuring** [ ] **thermal** energy at a useful temperature level which **[ ]** can be stored in the ambient air, beneath the surface of solid earth or in surface water. **[ ]**;

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[1] Directive 2009/72/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity and repealing Directive 2003/54/EC (OJ L 211, 14.8.2009, p. 55).

↓ 2009/28/EC Article 2 (adapted)
⇨ new

~~(b)'aerothermal energy' means energy stored in the form of heat in the ambient air;~~

[ ] (b bis)'geothermal energy' means energy stored in the form of heat beneath the surface of solid earth;

~~(d)'hydrothermal energy' means energy stored in the form of heat in surface water;~~

(~~e~~c)'biomass' means the biodegradable fraction of products, waste and residues from biological origin from agriculture, (~~including vegetal and animal substances~~), forestry and related industries including fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the biodegradable fraction of ⇨ waste, including ⇦ industrial and municipal waste ⇨ of biological origin ⇦ ;

(~~f~~d)'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, including the consumption of electricity and heat by the energy branch for electricity and heat production and including losses of electricity and heat in distribution and transmission;

(~~g~~e)'district heating' or 'district cooling' means the distribution of thermal energy in the form of steam, hot water or chilled liquids, from a central source of production through a network to multiple buildings or sites, for the use of space or process heating or cooling;

(~~h~~f)'bioliquids' means liquid fuel for energy purposes other than for transport, including electricity and heating and cooling, produced from biomass;

(~~i~~g)'biofuels' means liquid ~~or gaseous~~ fuel for transport produced from biomass;

(~~j~~h)'guarantee of origin' means an electronic document which has the sole function of providing proof to a final customer that a given share or quantity of energy was produced from renewable sources ~~as required by Article 3(6) of Directive 2003/54/EC~~;

(~~k~~i)‘support scheme’ means any instrument, scheme or mechanism applied by a Member State or a group of Member States, that promotes the use of energy from renewable sources by reducing the cost of that energy, increasing the price at which it can be sold, or increasing, by means of a renewable energy obligation or otherwise, the volume of such energy purchased. This includes, but is not restricted to, investment aid, tax exemptions or reductions, tax refunds, renewable energy obligation support schemes including those using green certificates, and direct price support schemes including feed-in tariffs and **sliding and fixed** premium payments;

(~~l~~j)‘renewable energy obligation’ means a ~~national~~ support scheme requiring energy producers to include a given proportion of energy from renewable sources in their production, requiring energy suppliers to include a given proportion of energy from renewable sources in their supply, or requiring energy consumers to include a given proportion of energy from renewable sources in their consumption. This includes schemes under which such requirements may be fulfilled by using green certificates;

(~~m~~k)‘actual value’ means the greenhouse gas emission saving for some or all of the steps of a specific biofuel production process calculated in accordance with the methodology laid down in part C of Annex V;

(~~n~~l)‘typical value’ means an estimate of the ~~representative~~ greenhouse gas ⌦ emissions and ⌫ emission saving for a particular biofuel ⇨ , bioliquid or biomass fuel ⇦ production pathway ⌦ , which is representative of the Union consumption ⌫ ;

(~~o~~m)‘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;

(~~p~~n)‘waste’ shall be defined as in Article 3(1) of Directive 2008/98/EC ~~of the European Parliament and of the Council~~[1]; substances that have been intentionally modified or contaminated to meet that definition are not covered by this definition;

(~~q~~o)‘starch-rich crops’ means crops comprising mainly cereals (regardless of whether only the grains are used, or the whole plant, such as in the case of green maize, is used), tubers and root crops (such as potatoes, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes, cassava and yams), and corm crops (such as taro and cocoyam);

(~~r~~p)‘ligno-cellulosic material’ means material composed of lignin, cellulose and hemicellulose such as biomass sourced from forests, woody energy crops and forest-based industries' residues and wastes;

(~~s~~q)‘non-food cellulosic material’ means feedstocks mainly composed of cellulose and hemicellulose, and having a lower lignin content than ligno-cellulosic material; it includes food and feed crop residues (such as straw, stover, husks and shells), grassy energy crops with a low starch content (such as ryegrass, switchgrass, miscanthus, giant cane and cover crops before and after main crops), industrial residues (including from food and feed crops after vegetal oils, sugars, starches and protein have been extracted), and material from biowaste;

(~~tr~~)‘~~processing~~ residue’ means a substance that is not the end product(s) that a production process directly seeks to produce; it is not a primary aim of the production process and the process has not been deliberately modified to produce it;

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1 ~~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).~~

(~~tt~~s)‘renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin’ means liquid or gaseous fuels other than biofuels whose energy content comes from renewable energy sources other than biomass, and which are used in transport;

(~~vv~~t)‘agricultural, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry residues’ means residues that are directly generated by agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry; they do not include residues from related industries or processing;

(~~ww~~u)‘low indirect land-use change-risk biofuels and bioliquids’ means biofuels and bioliquids, the feedstocks of which were produced within schemes which reduce the displacement of production for purposes other than for making biofuels and bioliquids and which were produced in accordance with the sustainability criteria for biofuels and bioliquids set out in Article ~~17~~ 26;.

⇩ new

(x) 'distribution system operator' means an operator as defined in Article 2(6) of Directive 2009/72/EC;

(y) 'waste heat or cold' means heat or cold which is generated as by-product in industrial**, tertiary sector** or power generation installations**, except where combined heat and power generation is used,** and which would be dissipated unused in air or water without access to a district heating or cooling system;

(z) ‘repowering’ means renewing power plants producing renewable energy, including the full or partial replacement of installations or operation systems and equipment, in order to replace capacity or **to** increase efficiency **or capacity of the installation**;

(aa) 'renewable self-consumer' means an active customer as defined in Directive [MDI Directive] who consumes and may store and sell renewable electricity which is generated within **the same site where it is consumed or sold [ ]**, including a multi-apartment block, a commercial or shared services site or a closed distribution system, provided that, for non-household renewable self-consumers, those activities do not constitute their primary commercial or professional activity;

(bb) 'renewable self-consumption' means the generation and consumption, and, where applicable, storage, of renewable electricity by renewable self-consumers;

(cc) 'power purchase agreement' means a contract under which a legal person agrees to purchase renewable electricity directly from an energy generator;

(dd) 'food and feed crops' means starch-rich crops, sugars and oil crops produced on agricultural land as a main crop excluding residues, waste or ligno-cellulosic material**. Intermediate crops such as catch crops and cover crops are not considered main crops**;

(ee) 'advanced biofuels' means biofuels that are produced from feedstocks listed in part A of Annex IX;

(ff) 'recycled carbon fuels' [1] means liquid and gaseous fuels that are produced from processing gases and exhaust gases of non-renewable origin from industrial installations;

(gg) 'fuel supplier' means the entity supplying fuel to the market **that is** responsible for passing fuel **[~~or energy~~]** through an excise duty point or, **in case of electricity or** where no excise is due, any other relevant entity designated by a Member State;

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[1] Note: the Presidency proposes to keep these type of fuels in the text as an option for Member States, and proposed to refer to them as 'recycled carbon fuels'. The methodology for the calculation of those greenhouse gas savings is to be determined via a delegated act under Article 25(6) and the GHG emissions savings level is set at [60%] in Article 25.

(hh) 'agricultural biomass' means biomass produced from agriculture;

(ii) 'forest biomass' means biomass produced from forestry;

(jj) 'harvesting permit' means an official document giving the right to harvest the forest biomass;

(kk) 'SME' means a micro, small or medium sized enterprise as defined in Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC

[31];

(ll) 'forest regeneration' means the re-establishment of a forest stand by natural or artificial means following the removal of the previous stand by felling or as a result of natural causes, including fire or storm;

(mm) 'forest holding' means one or more parcels of forest and other wooded land which constitute a single unit from the point of view of management or utilisation;

(nn) 'biowaste' means **biowaste as defined in Article 3(4) of Directive 2008/98/EC [ ]**;

(oo) 'residual energy mix' means the total annual energy mix for a Member State, excluding the share covered by the cancelled guarantees of origin;

(pp) 'biomass fuels' means gaseous and solid fuels produced from biomass;

(qq) 'biogas' means gaseous fuels produced from biomass;

(rr) 'opened tender' means a tender procedure for the installation of renewable energy plants organised by a Member State and opened for bids from projects located in one or several other Member States;

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[31] Commission Recommendation of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (OJ L 124, 20.5.2003, p. 36).

(ss) 'joint tender' means a tender procedure for the installation of renewable energy plants jointly designed and organised by two or more Member States, that is open to projects located in all Member States involved;

(tt) 'opened certificate scheme' means a certificate scheme implemented by a Member State, that is open to installations located in one or several other Member States;

(uu) 'financial instruments' means financial instruments as defined in Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council[32].

(vv) 'sourcing area' means the geographically defined area from which the forest biomass is sourced and processed for the use of the economic operator, from which reliable and independent information is available and where conditions are sufficiently homogeneous to evaluate the risk of the sustainability and legality characteristics of the forest biomass.

(ww) 'renewable energy community' means a legal entity which is effectively controlled by shareholders or members who are natural persons, local authorities, including municipalities, or small and micro enterprises and where at least 51% of the shareholders or members with voting rights of the entity are natural persons and at least 51% of the voting rights belong to shareholders located in the proximity of the renewable energy projects owned and developed by that community.

↓ 2009/28/EC

[═══]

↓ 2015/1513 Art. 2.2(a)

[═══]

↓ 2009/28/EC

[═══]

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[32] Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union and repealing Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002 (OJ L 298, 26.10.2012, p. 1).

	↓ 2015/1513 Art. 2.2(b)
[—]	
	↓ 2009/28/EC ➔1 2015/1513 Art. 2.2(b)
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	↓ 2015/1513 Art. 2.2(b)
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	↓ 2015/1513 Art. 2.2(b)
[—]	
	↓ 2015/1513 Art. 2.2(c)
[—]	
	↓ 2009/28/EC
[—]	
	↓ 2015/1513 Art. 2.2(d)
[—]	
	⇩ new

Article 3

Union binding overall target for 2030

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 27%.

2. Member States' respective contributions to this overall 2030 target shall be set and notified to the Commission as part of their Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans in accordance with Articles 3 to 5 and Articles 9 to 11 of Regulation [Governance].

~~**[3. From 1 January 2021 onwards, the share of energy from renewable sources in each Member State's gross final consumption of energy shall not be lower than that shown in the third column of the table in part A of Annex I. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure compliance with this baseline.]**~~ [33]

4. The Commission shall support the high ambition of Member States through an enabling framework comprising the enhanced use of Union funds, in particular financial instruments, especially in view of reducing the cost of capital for renewable energy projects **and enhancing regional cooperation**.

~~**5. In case the Commission finds in the context of the assessment of the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans in accordance with Article 25 of Regulation [Governance] that the Union trajectory is not collectively met or that the baseline referred to in paragraph 3 is not maintained, Article 27(4) of that Regulation shall apply.**~~

Article 4

Financial support for electricity from renewable sources

1. **[ ] I**n order to reach the Union target set in Article 3(1)**, and target set at a national level for the deployment of renewable energy**, Member States may apply support schemes. Support schemes for electricity from renewable sources shall **incentivise integration of electricity from renewable energy sources in the electricity market in a market-based and market-responsive way [],** avoid**ing** unnecessary distortions of electricity markets **[].**

[33] **Note: the issue of maintaining the so-called baseline and any required actions from Member States are now fully incorporated to the text of the Governance regulation in Article 27 (4). Annex I is removed from the recast proposal. Please also see new text in Article 34 on repeal.**

2. Support for electricity from renewable sources shall be designed so as to integrate electricity from renewable sources in the electricity market and ensure that renewable energy producers are responding to market price signals and maximise their market revenues. **To this end, in direct price support schemes support shall be granted in the form of a sliding or fixed market premium. Member States may consider, in accordance with [*Electricity Directive*] and [*Electricity Regulation*], developing specific conditions for supporting small-scale installations and demonstration projects.**

3. Member States shall ensure that support for renewable electricity is granted in an open, transparent, competitive, non-discriminatory and cost-effective manner.

3bis. Member States may consider limiting competition between technologies on the basis of one or several of the following objectives, where such objectives cannot be addressed in the design of the support: grid and system development objectives, the longer term potential of a particular technology, the objective to diversify the energy mix, the objective to avoid distortions on the raw material markets, security of electricity supply; and system integration costs.

~~[4. Member States shall assess the effectiveness of their support for electricity from renewable sources at least every [ ] five years. Decisions on the continuation or prolongation of support and design of new support shall be based on the results of the assessments.]~~

5. This article shall apply without prejudice to Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union [ ].

Article 5

Opening of support schemes for renewable electricity

1. **Member States shall have the right to decide, in accordance with Articles 7 to 13 of this Directive, to which extent they support energy from renewable sources which is produced in a different Member State. However,** Member States shall open support for electricity generated from renewable sources to generators located in other Member States under the conditions laid down in this Article.

2. Member States shall ensure that support for **[ ] a share** of the newly-supported capacity in each year **[ ]** is open to installations located in other Member States.

This share shall be, in each year, at least 5% between 2021 and 2025 and at least 10% between 2026 and 2030. [~~However,~~ i] If the percentage level of electricity interconnectivity of a Member State in any given year is lower than these percentages, then the minimum share of newly-supported capacity open to installations located in other Member States shall be at least equal to that percentage level of electricity interconnectivity.

2bis. [~~Without prejudice to the shares referred to in paragraph 2, Member States may decide [| that support mechanisms are open to participation to installations located in Member States [| only when there is a direct network connection between these Member States.]~~ [34] **Member States shall not change, alter or otherwise impact cross-zonal schedules and capacity allocation due to generators participating in cross-border support schemes. Cross-border electricity transfers shall be determined solely by the outcome of capacity allocation pursuant to [Article 14 of the Electricity Market Regulation].**

2ter. Member States shall not restrict installations which are located in their territory from participating in renewable energy support schemes of other Member States. Member States may temporarily derogate from this obligation where they can demonstrate that allowing for such participation would endanger the security of their electricity system or cause disproportionate costs, taking due account of all measures that may be reasonably taken and investments in infrastructure that may be made to facilitate the integration of renewable electricity.

3. Support schemes may be opened **in accordance with Articles 7 to 13 of this Directive** to cross-border participation **[ ]**. **Participating Member States shall agree on the principles of participating in the cross-border support schemes for renewable energy. Such agreements shall cover at least the principles of** allocation of renewable electricity **that is** benefiting from **crossborder** support **[ ]**.

4. The Commission shall assess by 2025 the **costs and** benefits on the **[ ]** deployment of renewable electricity in the Union of provisions set out in this Article. **[ ]**.

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[34] **Note: this right has been incorporated in the text addition in paragraph 2.**

Article 6

Stability of financial support

Without prejudice to adaptations necessary to comply with **Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union [ ]**, Member States shall ensure that the level of, and the conditions attached to, the support granted to renewable energy projects are not revised in a way that **[~~negatively impacts~~] restricts** the rights conferred thereunder and the economics of supported projects.[35]

↓ 2009/28/EC

[—]

↓ 2009/28/EC

⇨ new

Article ~~5~~7

Calculation of the share of energy from renewable sources

1. The gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources in each Member State shall be calculated as the sum of:

(a) gross final consumption of electricity from renewable energy sources;

(b) gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources for heating and cooling; and

(c) final consumption of energy from renewable sources in transport.

Gas, electricity and hydrogen from renewable energy sources shall be considered only once in point (a), (b), or (c) of the first subparagraph, for calculating the share of gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources.

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[35] **Note: see text added to recital 18.**

Subject to the second subparagraph of Article ~~17~~26 (1), biofuels, ~~and~~ bioliquids ⇨ and biomass fuels ⇦ that do not fulfil the sustainability ⇨ and greenhouse gas emissions saving ⇦ criteria set out in Article 26~~17~~(2) to ~~(6)~~ (7) shall not be taken into account.

⇩ new

~~[For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources, the contribution from biofuels and bioliquids, as well as from biomass fuels consumed in transport, if produced from food or feed crops, shall be no more than 7% of final consumption of energy in road and rail transport in that Member State. [ ]. Member States may set a lower limit and may distinguish for the purposes of Article 26(1) between different types of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops, for instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking into account indirect land use change.]~~ [36]

🡻 2009/28/EC (adapted)

⇨ new

~~[═══]~~

~~3~~2. For the purposes of paragraph 1(a), gross final consumption of electricity from renewable energy sources shall be calculated as the quantity of electricity produced in a Member State from renewable energy sources, ⇨ including the production of electricity from renewable self-consumers and energy communities and ⇦ excluding the production of electricity in pumped storage units from water that has previously been pumped uphill.

In multi-fuel plants using renewable and conventional sources, only the part of electricity produced from renewable energy sources shall be taken into account. For the purposes of this calculation, the contribution of each energy source shall be calculated on the basis of its energy content.

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[36] **Note: this subparagraph has been moved to Article 25 on mainstreaming renewable energy in the transport sector.**

The electricity generated by hydropower and wind power shall be accounted for in accordance with the normalisation rules set out in Annex II.

~~4~~3. For the purposes of paragraph 1(b), the gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources for heating and cooling shall be calculated as the quantity of district heating and cooling produced in a Member State from renewable sources, plus the consumption of other energy from renewable sources in industry, households, services, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, for heating, cooling and processing purposes.

In multi-fuel plants using renewable and conventional sources, only the part of heating and cooling produced from renewable energy sources shall be taken into account. For the purposes of this calculation, the contribution of each energy source shall be calculated on the basis of its energy content.

⇨ Ambient ⇦ ~~Aerothermal, geothermal and hydrothermal~~ **[ ] and geothermal** energy captured by heat pumps shall be taken into account for the purposes of paragraph 1(b) provided that the final energy output significantly exceeds the primary energy input required to drive the heat pumps. The quantity of heat **or cold** to be considered as energy from renewable sources for the purposes of this Directive shall be calculated in accordance with the methodology laid down in Annex VII.

Thermal energy generated by passive energy systems, under which lower energy consumption is achieved passively through building design or from heat generated by energy from non-renewable sources, shall not be taken into account for the purposes of paragraph 1(b).

[The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 32 to establish a methodology for calculating the quantity of renewable energy used for heating and cooling and district heating and cooling and to revise Annex VII on calculation of energy from heat pumps.]

⇩ new

4. For the purposes of paragraph 1(c), ~~[the following provisions shall apply:]~~

[~~(a)~~ T] the gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources in transport shall be calculated as the sum of all biofuels, biomass fuels and renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin consumed in the transport sector. However, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin that are produced from renewable electricity shall only be considered to be part of the calculation pursuant to paragraph 1(a) when calculating the quantity of electricity produced in a Member State from renewable energy sources.

~~[(b) For the calculation of gross final consumption of energy in transport the values regarding the energy content of transport fuels, as set out in Annex III, shall be used. For the determination of the energy content of transport fuels not included in Annex III, the Member States shall use the respective ESOs standards for determination of calorific values of fuels. Where no ESOs standard has been adopted for this purpose, the respective ISO standards shall be used.~~

~~5. With a view to minimising the risk of single consignments being claimed more than once in the Union, Member States and the Commission shall strengthen cooperation among national systems and between national systems and voluntary schemes established pursuant to Article 27, including where appropriate the exchange of data.~~

~~The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 32 to amend the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX in order to add feedstocks, but not to remove them. Each delegated act shall be based on an analysis of the latest scientific and technical progress, taking due account of the principles of the waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC, in compliance with the Union sustainability criteria, supporting the conclusion that the feedstock in question does not create an additional demand for land and promoting the use of wastes and residues, while avoiding significant distortive effects on markets for (by-)products, wastes or residues, delivering substantial greenhouse gas emission savings compared to fossil fuels, and not creating risk of negative impacts on the environment and biodiversity.~~

~~Every 2 years, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX in order to add feedstocks, in line with the principles set out in this paragraph. The first evaluation shall be carried out no later than 6 months after [date of entry into force of this Directive]. If appropriate, the Commission shall adopt delegated acts to amend the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX in order to add feedstocks, but not to remove them.]~~

~~↓ 2015/1513 Art. 2.3 (adapted)~~

~~[56. The Commission shall be ⊠ is ◄ empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 25a 32 concerning the adaptation of the energy content of transport fuels, as set out in Annex III, to scientific and technical progress.]~~

[37]

↓ 2009/28/EC (adapted)

~~6~~7. The share of energy from renewable sources shall be calculated as the gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources divided by the gross final consumption of energy from all energy sources, expressed as a percentage.

For the purposes of the first subparagraph, the sum referred to in paragraph 1 shall be adjusted in accordance with Articles ~~6, 8, 10 and 11~~ **5,** 8, 10, 12 and 13.

In calculating a Member State's gross final energy consumption for the purpose of measuring its compliance with the targets and indicative trajectory laid down in this Directive, the amount of energy consumed in aviation shall, as a proportion of that Member State's gross final consumption of energy, be considered to be no more than 6,18 %. For Cyprus and Malta the amount of energy consumed in aviation shall, as a proportion of those Member States' gross final consumption of energy, be considered to be no more than 4,12 %.

~~7~~8. The methodology and definitions used in the calculation of the share of energy from renewable sources shall be those of Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 ~~of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 on energy statistics~~[38].

[37] **Note: This removed text relating to the transport sector has been now incorporated into Article 25.**

[38] ~~OJ L 304, 14.11.2008, p. 1.~~

Member States shall ensure coherence of statistical information used in calculating those sectoral and overall shares and statistical information reported to the Commission under Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008.

Article ~~6~~8

Statistical transfers between Member States

↓ 2015/1513 Art. 2.4 (adapted) ⇨ new

1. Member States may agree on ~~and may make arrangements for~~ the statistical transfer of a specified amount of energy from renewable sources from one Member State to another Member State. The transferred quantity shall be:

(a) deducted from the amount of energy from renewable sources that is taken into account in measuring ⇨ the renewable energy share of ⇦ ~~compliance by~~ the Member State making the transfer ⇨ for the purposes of this Directive ⇦ ~~with the requirements of Article 3(1), (2) and (4)~~; and

(b) added to the amount of energy from renewable sources that is taken into account in measuring ~~compliance by another~~ ⇨ the renewable energy share of ⇦ Member State accepting the transfer ~~with the requirements of Article 3(1), (2) and (4)~~ ⇨ for the purposes of this Directive ⇦.

2. The arrangements referred to in paragraph 1 ~~of this Article in respect of Article 3(1), (2) and (4)~~ may have a duration of one or more years. They shall be notified to the Commission not later than ~~three~~ ⇨ 12 ⇦ months after the end of each year in which they have effect. The information sent to the Commission shall include the quantity and price of the energy involved.

🡻 2009/28/EC (adapted)
⇨ new

3. Transfers shall become effective only after all Member States involved in the transfer have notified the transfer to the Commission.

Article ~~7~~9

Joint projects between Member States

1. Two or more Member States may cooperate on all types of joint projects relating to the production of electricity, heating or cooling from renewable energy sources. That cooperation may involve private operators.

2. Member States shall notify the Commission of the proportion or amount of electricity, heating or cooling from renewable energy sources produced by any joint project in their territory, that became operational after 25 June 2009, or by the increased capacity of an installation that was refurbished after that date, which is to be regarded as counting towards the national overall ~~target~~ ⇨ renewable energy share ⇦ of another Member State for the purposes ~~of measuring compliance with the requirements~~ of this Directive.

3. The notification referred to in paragraph 2 shall:

(a) describe the proposed installation or identify the refurbished installation;

(b) specify the proportion or amount of electricity or heating or cooling produced from the installation which is to be regarded as counting towards the national overall ~~target~~ ⇨ renewable energy share ⇦ of another Member State;

(c) identify the Member State in whose favour the notification is being made; and

(d) specify the period, in whole calendar years, during which the electricity or heating or cooling produced by the installation from renewable energy sources is to be regarded as counting towards the national overall ~~target~~ ⇨ renewable energy share ⇦ of the other Member State.

4. ~~The period specified under paragraph 3(d) shall not extend beyond 2020.~~ The duration of a joint project may extend beyond ~~2020~~ ⇨ 2030 ⇦ .

5. A notification made under this Article shall not be varied or withdrawn without the joint agreement of the Member State making the notification and the Member State identified in accordance with paragraph 3(c).

Article ~~8~~10

Effects of joint projects between Member States

1. Within three months of the end of each year falling within the period specified under Article ~~7~~ 9 (3)(d), the Member State that made the notification under Article ~~7~~9 shall issue a letter of notification stating:

(a) the total amount of electricity or heating or cooling produced during the year from renewable energy sources by the installation which was the subject of the notification under Article ~~7~~ 9; and

(b) the amount of electricity or heating or cooling produced during the year from renewable energy sources by that installation which is to count towards the national overall ~~target~~ ⇨ renewable energy share ⇦ of another Member State in accordance with the terms of the notification.

2. The notifying Member State shall send the letter of notification to the Member State in whose favour the notification was made and to the Commission.

3. For the purposes of ~~measuring target compliance with the requirements of~~ this Directive ~~concerning national overall targets~~, the amount of electricity or heating or cooling from renewable energy sources notified in accordance with paragraph 1(b) shall be:

(a) deducted from the amount of electricity or heating or cooling from renewable energy sources that is taken into account, in measuring ~~compliance by~~ ⇨ the renewable energy share of ⇦ the Member State issuing the letter of notification under paragraph 1; and

(b) added to the amount of electricity or heating or cooling from renewable energy sources that is taken into account~~,~~ in measuring ~~compliance by~~ ⇨ the renewable energy share of ⇦ ~~compliance by~~ the Member State receiving the letter of notification in accordance with paragraph 2.

Article ~~9~~ 11

Joint projects between Member States and third countries

1. One or more Member States may cooperate with one or more third countries on all types of joint projects regarding the production of electricity from renewable energy sources. Such cooperation may involve private operators.

2. Electricity from renewable energy sources produced in a third country shall be taken into account only for the purposes of measuring ~~compliance with the requirements of this Directive concerning national overall targets~~ ⇨ Member States' renewable energy shares ⇦ if the following conditions are met:

(a) the electricity is consumed in the ~~Community~~ ⌦ Union. This ⌫ ~~, a~~ requirement ~~that~~ is deemed to be met where:

(i) an equivalent amount of electricity to the electricity accounted for has been firmly nominated to the allocated interconnection capacity by all responsible transmission system operators in the country of origin, the country of destination and, if relevant, each third country of transit;

(ii) an equivalent amount of electricity to the electricity accounted for has been firmly registered in the schedule of balance by the responsible transmission system operator on the ~~Community~~ ⌦ Union ⌫ side of an interconnector; and

(iii) the nominated capacity and the production of electricity from renewable energy sources by the installation referred to in paragraph 2(b) refer to the same period of time;

(b) the electricity is produced by a newly constructed installation that became operational after 25 June 2009 or by the increased capacity of an installation that was refurbished after that date, under a joint project as referred to in paragraph 1; and

(c) the amount of electricity produced and exported has not received support from a support scheme of a third country other than investment aid granted to the installation.

3. Member States may apply to the Commission, for the purposes of Article ~~5~~7, for account to be taken of electricity from renewable energy sources produced and consumed in a third country, in the context of the construction of an interconnector with a very long lead-time between a Member State and a third country if the following conditions are met:

(a) construction of the interconnector started by 31 December ⇨ 2026 ⇦ ~~2016~~;

(b) it is not possible for the interconnector to become operational by 31 December ⇨ 2030 ⇦ ~~2020~~;

(c) it is possible for the interconnector to become operational by 31 December ⇨ 2032 ⇦ ~~2022~~;

(d) after it becomes operational, the interconnector will be used for the export to the ~~Community~~ ⌦ Union ⌫ , in accordance with paragraph 2, of electricity generated from renewable energy sources;

(e) the application relates to a joint project that fulfils the criteria in points (b) and (c) of paragraph 2 and that will use the interconnector after it becomes operational, and to a quantity of electricity that is no greater than the quantity that will be exported to the ~~Community~~ ⌦ Union ⌫ after the interconnector becomes operational.

4. The proportion or amount of electricity produced by any installation in the territory of a third country, which is to be regarded as counting towards the national overall ~~target~~ ⇨ energy share ⇦ of one or more Member States for the purposes of ⇨ this Directive ⇦ ~~measuring compliance with Article 3~~, shall be notified to the Commission. When more than one Member State is concerned, the distribution between Member States of this proportion or amount shall be notified to the Commission. This proportion or amount shall not exceed the proportion or amount actually exported to, and consumed in, the ~~Community~~ ⌦ Union ⌫ , corresponding to the amount referred to in paragraph 2(a)(i) and (ii) of this Article and meeting the conditions as set out in its paragraph (2)(a). The notification shall be made by each Member State towards whose overall national target the proportion or amount of electricity is to count.

5. The notification referred to in paragraph 4 shall:

(a) describe the proposed installation or identify the refurbished installation;

(b) specify the proportion or amount of electricity produced from the installation which is to be regarded as counting towards the national ~~target~~ ⇨ renewable energy share ⇦ of a Member State as well as, subject to confidentiality requirements, the corresponding financial arrangements;

(c) specify the period, in whole calendar years, during which the electricity is to be regarded as counting towards the national overall ~~target~~ ⇨ renewable energy share ⇦ of the Member State; and

(d) include a written acknowledgement of points (b) and (c) by the third country in whose territory the installation is to become operational and the proportion or amount of electricity produced by the installation which will be used domestically by that third country.

6. ~~The period specified under paragraph 5(c) shall not extend beyond 2020.~~ The duration of a joint project may extend beyond ~~2020~~ ⇨ 2030 ⇦ .

7. A notification made under this Article may not be varied or withdrawn without the joint agreement of the Member State making the notification and the third country that has acknowledged the joint project in accordance with paragraph 5(d).

8. Member States and the ~~Community~~ ⌦ Union ⌫ shall encourage the relevant bodies of the Energy Community Treaty to take, in conformity with the Energy Community Treaty, the measures which are necessary so that the Contracting Parties to that Treaty can apply the provisions on cooperation laid down in this Directive between Member States.

Article ~~10~~12

Effects of joint projects between Member States and third countries

1. Within ⇨ 12 ⇦ ~~three~~ months of the end of each year falling within the period specified under Article ~~9~~ 11 (5)(c), the Member State having made the notification under Article ~~9~~ 11 shall issue a letter of notification stating:

(a) the total amount of electricity produced during that year from renewable energy sources by the installation which was the subject of the notification under Article ~~9~~ 11 ;

(b) the amount of electricity produced during the year from renewable energy sources by that installation which is to count towards its national overall ~~target~~ ⇨ renewable energy share ⇦ in accordance with the terms of the notification under Article ~~9~~ 11 ; and

(c) proof of compliance with the conditions set out in Article ~~9~~ 11 (2).

2. The Member State shall send the letter of notification to the third country which has acknowledged the project in accordance with Article ~~9~~ 11 (5)(d) and to the Commission.

3. For the purposes of ~~measuring target compliance with the requirements of this Directive concerning~~ ⇨ calculating the ⇦ national overall ⇨ renewable energy shares under this Directive ⇦ ~~targets~~, the amount of electricity produced from renewable energy sources notified in accordance with paragraph 1(b) shall be added to the amount of energy from renewable sources that is taken into account, in measuring ⇨ the renewable energy shares of ⇦ ~~compliance by~~ the Member State issuing the letter of notification.

Article ~~11~~13

Joint support schemes

1. Without prejudice to the obligations of Member States under Article ~~3~~ 5, two or more Member States may decide, on a voluntary basis, to join or partly coordinate their national support schemes. In such cases, a certain amount of energy from renewable sources produced in the territory of one participating Member State may count towards the national ~~overall target~~ ⇨ renewable energy share ⇦ of another participating Member State if the Member States concerned:

(a) make a statistical transfer of specified amounts of energy from renewable sources from one Member State to another Member State in accordance with Article ~~6~~ 8; or

(b) set up a distribution rule agreed by participating Member States that allocates amounts of energy from renewable sources between the participating Member States. Such a rule shall be notified to the Commission no later than three months after the end of the first year in which it takes effect.

2. Within three months of the end of each year each Member State having made a notification under paragraph 1(b) shall issue a letter of notification stating the total amount of electricity or heating or cooling from renewable energy sources produced during the year which is to be the subject of the distribution rule.

3. For the purposes of ~~measuring compliance with the requirements of this Directive concerning~~ ⇨ calculating the ⇦ national overall ⇨ renewable energy shares under this Directive ⇦ ~~targets~~, the amount of electricity or heating or cooling from renewable energy sources notified in accordance with paragraph 2 shall be reallocated between the concerned Member States in accordance with the notified distribution rule.

Article ~~12~~14

Capacity increases

For the purpose of Article ~~7~~ 9 (2) and Article ~~9~~ 11 (2)(b), units of energy from renewable sources imputable to an increase in the capacity of an installation shall be treated as if they were produced by a separate installation becoming operational at the moment at which the increase of capacity occurred.

↓ 2009/28/EC (adapted)

Article ~~13~~15

Administrative procedures, regulations and codes

1. Member States shall ensure that any national rules concerning the authorisation, certification and licensing procedures that are applied to plants and associated transmission and distribution network infrastructures for the production of electricity, heating or cooling from renewable energy sources, and to the process of transformation of biomass into biofuels or other energy products, are proportionate and necessary.

Member States shall, in particular, take the appropriate steps to ensure that:

[—]

(a) ~~(e)~~ administrative procedures are streamlined and expedited at the appropriate administrative level;

(b) ~~(d)~~ rules governing authorisation, certification and licensing are objective, transparent, proportionate, do not discriminate between applicants and take fully into account the particularities of individual renewable energy technologies;

(c) ~~(e)~~ administrative charges paid by consumers, planners, architects, builders and equipment and system installers and suppliers are transparent and cost-related; and

(d) ~~(f)~~ simplified and less burdensome authorisation procedures, including through simple notification if allowed by the applicable regulatory framework, are established ~~for smaller projects and~~ for decentralised devices for producing energy from renewable sources~~, where appropriate~~.

2. Member States shall clearly define any technical specifications which must be met by renewable energy equipment and systems in order to benefit from support schemes. Where European standards exist, including eco-labels, energy labels and other technical reference systems established by the European standardisation bodies, such technical specifications shall be expressed in terms of those standards. Such technical specifications shall not prescribe where the equipment and systems are to be certified and should not impede the operation of the internal market.

⇩ new

3. Member States shall ensure that investors have sufficient predictability of the planned support for energy from renewable sources. To this aim, Member States shall define and publish a **[**~~long-term~~**]** schedule **foreseeing the [ ]** expected allocation for support, covering at least the following three years and including for each scheme the indicative timing **and [ ]** capacity, the **expected** budget **[ ]** , **[ ]** as well as **[ ] principles for the** consultation of stakeholders on the design of the support.

🡻 2009/28/EC Article 13 (adapted)

⇨ new

4~~3~~. Member States shall ~~recommend to all actors, in particular local and regional administrative bodies to ensure equipment and systems are installed for the use of electricity, heating and cooling from renewable energy sources and for district heating and cooling~~ ⇨ ensure that their competent authorities at national, regional and local level include provisions for the integration and deployment of renewable energy and the use of unavoidable waste heat or cold ⇦ when planning, designing, building and renovating ⇨ urban infrastructure, ⇦ industrial or residential areas ⇨ and energy 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 energy sources in the planning of city infrastructure, where appropriate.~~

5~~4~~. Member States shall introduce in their building regulations and codes appropriate measures in order to increase the share of all kinds of energy from renewable sources in the building sector.

In establishing such measures or in their ~~regional~~ support schemes, Member States may take into account national measures relating to substantial increases in energy efficiency and relating to cogeneration and to passive, low or zero-energy buildings.

~~By 31 December 2014,~~ Member States shall, in their building regulations and codes or by other means with equivalent effect, ~~where appropriate,~~ require the use of minimum levels of energy from renewable sources in new buildings and in existing buildings that are subject to major renovation⇨ , reflecting the results of the cost-optimal calculation carried out pursuant to Article 5(2) of Directive 2010/31/EU. ⇦ Member States shall permit those minimum levels to be fulfilled, inter alia, **through district heating and cooling and other energy infrastructure** ~~through district heating and cooling produced~~ using a significant proportion of renewable energy sources.

The requirements of 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.

6~~5~~. Member States shall ensure that new public buildings, and existing public buildings that are subject to major renovation, at national, regional and local level fulfil an exemplary role in the context of this Directive from 1 January 2012 onwards. Member States may, inter alia, allow that obligation to be fulfilled ~~by complying with standards for zero-energy housing, or~~ by providing that the roofs of public or mixed private-public buildings are used by third parties for installations that produce energy from renewable sources.

7~~6~~. With respect to their building regulations and codes, Member States shall promote the use of renewable energy heating and cooling systems and equipment that achieve a significant reduction of energy consumption. Member States shall use energy or eco-labels or other appropriate certificates or standards developed at national or ~~Community~~ ⌦ Union ⌫ level, where these exist, as the basis for encouraging such systems and equipment.

[—]

⇩ new

8. Member States shall carry out an assessment of their potential of renewable energy sources and of the use of waste heat and cold for heating and cooling. That assessment shall be included in the second comprehensive assessment required pursuant to Article 14(1) of Directive 2012/27/EU for the first time by 31 December 2020 and in the updates of the comprehensive assessments thereafter.

9. Member States shall remove administrative barriers to corporate long-term power purchase agreements to finance renewables and facilitate their uptake.

Article 16

Organisation and duration of the permit granting process

1. By 1 January 2021 Member States shall set up **or designate one or more [ ]** contact points **[ ] that shall** coordinate the entire **administrative** permit **application and** granting process **[ ]. For each application process, an applicant shall only have to contact one contact point. The permit granting process shall cover where relevant [ ]** permits to build and operate plants and associated transmission and distribution network infrastructures for the production of energy from renewable energy sources. **The permit granting process shall comprise all procedures from the acknowledgment of the receipt of the application to transmitting the outcome of the procedure as referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.**

2. The **[ ]** contact point shall guide the applicant through the application process in a transparent manner, provide the applicant with all necessary information **[ ] and** coordinate and involve, where appropriate, other **administrative** authorities **[ ]. At the end of the process, the contact point shall transmit the outcome of the procedure which may include one or several decisions from the relevant authorities.**

3. The **[ ]** contact point **[ ]** shall **make available [ ]** a manual of procedures for renewable **energy production** project developers, **addressing distinctly also [ ]** small scale projects and renewable self-consumers projects.

4. The permit granting process referred to in paragraph 1 shall not exceed a period of three years, except for the cases set out in Article 16(5) and Article 17. **This period is without prejudice to judicial appeals and remedies before a court or tribunal and may be extended at most by the duration of the judicial appeals and remedies procedures.**

5. **Without prejudice to the applicable environmental obligations,** Member States shall facilitate the repowering of existing renewable energy plants by, inter alia, ensuring a simplified and swift permit granting process**, with timeframes that should be significantly shorter than three years. [ ]**

Article 17

Simple notification procedures

1. **[] Member States shall establish a simple notification procedure whereby** installations **or aggregated production units of renewable self-consumers and demonstration projects** with an electric**al** capacity of **equal or** less than **[ ] 10.8** kW shall be **[ ]** connect**ed** to the grid following a **notification** to the distribution system operator**, unless the technical requirements of the grid are not met.**

The distribution system operator [ ] may decide to reject the connection on grounds of technical incompatibility of the system components within one month following the notification. In case of a positive decision by the distribution system operator, or in the absence of a decision by the distribution system operator within one month following the notification, the installation or aggregated production unit may be connected.

2. **Member States shall establish a simple notification procedure whereby an application for r**epowering shall be **submitted to a contact point that is designated or set up for this purpose [ ]** in accordance with Article 16 **[ ]**

3. The [ ] contact point shall **[ ] coordinate with the relevant authorities to determine whether there are significant negative environmental and social impacts to the repowering project and shall transmit the outcome of the consultation** within **[ ] three** months of the receipt of the notification **to the project developer [].**

[ ]

Repowering shall be allowed on the conditions stated in the application when the outcome of the consultation process referred to in the previous subparagraph is that the notification itself is deemed sufficient.

Where the **[ ] outcome of the consultation process is** that the notification is not sufficient, **[ ] the simplified procedure within the** time limits referred to in Article 16(5) **shall** apply.

↓ 2009/28/EC (adapted)
⇨ new

Article ~~14~~18

Information and training

1. Member States shall ensure that information on support measures is made available to all relevant actors, such as consumers, builders, installers, architects, and suppliers of heating, cooling and electricity equipment and systems and of vehicles compatible with the use of energy from renewable sources.

2. Member States shall ensure that information on the net benefits, cost and energy efficiency of equipment and systems for the use of heating, cooling and electricity from renewable energy sources is made available either by the supplier of the equipment or system or by the national competent authorities.

3. Member States shall ensure that certification schemes or equivalent qualification schemes ~~become or~~ are available ~~by~~ ~~31 December 2012~~ for installers of small-scale biomass boilers and stoves, solar photovoltaic and solar thermal systems, shallow geothermal systems and heat pumps. 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 certification awarded by other Member States in accordance with those criteria.

4. Member States shall make available to the public information on certification schemes or equivalent qualification schemes as referred to in paragraph 3. Member States may also make available the list of installers who are qualified or certified in accordance with the provisions referred to in paragraph 3.

5. Member States shall ensure that guidance is made available to all relevant actors, notably for planners and architects so that they are able properly to consider the optimal combination of renewable energy sources, of high-efficiency technologies and of district heating and cooling when planning, designing, building and renovating industrial, ⇨ commercial ⇦ or residential areas.

6. Member States, with the participation of local and regional authorities, shall develop suitable information, awareness-raising, guidance or training programmes in order to inform citizens of the benefits and practicalities of developing and using energy from renewable sources.

🡻 2009/28/EC (adapted)
⇨ new

Article ~~15~~19

Guarantees of origin of electricity, heating and cooling produced from renewable energy sources

1. For the purposes of proving to final customers the share or quantity 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 ⇦ ~~in accordance with Article 3(6) of Directive 2003/54/EC~~, Member States shall ensure that the origin of ~~electricity~~ ⌦ energy ⌫ produced from renewable energy sources can be guaranteed as such within the meaning of this Directive, in accordance with objective, transparent and non-discriminatory criteria.

2. To that end, Member States shall ensure that a guarantee of origin is issued in response to a request from a producer of ~~electricity~~ ⌦ energy ⌫ from renewable ~~energy~~ sources. Member States may arrange for guarantees of origin to be issued ⇨ for non-renewable energy sources. ⇦ ~~in response to a request from producers of heating and cooling from renewable energy sources. Such an arrangement~~ ⇨ 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.

Member States shall ensure that the same unit of energy from renewable sources is taken into account only once.

Member States ~~may provide~~ ⇨ shall ensure ⇦ that **[ ] when** ~~support be granted~~ ⇨ guarantees of origin are issued ⇦ to a producer ~~when~~ that ~~producer~~ receives ⇨ financial support from a support scheme ⇦ ~~a guarantee of origin~~ for the same production of energy from renewable sources**, the market value of the guarantee of origin is taken into account in the relevant support scheme**. **To that end, Member States may decide [ ] to issue a guarantee of origin to the producer and cancel it immediately** ⇨ or to issue such guarantees of origin and transfer them to the market by auctioning them. The revenues raised as a result of the auctioning shall be used to offset the costs of renewables support. ⇦

The guarantee of origin shall have no function in terms of a Member State's compliance with Article 3. Transfers of guarantees of origin, separately or together with the physical transfer of energy, shall have no effect on the decision of Member States to use statistical transfers, joint projects or joint support schemes for target compliance or on the calculation of the gross final consumption of energy from renewable sources in accordance with Article ~~5~~ 7.

~~3. Any use of a guarantee of origin shall take place within 12 months of production of the corresponding energy unit. A guarantee of origin shall be cancelled once it has been used.~~

⇩ new

3. For the purposes of paragraph 1, guarantees of origin shall be valid **for six months after the production of the relevant energy unit [ ]**. Member States shall ensure that all guarantees of origin **[ ]** that have not been cancelled shall expire. Expired guarantees of origin shall be included by Member States in the calculation of the residual energy mix.

4. For the purposes of disclosure referred to in paragraphs 8 and 13, Member States shall ensure that guarantees of origin are cancelled by energy companies **within the period of validity [ ]**.

🡻 2009/28/EC

⇨ new

~~4~~5. Member States or designated competent bodies shall supervise the issuance, transfer and cancellation of guarantees of origin. The designated competent bodies shall have non-overlapping geographical responsibilities, and be independent of production, trade and supply activities.

~~5~~6. Member States or the designated competent bodies shall put in place appropriate mechanisms to ensure that guarantees of origin shall be issued, transferred and cancelled electronically and are accurate, reliable and fraud-resistant. ⇨ Member States and designated competent bodies shall ensure that the requirements they impose are compliant with the standard CEN - EN 16325. ⇦

~~6~~7. A guarantee of origin shall specify at least:

(a) the energy source from which the energy was produced and the start and end dates of production;

(b) whether it relates to:

(i) electricity; or

⇩ new

(ii) gas, or

↓ 2009/28/EC (adapted)

(~~i~~iii) heating or cooling;

(c) the identity, location, type and capacity of the installation where the energy was produced;

(d) whether ~~and to what extent~~ the installation has benefited from investment support~~,~~ ⌦ and ⌫ whether ~~and to what extent~~ the unit of energy has benefited in any other way from a national support scheme, and the type of support scheme;

(e) the date on which the installation became operational; and

(f) the date and country of issue and a unique identification number.

⇩ new

Simplified information may be specified on guarantees of origin from ~~small scale~~ installations **of less than 50 kW**.

↓ 2009/28/EC (adapted)
⇨ new

8~~7~~. Where an electricity supplier is required to prove the share or quantity of energy from renewable sources in its energy mix for the purposes of Article 3~~(69)~~ of Directive ~~2003/54/EC~~2009/72/EC, it ~~may~~ ⇨ shall ⇦ do so by using ~~its~~ guarantees of origin. ⇨ Likewise, guarantees of origin created pursuant to Article 14(10) of Directive 2012/27/EC shall be used to substantiate any requirement to prove the quantity of electricity produced from high-efficiency cogeneration. **For the purposes of paragraph 2, where electricity is generated from high efficiency cogeneration using renewable sources only one guarantee of origin may be issued specifying both characteristics. [ ]** ⇦

[—]

9. Member States shall recognise guarantees of origin issued by other Member States in accordance with this Directive exclusively as proof of the elements referred to in paragraph 1 and paragraph ~~6~~7 (a) to (f). A Member State may refuse to recognise a guarantee of origin only when it has well-founded doubts about its accuracy, reliability or veracity. The Member State shall notify the Commission of such a refusal and its justification.

10. If the Commission finds that a refusal to recognise a guarantee of origin is unfounded, the Commission may adopt a decision requiring the Member State in question to recognise it.

⇩ new

11. Member States shall not recognise guarantees of origins issued by a third country except where the Commission has signed 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 country, where there is direct import or export of energy. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 32 to enforce these agreements.

🡻 2009/28/EC (adapted)
⇨ new

~~11~~12. A Member State may introduce, in conformity with ~~Community~~ ⌦ Union ⌫ law, objective, transparent and non-discriminatory criteria for the use of guarantees of origin in complying with the obligations laid down in Article 3(~~6~~9) of Directive ~~2003/54/EC~~ 2009/72/EC.

~~12~~13. Where energy suppliers market energy from renewable sources ⇨ or **electricity from** high-efficiency cogeneration ⇦ to ~~consumers~~ customers with a reference to environmental or other benefits of energy from renewable sources ⇨ or from high-efficiency cogeneration ⇦ , Member States ~~may~~ ⇨ shall ⇦ require those energy suppliers to ~~make available, in summary form, information on~~ ⇨ use guarantees of origin to disclose ⇦ the amount or share of energy from renewable sources ⇨ or from high efficiency cogeneration ⇦ ~~that comes from installations or increased capacity that became operational after 25 June 2009.~~

⇩ new

[14. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 32 establishing the rules to monitor the functioning of the system set out in this Article. **]**

↓ 2009/28/EC (adapted)

⇨ new

Article ~~16~~20

Access to and operation of the grids

[═══]

~~9~~1. Where relevant, Member States shall assess the need to extend existing gas network infrastructure to facilitate the integration of gas from renewable energy sources.

~~10~~2. Where relevant, Member States shall require transmission system operators and distribution system operators in their territory to publish technical rules in line with Article 6 of Directive 2003/55/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ~~of 26 June 2003 concerning the common rules for the internal market in natural gas~~[39], in particular regarding network connection rules that include gas quality, gas odoration and gas pressure requirements. Member States shall also require transmission and distribution system operators to publish the connection tariffs to connect renewable gas sources based on transparent and non-discriminatory criteria.

~~11~~3 ~~Member States in their national renewable energy action plans shall assess the necessity to build new infrastructure for district heating and cooling produced from renewable energy sources in order to achieve the 2020 national target referred to in Article 3(1).~~ Subject to ~~that~~ ⌦ their ⌫ assessment~~,~~ ⇨ included in the integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Annex I of Regulation [Governance], on the necessity to build new infrastructure for district heating and cooling produced from renewable energy sources in order to achieve the Union target referred to in Article 3(1) of this Directive, ⇦ Member States shall, where relevant, take steps with a view to developing a district heating infrastructure to accommodate the development of heating and cooling production from large biomass, solar and **[ ] ambient energy** facilities **and waste heat or cold**.

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[39] Directive 2003/55/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2003 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas and repealing Directive 98/30/EC (OJ L 176, 15.7.2003, p. 57).

⇩ new

Article 21

Renewable self-consumers

1. Member States shall ensure that renewable self-consumers **[]:**

(a) are entitled to**:** carry out **generation of renewable energy, including for their own consumption [ ]; store** and sell, including through power purchase agreements**, aggregators and electricity suppliers**, their excess production of renewable electricity without being subject to disproportionate procedures and charges that are not cost-reflective[40];

(b) maintain their rights as consumers;

(c) are not considered as energy suppliers according to Union or national legislation in relation to the **[ ]** renewable electricity they **have produced and consumed themselves [ ]**; and

(d) **are [ ]** remunerat**ed [ ] appropriately** for the self-generated renewable electricity they feed into the grid**, [ ] reflecting[ ]** the market value of the electricity fed in **and the relevant support schemes in place**.

[ ]

2. Member States shall ensure that renewable self-consumers living in the same multi-apartment block, or located in the same commercial, or shared services, site or closed distribution system, are allowed to jointly engage in self-consumption as if they were an individual renewable self-consumer. **[ ]**

3. The renewable self-consumer's installation may be managed by a third party for installation, operation, including metering, and maintenance.

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[40] **Note: see added text in recital 53 on proportionality of charges and the proposal for Electricity Regulation Art. 16 about network tariffs (no changes).**

Article 22

Renewable energy communities

1. Member States shall **provide an enabling regulatory framework for renewable energy communities ensuring that:**

[ ]

(a) renewable energy communities are entitled to generate, consume, store and sell renewable energy;

(b) their shareholders or members are natural persons, local authorities, including municipalities, or SMEs operating in the fields or renewable energy;

(c) joining a renewable energy community is voluntary;

(d) their shareholders or members are allowed to leave a renewable energy community;

(e) renewable energy communities that supply energy, provide aggregation or other commercial electricity services to third parties are subject to the provisions relevant for such activities;

(f) renewable energy communities are entitled to determine the rules on energy sharing and financial settlements between its shareholders or members;

(g) the relevant distribution system operator cooperates with renewable energy communities to facilitate energy transfers within renewable energy communities;

(h) renewable energy communities are subject to fair, proportionate and transparent procedures, including registration and licensing, and cost reflective network charges;

(i) renewable energy communities are allowed to access all organised energy markets either directly or through aggregation in a non-discriminatory manner;

(j) renewable energy communities benefit from a non-discriminatory treatment with regard to their activities, rights and obligations as final customers, generators, suppliers, distribution system operators, or as other market participants;

2. Member States may provide in the enabling regulatory framework referred to in paragraph 1 that renewable energy communities are open to cross-border participation.

3. Without prejudice to State aid rules, Member States shall take into account the specificities of renewable energy communities when designing support schemes, in order to allow them to compete for support on an equal footing with other producers.

Article 23

Mainstreaming renewable energy in the heating and cooling installations

1.In order to facilitate the penetration of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector, each Member State shall endeavour to increase the share of renewable energy supplied for heating and cooling by **[~~at least~~] an indicative** 1 percentage point (pp) every year **starting from the level achieved in 2020**, expressed in terms of national share of final energy consumption and calculated according to the methodology set out in Article 7.

Member States may decide to take into account a contribution from waste heat and cold to further incentivise efficiency in their systems, provided that the level of ambition to increase the share of renewable energy in the sector referred to in the first subparagraph is maintained [~~increased accordingly~~].

Member States with a share of renewable energy in heating and cooling above [60%][41] may count any such share as fulfilling the yearly increase referred to in the first subparagraph.

2. Member States may designate and make public, on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria, a list of measures and the implementing entities, such as fuel suppliers, **public or professional bodies,** which shall contribute to the increase set out in paragraph 1.

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[41] Note: see added text in recital 57

3. The increase set out in paragraph 1 may be implemented through**, *inter alia*,** one or more of the following options:

(a) physical incorporation of renewable energy in the energy and energy fuel supplied for heating and cooling;

(b) direct mitigation measures such as installation of highly efficient renewable heating and cooling systems in buildings or renewable energy use for industrial heating and cooling processes;

(c) indirect mitigation measures covered by tradable certificates proving compliance with the obligation through support to indirect mitigation measures, carried out by another economic operator such as an independent renewable technology installer or energy service company - ESCO providing renewable installation services.

(d) other policy measures, including fiscal measures or other financial incentives.

4. Member States may use the established structures under the national energy efficiency obligation schemes set out in Article 7 of Directive 2012/27/EU to implement and monitor the measures referred to in paragraph 2.

5. **Where [ ]** entities **are** designated under paragraph 2 **Member States** shall ensure that their contribution is measurable and verifiable and **that the designated entities [~~shall~~]** report annually **[ ]** on:

(a) the total amount of energy supplied for heating and cooling;

(b) the total amount of renewable energy supplied for heating and cooling;

(c) the share of renewable energy in the total amount of energy supplied for heating and cooling; and

(d) the type of renewable energy source.

[ ]

Article 24

District Heating and Cooling

1. Member States shall ensure that district heating and cooling suppliers provide information to end-consumers on their energy performance and the share of renewable energy in their systems **in an easy to access manner, such as on suppliers' websites or bills in accordance with point (3)(b) of Annex VIIa of [amending Directive 2012/27/EU, COM(2016) 761]**. Such information shall be in accordance with standards used under Directive 2010/31/EU.

2. Member States shall lay down the necessary measures **and conditions** to allow customers of those district heating or cooling systems which are not 'efficient district heating and cooling' within the meaning of Article 2(41) of Directive 2012/27/EU to**:**

a) disconnect from the system in order to produce heating or cooling from renewable energy sources themselves**; or**

b) upon request, to be provided with supply from renewable energy sources and waste heat or cold through the system for which they are connected to.

Disconnection under point a) may be made conditional on the compensation for the undepreciated portion of assets needed to provide heat and cold to that customer.~~, or to switch to another supplier of heat or cold which has access to the system referred to in paragraph 4~~.

3. Member States may restrict the right to disconnect ~~or switch supplier~~ to customers who can prove that the planned alternative supply solution for heating or cooling results in a significantly better energy performance. The performance assessment of the alternative supply solution may be based on the Energy Performance Certificate as defined in Directive 2010/31/EU.

4. Member States shall lay down the necessary measures to ensure **that operators of district heating or cooling systems are obliged to connect suppliers of energy from renewable energy sources and waste heat and cold or have to offer to connect and purchase heat and cold produced from renewable energy sources and waste heat and cold from third party suppliers when they need to [~~they organise procurement of heat and cold supply~~]:**

a) [~~to~~] meet demand from new customers and respond to requests from customers made under paragraph 2(b);

b) [~~to~~] replace existing heat and cold generation capacities; and

c) [~~to~~] expand existing heat and cold generation capacities.

5. **If there is additional heat or cold supply to be added to a system, [~~A~~] a**n operator of a district heating or cooling system may refuse **to connect and buy heat or cold from [ ] third party** suppliers where**:**

(a) the system lacks the necessary capacity due to other supplies of waste heat or cold, of heat or cold from renewable energy sources or of heat or cold produced by high-efficiency cogeneration**;**

(b) the heat or cold supplied from the third party does not meet the technical parameters necessary to connect and ensure the reliable and safe operation of the district heating and cooling system; or

(c) it can demonstrate that the cost of the heat or cold supply bought from the third party supplier would be significantly higher compared to the main local heat or cold supply source with which the renewable source or the waste heat and cold would compete.

Member States shall ensure that whe**n [ ]** the operator of the district heating or cooling system **[ ] refuses to connect a supplier of heating or cooling [ ]** information **is provided by the operator** to the competent authority according to paragraph 9 on **the reasons for the refusal, as well as the conditions and** measures that would **[ ] need to be taken in** the system **in order to enable the connection**.

6. **Member States may exempt from the application of paragraph 4:**

a) ~~**new**~~ district heating or cooling systems **[ ] that constitute** 'efficient district heating and cooling' within the meaning of Article 2(41) of Directive 2012/27/EU **[ ];**

b) existing district heating or cooling systems that become efficient in the sense of Article 2(41) of Directive 2012/27/EU [~~**within 5 years from [date of entry into force of this Directive]**~~ **by 2025 based on a plan approved by the competent authority;**

c) district heating and cooling systems in operation before the [entry into force of this Directive] with less than [5.000 end-consumers [or less than 100 customers].

7. The right to disconnect or **request to change the supply source within the district heating and cooling systems [**~~**switch supplier as set out in this Article**~~**]** may be exercised by individual customers, by joint undertakings formed by customers or by parties acting on the behalf of customers. For multi-apartment blocks, such disconnection may only be exercised at whole building level **in accordance with the applicable dwelling law**.

8. Member States shall require electricity distribution system operators to assess at least **every four years [ ]**, in cooperation with the operators of district heating or cooling systems in their respective area, the potential of district heating or cooling systems to provide balancing and other system services, including demand response and storing of excess electricity produced from renewable sources and if the use of the identified potential would be more resource- and cost-efficient than alternative solutions.

9. Member States shall **[~~designate one or more independent authorities to~~]** ensure that the rights of consumers and the rules for operating district heating and cooling systems in accordance with this Article are clearly defined and enforced.

10. Member States may decide not to apply paragraphs 2 to 9 of this Article if:

a) their share of district heating and cooling is less than [2%] of the overall consumption of energy for heating and cooling at [the entry into force of this Directive]; or

b) if they are increasing the share in point (a) of this paragraph beyond [2%] by developing new efficient district heating and cooling systems as referred to in Article 2(41) of Directive 2012/27/EU based on their integrated national energy and climate plans or the assessment referred to in Article 15(8).

Article 25

Mainstreaming renewable energy in the transport sector

1. **[~~With effect from 1 January 2021,~~] In order to mainstream renewable energy use in the transport sector, each** Member State shall **ensure [~~require fuel suppliers to include a minimum share of energy from advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, from renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin [ ] and from renewable electricity in the total amount of transport fuels they supply for consumption or use on the market in the course of a calendar year.~~] that the share of renewable energy supplied for final consumption in the transport sector is at least [15%] by 2030, following a indicative trajectory set by the Member State, starting from 10% on 1 January 2021 and calculated in accordance to the methodology set out in this article. Member States may decide to include in such a minimum share also the contribution from recycled carbon fuels.**

[~~The minimum~~] Within this total share, [~~share shall be at least equal to 1.5% in 2021, increasing up to at least [9%] in 2030, following the trajectory set out in part B of Annex X. Within this total share,~~] the contribution of **[ ]** biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in part A of Annex IX shall be at least **[0.3%]**[42] of the transport fuels supplied for consumption **[~~or use on the market~~]** as of 1 January 2021, increasing up to at least **[ ]** [**5.3**~~1~~% by 2030 **[~~, following the trajectory set out in part C of Annex X~~]**.

[~~Member States shall exempt fuel suppliers only supplying fuels in the form of electricity and renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin from including a minimum share of advanced biofuels, other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX.~~]

Member States shall implement measures ensuring the achievement of the share set out in the firest and second sub-paragraphs, inter alia, by renewable energy obligations or other measures targeting volumes, energy content or greenhouse gas emission savings.

[ ]

The greenhouse gas emission savings from the use of renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin and recycled carbon fuels shall be at least [70%] as of 1 January 2021.

[42] **Note: the level of this subtarget has to be looked at together with the possible double counting of the feedstock.**

For the calculation of a Member State's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources set out in Article 7 and the share set out in the first sub-paragraph of this Article, each Member State shall ensure that the share of energy from renewable fuels produced from food or feed crops shall be no more than 7% of energy consumption in road and rail transport. This restriction does not include low indirect land-use change-risk biofuels and bioliquids. Member States may set a lower limit and may distinguish for the purposes of Article 26(1) between types of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food and feed crops, based on categories set out in Annex VIII, for instance by setting a lower limit for the contribution from food or feed crop based biofuels produced from oil crops, taking into account indirect land use change.

For the calculation of the shares referred to in the **[**~~second~~**] first and third** sub-paragraph, the following provisions shall apply:

a) for the calculation of the denominator, that is the energy content of road and rail transport fuels supplied for consumption or use on the market, petrol, diesel, natural gas, biofuels, biogas, **liquefied petrol gas, hydrogen,** renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin**, recycled carbon fuels [ ]** and electricity **supplied to road vehicles**, shall be taken into account;

b) for the calculation of the numerator, the energy content of advanced biofuels and other biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock listed in Annex IX, renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin **[ ]** supplied to all transport sectors, and renewable electricity supplied to road vehicles, shall be taken into account. **Recycled carbon fuels shall be taken into account if a Member State decides to do so.**

For the calculation of the numerator, **Member States may limit** the contribution from biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock included in part B of Annex IX**, ~~[The limit shall reflect]~~ taking into account the availability of feedstock included in part B of Annex IX [~~and ensure that an increasing portion of the share referred to in the second subparagraph is represented by advanced biofuels and biogas. [In 2021, the share of advanced biofuels and biogas shall be at least equal to 0.5%.]~~** The contribution of fuels supplied in the aviation and maritime sector shall be considered to be 1.2 times their energy content.

The contribution of renewable electricity supplied to road vehicles shall be considered to be 5 times its energy content.

[~~Member States may decide to take into account in the numerator a contribution from biofuels and biogas produced from feedstock that is not included in Annex IX provided the minimum share referred to in the second subparagraph is increased accordingly. The contribution from biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from food or feed crops shall not exceed the limit set out in Article 7(1).~~]

c) For the calculation of both numerator and denominator, the values regarding the energy content of transport fuels, as set out in Annex III, shall be used. For the determination of the energy content of transport fuels not included in Annex III, the Member States shall use the respective ESOs standards for determination of calorific values of fuels. Where no ESOs standard has been adopted for this purpose, the respective ISO standards shall be used.

The Commission is empowered to adopt [delegated acts in accordance with Article 32] concerning the adaptation of the energy content of transport fuels, as set out in Annex III, to scientific and technical progress.

[~~2. For the purpose of paragraph 1, Member States shall set up a system allowing fuel suppliers to transfer the obligation set out in paragraph 1 to other fuel suppliers~~ ~~within the Member State concerned [ ].~~]

3. To determine the share of renewable electricity for the purposes of paragraph 1 either the average share of electricity from renewable energy sources in the Union or the share of electricity from renewable energy sources in the Member State where the electricity is supplied, as measured two years before the year in question may be used. **[ ]**

The share of renewable energy in liquid and gaseous transport fuels shall be determined on the basis of the share of renewable energy in the total energy input used for the production of the fuel.

For the purposes of this paragraph, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) When electricity is used for the production of renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, either directly or for the production of intermediate products, either the average share of electricity from renewable energy sources in the Union or the share of electricity from renewable energy sources in the country of production, as measured two years before the year in question, may be used to determine the share of renewable energy. **[ ]**

However, electricity obtained from direct connection to an installation generating renewable electricity (i) that comes into operation after or at the same time as the installation producing the renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuel of non-biological origin and **[~~(ii)~~]** is not connected to the grid**; or (ii) obtained from an installation connected to the grid where the installation can provide evidence that the electricity has been provided without importing electricity from the wider grid or that the electricity generation would have been lost if not consumed by the plant**, can be fully counted as renewable electricity for the production of that renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuel of non-biological origin.

~~[(b) When biomass is processed with fossil fuels in a common process, the amount of biofuel in the product shall be established applying adequate conversion factors to the biomass input. In case the process yields more than one product, all products stemming from the process shall be assumed to contain the same share of biofuel. The same rules shall apply for the purposes of Article 27(1).]~~ [43]

3bis. With a view to minimising the risk of single consignments being claimed more than once in the Union, Member States and the Commission shall strengthen cooperation among national systems and between national systems and voluntary schemes established pursuant to Article 27, including, where appropriate, the exchange of data. Where an authority suspects or detects a fraud it shall, where appropriate, inform other Member States of the issue.

4. **The Commission [ ]** shall **ensure that [ ]** a database **is put in place** enabling tracing of **liquid and gaseous** transport fuels that are eligible for counting towards the numerator set out in paragraph 1(b) **or taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b), and (c) of Article 26(1),** and **Member States shall** require the relevant economic operators to enter information on the transactions made and the sustainability characteristics of the**se [**~~eligible~~**]** fuels, including their life cycle greenhouse gas emissions, starting from their point of production to the fuel supplier that places the fuel on the market. **Member States may set up a national database ensuring that information entered can be timely transferred to the database put in place by the Commission.**

The fuel suppliers shall enter the information necessary to verify compliance with the requirements set out in paragraph 1, first subparagraph. [ ]

[ ]

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[43] **Note: since coprocessing fossils and renewables is not widespread practice today and can be done under the current regime as well, the Presidency is of the view that an implementing act as specified in paragraph 6 of this Article is suitable for taking a fully informed decision about the allocation of renewable properties for different outputs from coprocessing.**

5. Member States shall have access to the database and take measures to ensure that within each Member States economic operators enter the correct information. The Commission shall require the schemes that are the subject of a decision pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article 27 to verify compliance with this requirement when checking compliance with the sustainability criteria for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels.

The Commission shall set out detailed rules for economic operators to comply with the requirement set out in paragraph 4 and this paragraph, including independent auditing and technical specifications for transfers of information from national databases to the Commission database set out in paragraph 4, by means of implementing acts adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 31.

6. The Commission is empowered to adopt **[delegated] implementing** acts in accordance with Article 3**1 [**~~2~~**]** to **[**~~further~~**]** specify the methodology **[**~~referred to in paragraph 3(b) of this Article~~**]** to determine the share of biofuel resulting from biomass being processed with fossil fuels in a common process, **and** to specify the methodology for assessing greenhouse gas emission savings from renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin **[ ] and recycled carbon fuels [**~~and to determine minimum greenhouse gas emission savings required for these fuels for the purpose of paragraph 1 of this Article~~**]**. **The Commission shall adopt such methodologies no later than [December 2021].**

6bis. The Commission is empowered to amend the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX in order to add feedstocks, but not to remove them. Feedstocks that can only be processed with advanced technologies shall be added to Annex IX part A while feedstocks that can be processed into biofuels with mature technologies shall be added to Annex IX Part B.

Each delegated act amending the list of feedstocks in parts A and B shall be based on an analysis of the potential of the raw material as a feedstock for the production of biofuels taking into account:

i) the principles of the waste hierarchy established in Directive 2008/98/EC;

ii) the Union sustainability criteria set out in Article 27;

iii) the risk of displacement effects and potential distortive effects on markets for (by-) products, wastes or residues;

iv) the potential for delivering substantial greenhouse gas emission savings compared to fossil fuels; and

v) the risk of negative impacts on the environment and biodiversity.

Every 2 years, the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of the list of feedstocks in parts A and B of Annex IX in order to add feedstocks, in line with the principles set out in this paragraph. The first evaluation shall be carried out no later than 6 months after [date of entry into force of this Directive].

7. By 31 December 2025, in the context of the biennial assessment of progress made pursuant to Regulation [Governance], the Commission shall assess whether the obligation laid down in paragraph 1 effectively stimulates innovation and promotes greenhouse gas savings in the transport sector, and whether the applicable greenhouse gas savings requirements for biofuels and biogas are appropriate. The Commission shall, if appropriate, present a proposal to modify the obligation laid down in paragraph 1.

🡻 2009/28/EC (adapted) ⇨ new

Article ~~17~~26

Sustainability ⇨ and greenhouse gas emissions saving ⇦ criteria for biofuels, ~~and~~ bioliquids ⇨ and biomass fuels ⇦

1. ~~Irrespective of whether the raw materials were cultivated inside or outside the territory of the Community, e~~Energy from biofuels, ~~and~~ bioliquids ⇨ and biomass fuels ⇦ shall be taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) ⌦ of this paragraph ⌫ only if they fulfil the sustainability criteria set out in paragraphs 2 to 6 ⇨ and the greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria set out in paragraph 7 ⇦ :

(a) ~~measuring compliance with the requirements of this Directive concerning national targets;~~ ⇨ contributing towards the Union target and Member States renewable energy share ⇦;

(b) measuring compliance with renewable energy obligations ⇨ , including the **obligation[]** set out in Article**[ ]** 25 ⇦ ;

(c) eligibility for financial support for the consumption of biofuels, ~~and~~ bioliquids ⇨ and biomass fuels ⇦ .

However, biofuels, ~~and~~ bioliquids ⇨ and biomass fuels ⇦ produced from waste and residues, other than agricultural, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry residues, need only fulfil the ~~sustainability~~ ⇨ greenhouse gas emissions saving ⇦ criteria set out in paragraph ~~2~~7 in order to be taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) ⌦ of this paragraph ⌫. ⇨ This provision shall also apply to waste and residues that are first processed into a product before being further processed into biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels. ⇦ **Electricity, heating and cooling produced from municipal solid waste shall not be subject to the greenhouse gas emissions savings criteria set out in paragraph 7.**

⇩ new

Biomass fuels shall have to fulfil the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria set out in paragraphs 2 to 7 only if used in installations producing electricity, heating and cooling or fuels with a **[ ] total rated thermal input** equal to or exceeding 20 MW in case of solid biomass fuels and with a **[ ] total rated thermal input** capacity equal to or exceeding **[ ] 2** MW in case of gaseous biomass fuels. **[ ]**

The sustainability criteria set out in paragraphs 2 to 6 and the greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria set out in paragraph 7 shall apply irrespectively of the geographical origin of the biomass.

🡻 2009/28/EC Article 17 (adapted)

⇨ new

~~3~~2. Biofuels, ~~and~~ bioliquids ⇨ and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass ⇦ taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 shall not be made from raw material obtained from land with 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:

(a) primary forest and other wooded land, namely forest and other wooded land of native species, where there is no clearly visible indication of human activity and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed;

(b) areas designated:

(i) by law or by the relevant competent authority for nature protection purposes; or

(ii) for the protection of rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems or species recognised by international agreements or included in lists drawn up by intergovernmental organisations or the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, subject to their recognition in accordance with the first~~second~~ subparagraph of Article ~~18~~27(4);

unless evidence is provided that the production of that raw material did not interfere with those nature protection purposes;

(c) highly biodiverse grassland ⇨ spanning more than one hectare ⇦ that is:

(i) natural, namely grassland that would remain grassland in the absence of human intervention and which maintains the natural species composition and ecological characteristics and processes; or

(ii) non-natural, namely grassland that would cease to be grassland in the absence of human intervention and 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 harvesting of the raw material is necessary to preserve its ~~grassland~~ status ⌦ as highly biodiverse grassland ⌫ .

⇩ new

The Commission may **further specify [ ]** the criteria to determine which grassland shall be covered by point (c) by means of implementing acts adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 31(2).

🡻 2009/28/EC Article 17 (adapted)
⇨ new

~~4.~~3. Biofuels ~~and~~, bioliquids ⇨ and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass ⇦ taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) 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:

(a) wetlands, namely land that is covered with or saturated by water permanently or for a significant part of the year;

(b) continuously forested areas, namely land spanning more than one hectare with trees higher than five metres and a canopy cover of more than 30 %, or trees able to reach those thresholds in situ;

(c) land spanning more than one hectare with trees higher than five metres and a canopy cover of between 10 % and 30 %, or trees able to reach those thresholds in situ, unless evidence is provided that the carbon stock of the area before and after conversion is such that, when the methodology laid down in part C of Annex V is applied, the conditions laid down in paragraph 7~~2~~ of this Article would be fulfilled.

The provisions of 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.

~~5~~4. Biofuels, ~~and~~ bioliquids ⇨ and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass ⇦ taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 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.**

⇩ new

5. Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 shall meet the following requirements to minimise the risk of using **[ ]** forest biomass **derived from unsustainable** production:

(a) the country in which forest biomass was harvested has national and/or sub-national laws applicable in the area of harvest as well as monitoring and enforcement systems in place ensuring that:

i) harvesting is carried out in accordance to the conditions of the harvesting permit **or equivalent procedure** within legally gazetted boundaries;

ii) forest regeneration of harvested areas takes place;

iii) areas **designated for nature protection purposes [ ]**, including wetlands and peatlands, **unless evidence is provided that the [ ] harvesting of that raw material did not interfere with those nature protection purposes,** are protected;

iv) the impacts of forest harvesting **activities** on soil quality and biodiversity are minimised; and

v) harvesting does not exceed the long-term production capacity of the forest;

(b) when evidence referred to in the first subparagraph is not available, the biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass shall be taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 if management systems are in place at forest **sourcing area [ ]** level to ensure that:

i) the forest biomass has been harvested according to a legal permit **or equivalent procedure**;

ii) forest regeneration of harvested areas takes place;

iii) areas **designated for nature protection purposes [ ]**, including wetlands and peatlands, **unless evidence is provided that the [ ] harvesting of that raw material did not interfere with those nature protection purposes,** are protected;

(iv) impacts of forest harvesting **activities** on soil quality and biodiversity are minimised;

(v) harvesting does not exceed the long-term production capacity of the forest.

6. Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass **[ ]** taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 **[ ] shall** meet**[ ]** the following LULUCF requirements:

a) the country or regional economic integration organisation of origin of the forest biomass:

(i) is a Party to, and has ratified, the Paris agreement;

(ii) has submitted a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), covering emissions and removals from agriculture, forestry and land use which ensures that either changes in carbon stock associated with biomass harvest are accounted towards the country's commitment to reduce or limit greenhouse gas emissions as specified in the NDC, or there are national or sub-national laws in place, in accordance with Article 5 of the Paris Agreement, applicable in the area of harvest, to conserve and enhance carbon stocks and sinks;

iii) has a national system in place for reporting greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use including forestry and agriculture, which is in accordance with the requirements set out in decisions adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement;

(b) when evidence referred to in **point (a) [ ]** is not available, the biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from forest biomass shall be taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 if management systems are in place at forest **sourcing area [ ]** level to ensure that carbon stocks and sinks levels in the forest are maintained **over the long term**.

The Commission may establish the operational **guidance on the [ ]** evidence for demonstrating compliance with the requirements set out in paragraphs 5 and 6, by means of implementing acts adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 31(2).

By 31 December **2026 [ ]**, the Commission shall assess whether the criteria set out in paragraphs 5 and 6 effectively minimise the risk of using **[ ]** forest biomass **derived from unsustainable production** and address LULUCF requirements, on the basis of available data. The Commission shall, if appropriate, present a proposal to modify the requirements laid down in paragraphs 5 and 6.

↓ 2009/28/EC

[—]

⇩ new

7. The greenhouse gas emission saving from the use of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels taken into account for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1 shall be:

(a) at least 50 % for biofuels**, biogas consumed in transport** and bioliquids produced in installations in operation on or before 5 October 2015;

(b) at least 60 % for biofuels**, biogas consumed in transport** and bioliquids produced in installations starting operation from 5 October 2015;

(c) at least 70 % for biofuels**, biogas consumed in transport** and bioliquids produced in installations starting operation after 1 January 2021;

(d) at least **[ ]** 70 % for electricity, heating and cooling production from biomass fuels used in installations starting operation after 1 January 2021 and **[ ]** 75% for installations starting operation after 1 January 2026.

An installation shall be considered to be in operation once the physical production of biofuels or bioliquids and of heating and cooling, and electricity for biomass fuels has started.

🡻 2015/1513 Art. 2.5(a)
⇨ new

[═══]

The greenhouse gas emission saving from the use of biofuels, ~~and~~ bioliquids ⇨ and biomass fuels used in installations producing heating, cooling and electricity ⇦ shall be calculated in accordance with Article ~~19~~ 28(1).

⇩ new

8. Electricity from biomass fuels produced in installations with a **[ ] total rated thermal input** equal to or exceeding 20 MW shall be taken into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 only if it is produced applying high efficient cogeneration technology as defined under Article 2(34) of Directive 2012/27/EU**, Biomass Carbon Capture and Storage or other efforts to develop negative emissions delivering substantial greenhouse gas emission savings**. For the purposes of points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1, this provision shall only apply to installations starting operation after [3 years from date of adoption of this Directive]. For the purposes of point (c) of paragraph 1, this provision is without prejudice to public support provided under schemes approved by [3 years after date of adoption of this Directive].

The first sub-paragraph shall not apply to electricity from installations which are the object of a specific notification by a Member State to the Commission based on the duly substantiated existence of risks for the security of supply of electricity. Upon assessement of the notification, the Commission shall adopt a decision taking into account the elements included therein.

🡻 2009/28/EC (adapted)
⇨ new

[—]

~~8.~~ 9. For the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1, **and without prejudice to Article 25(1)~~7,~~** Member States **may not establish additional sustainability requirements for biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels and may not refuse to take into account, on other sustainability grounds, biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels [ ]** obtained in compliance with this Article.

⇩ new

[ ]

🡻 2009/28/EC (adapted)
⇨ new

Article ~~18~~27

Verification of compliance with the sustainability ⇨ and greenhouse gas emissions saving ⇦ criteria [ ] ⇦

1. Where biofuels, ~~and~~ bioliquids ⇨ **[ ]** biomass fuels ⇦ **and/or other fuels that are eligible for counting towards the numerator set out in Article 25(1)(b)** are to be taken into account for the purposes referred to ⇨ in Articles 23 and 25 and ⇦ in points (a), (b) and (c) of Article ~~17~~26(1), Member States shall require economic operators to show that the sustainability ⇨ and greenhouse gas emissions saving ⇦ criteria set out in Article 26~~17~~(2) to ~~(5)~~(7) have been fulfilled. For th**ose** purpose**s** they shall require economic operators to use a mass balance system which:

(a) allows consignments of raw material or [ ] fuels ⇦] with differing sustainability ⇨ and greenhouse gas emissions saving ⇦ characteristics to be mixed ⇨ for instance in a container, processing or logistical facility, transmission and distribution infrastructure or site ⇦ ;

⇩ new

(b) allows consignments of raw material with differing energy content to be mixed for the purpose of further processing, provided that the size of consignments is adjusted according to their energy content;

🡻 2009/28/EC (adapted)
⇨ new

(~~b~~c) requires information about the sustainability ⇨ and greenhouse gas emissions saving ⇦ characteristics and sizes of the consignments referred to in point (a) to remain assigned to the mixture; and

(~~c~~d) provides for the sum of all consignments withdrawn from the mixture to be described as having the same sustainability characteristics, in the same quantities, as the sum of all consignments added to the mixture ⇨ and requires that this balance be achieved over an appropriate period of time ⇦.

The mass balance system shall furthermore ensure that each consignment is supported under one support scheme only.

⇩ new

2. Where a consignment is processed, information on the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving characteristics of the consignment shall be adjusted and assigned to the output in accordance with the following rules:

(a) when the processing of a consignment of raw material yields only one output that is intended for the production of biofuels, bioliquids **[ ]** biomass fuels, **renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin or [ ] recycled carbon fuels** the size of the consignment and the related quantities of sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving characteristics shall be adjusted applying a conversion factor representing the ratio between the mass of the output that is intended for the production of biofuels, bioliquids or biomass fuels and the mass of the raw material entering the process;

(b) when the processing of a consignment of raw material yields more than one output that is intended for the production of biofuels, bioliquids **[ ]** biomass fuels, **renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin or [ ] recycled carbon fuels** for each output a separate conversion factor shall be applied and a separate mass balance shall be used.

🡻 2009/28/EC (adapted)
⇨ new

[—]

3. Member States shall take measures to ensure that economic operators submit reliable information ⇨ regarding the compliance with the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria set out in **Article 25(6) and** Article 26(2) to (7) ⇦ and make available to the Member State, on request, the data that were used to develop the 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**. First or second party auditing may be used up to the first gathering point of the biomass.** The auditing shall verify that the systems used by economic operators are accurate, reliable and protected against fraud. It shall evaluate the frequency and methodology of sampling and the robustness of the data.

[—]

🡻 2009/28/EC (adapted) ⇨ new

The obligations laid down in this paragraph shall apply whether the biofuels,~~or~~ bioliquids~~-~~⇨ , ~~and~~ biomass fuels**,** ⇦ **renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin and recycled carbon fuels** are produced within the ~~Community~~ ⌦ Union ⌫ or imported.

Member States shall submit to the Commission, in aggregated form, the information referred to in the first subparagraph of this paragraph. The Commission shall publish that information on ~~the transparency platform~~ ⇨ the e-reporting platform ⇦ referred to in Article 24 ⇨ of Regulation [Governance] ⇦ in summary form preserving the confidentiality of commercially sensitive information.

[—]

↓ 2015/1513 Art. 2.6(b) (adapted)
⇨ new

4. The Commission may decide that voluntary national or international schemes setting standards for the production of **[ ] biofuels, bioliquids, biomass fuels and/or other fuels that are eligible for counting towards the numerator set out in Article 25(1)(b) [ ] provide** accurate data **on greenhouse gas emission savings** for the purposes of **Article 25 and** Article ~~17(2)~~ 26(7), **and/or demonstrate that the provisions set out in Article 25(3), (4) and (5) have been respected** and/or demonstrate that consignments of biofuels, ~~or~~ bioliquids ⇨ or biomass fuels ⇦ comply with the sustainability criteria set out in Article ~~17~~26(2), (3), (4), ~~and~~ (5) and (6), **[]**.⇨ When demonstrating that requirements set out in Article 26(5) and (6) for forest biomass are met, the operators may decide to directly provide the required evidence at the **sourcing area [~~forest holding~~]** level. ⇦ ~~The Commission may decide that those schemes contain accurate data for the purposes of information on measures taken for the conservation of areas that provide, in critical situations, basic ecosystem services (such as watershed protection and erosion control), for soil, water and air protection, the restoration of degraded land, the avoidance of excessive water consumption in areas where water is scarce and on the issues referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 17(7).~~ The Commission may also recognise areas for the protection of rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems or species recognised by international agreements or included in lists drawn up by intergovernmental organisations or the International Union for the Conservation of Nature for the purposes of Article 26~~17~~(2~~3~~)(b)(ii).

↓ 2009/28/EC (adapted)
⇨ new

The Commission may decide that ⇨ those ⇦ ~~voluntary national or international~~ schemes ~~to measure greenhouse gas emission saving~~ contain accurate ~~data~~ ⇨ information on measures taken ⇦ for ~~the purposes of Article 17(2).~~ ⇨ soil, water and air protection, the restoration of degraded land, the avoidance of excessive water consumption in areas where water is scarce, and for certification of biofuels and bioliquids with low indirect land-use change-risk ⇦ .

~~[═══]~~

5. The Commission shall adopt decisions under paragraph 4 only if the ~~agreement or~~ scheme in question meets adequate standards of reliability, transparency and independent auditing **and provides adequate assurances that no materials have been intentionally modified or discarded so that the consignment or part thereof would fall under Annex IX**. In the case of schemes to measure greenhouse gas emission saving, such schemes shall also comply with the methodological requirements in Annex V ⇨ or Annex VI ⇦ . Lists of areas of high biodiversity value as referred to in Article 26~~17~~(2~~3~~)(b)(ii) shall meet adequate standards of objectivity and coherence with internationally recognised standards and provide for appropriate appeal procedures.

↓ 2015/1513 Art. 2.6(c) (adapted)
⇨ new

The voluntary schemes referred to in paragraph 4 ~~('the voluntary schemes')~~ shall regularly, and at least once per year, publish a list of their certification bodies used for independent auditing, indicating for each certification body by which entity or national public authority it was recognised and which entity or national public authority is monitoring it.

In order ⇨ to ensure that compliance with the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria is verified in an efficient and harmonised manner and ⇦ in particular to prevent fraud, the Commission may~~, on the basis of a risk analysis or the reports referred to in the second subparagraph of paragraph 6 of this Article,~~ specify ~~the~~ ⇨ detailed implementing rules, including adequate ⇦ standards of ⇨ reliability, transparency and ⇦ independent auditing and require all voluntary schemes to apply those standards. ⇨ When specifying these standards, the Commission shall pay special attention to the need to minimize administrative burden. ⇦ This shall be done by means of implementing acts adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article ~~25~~ 31 (3). Such acts shall set a time frame by which voluntary schemes need to implement the standards. The Commission may repeal decisions recognising voluntary schemes in the event that those schemes fail to implement such standards in the time frame provided for. **Should a Member State raise concerns that a scheme is not operating according to the standards of reliability, transparency and independent auditing that constitute the basis for the Decision under paragraph 4, the Commission shall investigate the matter and take appropriate action.**

🡻 2015/1513 Art. 2.6(d) (adapted)
⇨ new

6. Decisions under paragraph 4 of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article ~~25~~31(3). Such decisions shall be valid for a period of no more than five years.

The Commission shall require that each voluntary scheme on which a decision has been adopted under paragraph 4 submit **[ ]** annually **[~~thereafter~~]** by 30 April**[ ]** a report to the Commission covering each of the points set out in **Annex IX of Regulation [Governance] [ ]**. **[ ] T**he report shall cover the preceding calendar year. **[ ]** The requirement to submit a report shall apply only to voluntary schemes that have operated for at least 12 months.

[═══]

The Commission shall make the reports drawn up by the voluntary schemes available, in an aggregated form or in full if appropriate, on the ~~transparency~~ ⇨ e-reporting ⇦ platform referred to in Article 24 ⇨ of Regulation [Governance] ⇦.

⇩ new

Member States may set up national schemes where compliance with the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria set out in Article 26(2) to (7) is verified throughout the entire chain of custody involving competent national authorities.

🡻 2015/1513 Art. 2.6(d) (adapted)
⇨ new

A Member State may notify its national scheme to the Commission. The Commission shall give priority to the assessment of such a scheme. A decision on the compliance of such a notified national scheme with the conditions set out in this Directive shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article ~~25~~31(3), in order to facilitate mutual bilateral and multilateral recognition of schemes for verification of compliance with the sustainability ⇨ and greenhouse gas emissions saving ⇦ criteria for biofuels, ~~and~~ bioliquids ⇨ and biomass fuels ⇦ . Where the decision is positive, schemes established in accordance with this Article shall not refuse mutual recognition with that Member State's scheme, as regards the verification of compliance with the sustainability ⇨ and greenhouse gas emissions saving ⇦ criteria set out in Article 26~~17~~(2) to (7~~5~~).

🡻 2009/28/EC (adapted)
⇨ new

7. When an economic operator provides proof or data obtained in accordance with ~~an agreement or~~ a scheme that has been the subject of a decision pursuant to paragraph 4 ⇨ or 6 ⇦ , to the extent covered by that decision, a Member State shall not require the supplier to provide further evidence of compliance with the sustainability ⇨ and greenhouse gas emissions saving ⇦ criteria set out in Article 26~~17~~(2) to (7~~5~~)~~nor information on measures referred to in the second subparagraph of paragraph 3 of this Article~~.

⇩ new

Competent authorities of the Member States shall **[ ]** supervise the operation of certification bodies that are **[ ]** conducting independent auditing under a voluntary scheme **in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 765/2008**. **Certification bodies shall upon request of competent authorities submit all relevant information necessary to supervise the operation including the exact date, time and location of audits. In case Member States find issues of non-conformity, they shall inform promptly the voluntary scheme and the accreditation body.**

7bis. At the request of a Member State, the Commission shall, on the basis of available evidence, examine whether the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria set out in Article 26 in relation to a source of biofuel, bioliquid or biomass fuel have been met. Within six months of receipt of such a request and in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 31, the Commission shall decide whether the Member State concerned may take biofuel or bioliquid from that source into account for the purposes referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of Article 25(1) or whether, as a derogation from paragraph 7, the Member State may require the supplier of the source of biofuel, bioliquid or biomass fuel to provide further evidence of compliance with the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions saving criteria.

🡻 2015/1513 Art. 2.6(e)

[—]

🡻 2009/28/EC

[—]

↓ 2009/28/EC Article 19 1.2. (adapted)
⇨ new

Article ~~19~~28

Calculation of the greenhouse gas impact of biofuels, ~~and~~ bioliquids ⇨ **and biomass fuels** ⇦

1. For the purposes of Article 26 (7)~~17 (2)~~, the greenhouse gas emission saving from the use of biofuel, ~~and~~ bioliquids ⇨ and biomass fuels⇦ shall be calculated as follows:

(a) where a default value for greenhouse gas emission saving for the production pathway is laid down in part A or B of Annex V ⇨ for biofuels and bioliquids ⇦ and ⇨ in part A of Annex VI for biomass fuels⇦ **and** where the e_l value for those biofuels or bioliquids calculated in accordance with point 7 of part C of Annex V ⇨ and for those biomass fuels calculated in accordance with point 7 of part B of Annex VI⇦ is equal to or less than zero, by using that default value;

(b) by using an actual value calculated in accordance with the methodology laid down in part C of Annex V ⇨ for biofuels and bioliquids and in part B of Annex VI for biomass fuels ⇦ ; ~~or~~

(c) by using a value calculated as the sum of the factors of the ~~formula~~ ⌦ formulas ⌫ referred to in point 1 of part C of Annex V, where disaggregated default values in part D or E of Annex V may be used for some factors, and actual values, calculated in accordance with the methodology laid down in part C of Annex V, for all other factors; ⌦ or ⌫

⇩ new

(d) by using a value calculated as the sum of the factors of the formulas referred to in point 1 of part B of Annex VI, where disaggregated default values in part C of Annex VI may be used for some factors, and actual values, calculated in accordance with the methodology laid down in part B of Annex VI, for all other factors.

↓ 2009/28/EC Article 19 1.2. (adapted)
⇨ new

2. ~~By 31 March 2010,~~ Member States ~~shall~~ ⇨ may ⇦ submit to the Commission ~~a report~~ ⌦ reports ⌫ including ~~a list~~ ⇨ information on the typical greenhouse gas emissions from cultivation of agricultural raw materials ⇦ of those areas on their territory classified as level 2 in the nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) or as a more disaggregated NUTS level in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council ~~of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS)~~[44] ~~where the typical greenhouse gas emissions from cultivation of agricultural raw materials can be expected to be lower than or equal to the emissions reported under the heading 'Disaggregated default values for cultivation' in part D of Annex V to this Directive, accompanied by a description of the method and data used to establish that list.~~ ⇨ The reports shall be accompanied by a description of the method and data sources used to calculate the level of emissions. ⇦ That method shall take into account soil characteristics, climate and expected raw material yields.

↓ 2015/1513 Art. 2.7(a) (adapted)
⇨ new

3. ~~The typical greenhouse gas emissions from cultivation of agricultural raw materials included in the reports referred to in paragraph 2 in the case of Member States, and,~~ ~~i~~In the case of territories outside the Union, ~~in~~ reports equivalent to those referred to in paragraph 2 and drawn up by competent bodies, may be reported to the Commission.

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[44] Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS) (OJ L 154, 21.6.2003, p. 1).

4. The Commission may decide, by means of an implementing act adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 31~~25~~(2~~3~~), that the reports referred to in paragraphs 2 ⌦ and 3 ⌫ of this Article contain accurate data for the purposes of measuring the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the cultivation of ⇨ agriculture biomass ⇦ ~~biofuel and bioliquid~~ feedstocks ~~typically~~ produced in ~~those~~ ⌦ the ⌫ areas ⌦ included in such reports ⌫ for the purposes of Article ~~17(2)~~ 26(7). ⇨ These data may therefore be used instead of the disaggregated default values for cultivation laid down in part D or E of Annex V for biofuels and bioliquids and in Part C of Annex VI for biomass fuels. ⇦

[—]

↓ 2015/1513 Art. 2.7(c) (adapted) ⇨ new

5~~7~~. The Commission shall keep Annex V ⇨ and Annex VI ⇦ under review, with a view, where justified, to ~~the~~ add ⌦ ing ⌫ ~~ition of~~ ⇨ or revising ⇦ values for ~~further~~ biofuel ⇨ , bioliquid and biomass fuel ⇦ production pathways ~~for the same or for other raw materials~~. That review shall also consider the modification of the methodology laid down in part C of Annex V ⇨ and in part B of Annex VI ⇦ ~~, particularly with regard to:~~

[—]

~~The default values for waste vegetable or animal oil biodiesel shall be reviewed as soon as possible.~~ In the event that the Commission's review concludes that ~~additions~~ ⇨ changes ⇦ to Annex V ⇨ or Annex VI ⇦ should be made, the Commission ⌦ is ⌫ ~~shall be~~ empowered to adopt delegated acts pursuant to Article 32~~25a~~ ~~to add, but not to remove or amend, estimated typical and default values in parts A, B, D and E of Annex V for biofuel and bioliquid pathways for which specific values are not yet included in that Annex~~.

🡻 2009/28/EC (adapted)
⇨ new

⌦ In the case of ⌫ ~~A~~any adaptation of or addition to the list of default values in Annex V ⇨ and Annex VI ⇦ ~~shall comply with the following:~~

(a) ~~(a)~~ where the contribution of a factor to overall emissions is small, or where there is limited variation, or where the cost or difficulty of establishing actual values is high, default values ~~must~~ ⌦ shall ⌫ be typical of normal production processes.~~;~~

(b) in all other cases default values must be conservative compared to normal production processes.

🡻 2015/1513 Art. 2.7(d) (adapted)
⇨ new

6~~8~~. Where necessary in order to ensure the uniform application of ~~point 9 of~~ Part C of Annex V ⇨ and Part B of Annex VI ⇦, the Commission may adopt implementing acts setting out detailed technical specifications ⌦ including ⌫ ~~and~~ definitions ⇨ , conversion factors, calculation of annual cultivation emissions and/ or emission savings caused by changes above and below-ground carbon stocks on already cultivated land, calculation of emission savings from carbon capture, carbon replacement and carbon geological storage ⇦. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 31 ~~25~~ (2~~3~~).

↓ 2009/28/EC (adapted)
⇨ new

Article ~~20~~29

Implementing measures

The implementing measures referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 26(2)~~17(3)~~ ⇨ and (6) ⇦ , ~~the third subparagraph of Article 18(3)~~, Article 27 ~~18~~(6), ~~Article 18(8)~~, ~~Article 19(5)~~, the first subparagraph of Article 28(5) ⌦ and Article 28(6) ⌫ ~~19(7)~~, ~~and Article 19(8)~~ shall also take full account of the purposes of Article 7a of Directive 98/70/EC[45]

↓ 2009/28/EC

[—]

↓ 2015/1513 Art. 2.9(a)

[—]

↓ 2009/28/EC

[—]

↓ 2015/1513 Art. 2.9(b)

[—]

↓ 2009/28/EC

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45 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).

[—]

↓ 2009/28/EC (adapted)
→1 2015/1513 Art. 2.10(a)
⇨ new

Article ~~23~~30

Monitoring ~~and reporting~~ by the Commission

1. The Commission shall monitor the origin of biofuels, ~~and~~ bioliquids ⇨ and biomass fuels ⇦ consumed in the ~~Community~~ ⌦ Union ⌫ and the impact of their production, including impact as a result of displacement, on land use in the ~~Community~~ ⌦ Union ⌫ and the main third countries of supply. Such monitoring shall be based on Member States' ⇨ integrated national energy and climate plans and corresponding progress ⇦ reports ⇨ required in Articles 3, 15 and 18 of Regulation [Governance] ⇦, ~~submitted pursuant to Article 22(1)~~, and those of relevant third countries, intergovernmental organisations, scientific studies and any other relevant pieces of information. The Commission shall also monitor the commodity price changes associated with the use of biomass for energy and any associated positive and negative effects on food security. →1 ---- ←

2. The Commission shall maintain a dialogue and exchange information with third countries and biofuel, ⇨ bioliquid and biomass fuel ⇦ producers, consumer organisations and civil society concerning the general implementation of the measures in this Directive relating to biofuels, ~~and~~ bioliquids⇨ and biomass fuels ⇦ . It shall, within that framework, pay particular attention to the impact ⌦ that ⌫ biofuel ⇨ and bioliquid ⇦ production may have on food prices.

[—]

↓ 2015/1513 Art. 2.10(b)

[—]

↓ 2009/28/EC

[—]

↓ 2009/28/EC

[—]

↓ 2015/1513 Art. 2.10(d)

[—]

↓ 2009/28/EC (adapted)
⇨ new

[—]

3~~9~~. In ~~2018~~ ⌦ 2026 ⌫, the Commission shall present a ~~Renewable Energy Roadmap for the post-2020~~ ⇨ legislative proposal on the regulatory framework for the promotion of renewable energy for the post-2030 ⇦ period.

~~That roadmap shall, if appropriate, be accompanied by proposals to the European Parliament and the Council for the period after 2020. The roadmap~~ ⇨ This proposal ⇦ shall take into account the experience of the implementation of this Directive ⇨ , including its sustainability and greenhouse gas saving criteria, ⇦ and technological developments in energy from renewable sources.

4~~10~~. In ~~2021~~ ⌦ 2032 ⌫, the Commission shall present a report reviewing the application of this Directive.

[—]

↓ 2015/1513 Art. 2.
⇨ new

Article ~~25~~31

Committee procedure

1. ~~Except in the cases referred to in paragraph 2, t~~The Commission shall be assisted by the ~~Committee on Renewable Energy Sources~~ ⇨ Energy Union Committee⇦ . That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 ~~of the European Parliament and of the Council~~[46] ⇨ and work in the respective sectorial formations relevant for this Regulation ⇦ .

2. For matters relating to the sustainability of biofuels and bioliquids, the Commission shall be assisted by the Committee on the Sustainability of Biofuels and Bioliquids. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011~~.~~

2~~.~~. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

Where the Committee delivers no opinion, the Commission shall not adopt the draft implementing act and the third subparagraph of Article 5(4) of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

~~46 Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).~~

↓ 2015/1513 Art. 2.12 (adapted)

Article ~~25a~~32

Exercise of the delegation

1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.

2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles ~~3(5)~~ ⌦ 7(5) ⌫, ~~5(5)~~ ⌦ 7(6); 19(11), 19(14), 25(6) ⌫ and ⌦ 28(5) ⌫ ~~19(7)~~ shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from ~~5 October 2015~~ ⌦ 1st January 2021 ⌫ .

3. The delegation of power referred to in Articles ~~3(5)~~ ⌦ 7(5) ⌫, ~~5(5)~~ ⌦ 7(6); 19(11), 19(14), 25(6) ⌫ and ⌦ 28(5) ⌫ ~~19(7)~~

may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision of revocation 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.

⌦ 4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. ⌫

↓ 2015/1513 Art. 2.12 (adapted)

~~4~~5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.

~~5~~6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Articles ~~3(5)~~ ⌦ 7(5) ⌫, ~~5(5)~~ ⌦ 7(6); 19(11), 19(14), 25(6) ⌫ and 28(5)~~19(7)~~ 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 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.

🡻 2009/28/EC (adapted)

[—]

🡻 2009/28/EC (adapted)
⇨ new

Article ~~27~~33

Transposition

1. ~~Without prejudice to Article 4(1), (2) and (3),~~ Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with th~~e~~is Directive ⇨ by 30 June 2021, at the latest. ⇦ ~~by 5 December 2010~~ ⇨ They shall immediately communicate the text of those measures to the Commission ⇦.

When Member States adopt ⌦ those ⌫ measures, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or shall be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. ~~The methods of making such a reference shall be laid down by the Member States.~~ ⌦ They shall also include a statement that references in existing laws, regulations and administrative provisions to the Directives repealed by this Directive shall be construed as references to this Directive. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made and how that statement is to be formulated. ⌫

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.

⇩ new

Article 34

Repeal

Directive 2009/28/EC, as amended by the Directives listed in Annex XI, Part A is repealed with effect from 1 January 2021, without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States relating to the time-limits for the transposition into national law of the Directives set out in Annex XI, Part B.

References to the repealed Directive shall be construed as references to this Directive and shall be read in accordance with the correlation table in Annex XII.

🡻 2009/28/EC (adapted)

Article ~~28~~35

Entry into force

This Directive shall enter into force on ~~the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*~~ ⌦ 1 January 2021 ⌫.

Article ~~29~~36

Addressees

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the European Parliament	*For the Council*
The President	*The President*