



2016/0376(COD)

20.6.2017

AMENDMENTS

39 - 280

Draft opinion
Jytte Guteland
(PE604.565v02-00)

Energy efficiency

Proposal for a directive
COM(2016)0761 - C8-0498/2016 – 2016/0376(COD)

AM_Com_LegOpinion

Amendment 39
Benedek Jávör

Proposal for a directive
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) Moderation of energy demand is one of the five dimensions of the Energy Union Strategy adopted on 25 February 2015. Improving energy efficiency will benefit the environment, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy security by reducing dependence on energy imports from outside the Union, cut energy costs for households and companies, help alleviate energy poverty and lead to increased jobs and economy-wide economic activity. This is in line with the Union commitments made in the framework of the Energy Union and global climate agenda established by the Paris Agreement of December 2015 by the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Amendment

(1) Moderation of energy demand is one of the five dimensions of the Energy Union Strategy adopted on 25 February 2015. Improving energy efficiency will benefit the environment, ***improve air quality through less solid heating fuel demand in energy efficient buildings,*** reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy security by reducing dependence on energy imports from outside the Union, cut energy costs for households and companies, help alleviate energy poverty and lead to increased jobs and economy-wide economic activity. This is in line with the Union commitments made in the framework of the Energy Union and global climate agenda established by the Paris Agreement of December 2015 by the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Or. en

Amendment 40
Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a directive
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) Moderation of energy demand is one of the five dimensions of the Energy Union Strategy adopted on 25 February 2015. Improving energy efficiency will benefit the environment, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy security by reducing dependence on energy

Amendment

(1) Moderation of energy demand is one of the five dimensions of the Energy Union Strategy adopted on 25 February 2015. Improving energy efficiency will benefit the environment ***and increase the health of Union citizens by reducing air pollution and creating a healthy indoor***

imports from outside the Union, cut energy costs for households and companies, help alleviate energy poverty and lead to increased jobs and economy-wide economic activity. This is in line with the Union commitments made in the framework of the Energy Union and global climate agenda established by the Paris Agreement of December 2015 by the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change.

climate, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy security by reducing dependence on energy imports from outside the Union, cut energy costs for households and companies, help alleviate energy poverty and lead to increased jobs and economy-wide economic activity. This is in line with the Union commitments made in the framework of the Energy Union and global climate agenda established by the Paris Agreement of December 2015 by the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Or. en

Justification

An ambitious energy efficiency target decreases the amount of air pollutants and leads to less ozone pollution, resulting in reduced premature deaths and an increase of the number of life years in the population. Consequently, health care costs will drop significantly (source: Yamina Saheb (2017). 'Do the Commission's impact assessments assign the right role to energy efficiency?', OpenExp).

Amendment 41

Sylvie Goddyn, Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a directive

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1) Moderation of energy demand is one of the five dimensions of the Energy Union Strategy adopted on 25 February 2015. Improving energy efficiency will benefit the environment, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy security by reducing dependence on energy imports from outside the Union, cut energy costs for households and companies, help alleviate energy poverty and lead to increased jobs and economy-wide economic activity. This is in line with the *Union* commitments *made in the*

Amendment

1) Moderation of energy demand is one of the five dimensions of the Energy Union Strategy adopted on 25 February 2015. Improving energy efficiency will benefit the environment, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy security by reducing dependence on energy imports from outside the Union, cut energy costs for households and companies, help alleviate energy poverty and lead to increased jobs and economy-wide economic activity. This is in line with the commitments *assumed by the Member*

framework of the Energy Union and global climate agenda established by the Paris Agreement of December 2015 by the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change.

States regarding the energy of the European Union and global climate agenda established by the Paris Agreement of December 2015 by the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Or. fr

Amendment 42

Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹ is an element to progress towards the Energy Union, under which energy efficiency should be treated as an energy source in its own right. The 'energy efficiency first' principle should be taken into account when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency needs to be considered whenever energy system relevant planning or financing decisions are taken. Energy efficiency improvements need to be realised whenever it is more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. This should help to exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for Europe's society, in particular for citizens and businesses.

⁹ 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

Amendment

(2) Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹ is an element to progress towards the Energy Union, under which energy efficiency should be treated as an energy source in its own right. The 'energy efficiency first' principle should be taken into account when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas, ***and recognised by the financial institutions by providing dedicated funds and instruments***. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency needs to be considered whenever energy system relevant planning or financing decisions are taken. Energy efficiency improvements need to be realised whenever it is more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. This should help to exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for Europe's society, in particular for citizens and businesses.

⁹ 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).

2010/30/EU and repealing Directives
2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (OJ L 315,
14.11.2012, p. 1).

Or. en

Amendment 43

Sylvie Goddyn, Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a directive

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2) Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹ is an element to progress towards the ***Energy Union, under which energy efficiency should be treated as an energy source in its own right. The 'energy efficiency first' principle*** should be taken into account when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency needs to be considered whenever energy system relevant planning or financing decisions are taken. Energy efficiency improvements need to be realised whenever it is more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. This should help to exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for ***Europe's society***, in particular for citizens and businesses.

⁹ 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).

Amendment

2) Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹ is an element to progress towards the ***application of the 'energy efficiency first' principle; that*** principle should be taken into account when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency needs to be considered whenever energy system relevant planning or financing decisions are taken. Energy efficiency improvements need to be realised whenever it is more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. This should help to exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for ***European societies***, in particular for ***their*** citizens and businesses.

⁹ 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).

Or. fr

Amendment 44

Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a directive

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹ is an element to progress towards the Energy Union, under which energy efficiency should be treated as an energy source in its own right. The 'energy efficiency first' principle should be taken into account when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency needs to be considered whenever energy system relevant planning or financing decisions are taken. Energy efficiency improvements need to be realised whenever it is more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. This should help to exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for Europe's society, in particular for citizens and businesses.

⁹ 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).

Amendment

(2) Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹ is an element to progress towards the Energy Union, under which energy efficiency should be treated as an energy source in its own right. The 'energy efficiency first' principle should be taken into account when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency needs to be considered whenever energy system relevant planning or financing decisions are taken; ***however, technological constraints should be taken into account.*** Energy efficiency improvements need to be realised whenever it is more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. This should help to exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for Europe's society, in particular for citizens and businesses.

⁹ 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).

Or. en

Amendment 45

Christofer Fjellner

Proposal for a directive

Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2) Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council is an element to progress towards the Energy Union, under which energy efficiency should be treated as an energy source in its own right. The 'energy efficiency first' principle should be taken into account when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency ***needs to*** be considered whenever energy system relevant planning or financing decisions are taken. Energy efficiency improvements ***need to*** be realised ***whenever it is*** more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. This should help to exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for Europe's society, in particular for citizens and businesses.

⁹ 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).

Amendment

2) Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council is an element to progress towards the Energy Union, under which energy efficiency should be treated as an energy source in its own right. The 'energy efficiency first' principle should be taken into account when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency ***must*** be considered whenever energy system relevant planning or financing decisions are taken. Energy efficiency improvements ***must*** be realised ***if they are*** more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. This should help to exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for Europe's society, in particular for citizens and businesses.

⁹ 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).

Or. sv

Amendment 46

Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) The European Council of October 2014 set a 27 % energy efficiency target for 2030, to be reviewed by 2020 'having in mind an Union level of 30 %'. In December 2015, the European Parliament ***called upon*** the Commission to ***also assess the viability of a 40 % energy efficiency target for the same timeframe***. It is therefore appropriate to review and consequently amend the Directive to adapt it to the 2030 perspective.

Amendment

(3) The European Council of October 2014 set a 27 % energy efficiency target for 2030, to be reviewed by 2020 'having in mind an Union level of 30 %'. In December 2015, the European Parliament ***asked*** the Commission to ***set a binding energy efficiency target of 40 % for 2030 which will reflect the level of cost-effective energy efficiency potential***. It is therefore appropriate to review and consequently amend the Directive to adapt it to the 2030 perspective

Or. en

Amendment 47
Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) The European Council of October 2014 set a 27 % energy efficiency target for 2030, to be reviewed by 2020 'having in mind an Union level of 30 %'. ***In December 2015***, the European Parliament called upon the Commission ***to also assess the viability of a 40 % energy efficiency target for the same timeframe***. It is therefore appropriate to review and consequently amend the Directive to adapt it to the 2030 perspective.

Amendment

(3) The European Council of October 2014 set a 27 % energy efficiency target for 2030, to be reviewed by 2020 'having in mind an Union level of 30 %'. The European Parliament called upon the Commission ***in June 2016 to increase the energy efficiency target for 2030 to at least 40 %***. It is therefore appropriate to review and consequently amend the Directive to adapt it to the 2030 perspective.

Or. en

Amendment 48
Ivo Belet

Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 a (new)

(3a) *The Commission and the Member States will need to ensure that the reduction in energy consumption results from greater energy efficiency and not macro-economic circumstances. The main focus of this Directive should be to achieve real energy efficiency gains, regardless of macro-economic circumstances. Therefore flexibility should be foreseen for key influencing parameters such as economic growth, variations of industrial production, structural changes of the economy and climate, in order to maintain the energy efficiency ambition level and avoid a cap on industrial growth.*

Or. en

Amendment 49

Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive

Recital 3 a (new)

(3a) *The large surplus of allowances in the Union Emissions Trading System (ETS), due to economic downturn, influx of international carbon credits and over-allocation, has resulted in a weak ETS allowance price. The carbon price is not projected to increase in the foreseeable future to a level that would sufficiently incentivise improvement in energy saving and renewable energy, hence it is necessary to maintain specific measures and a stable long-term framework at Union level for energy saving investments.*

Or. en

Amendment 50

Sylvie Goddyn, Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a directive

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4) There are no binding targets **at national level** in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary **and** final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a **binding** 30 % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, **primary or final energy savings**, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions **taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.**

Amendment

4) There are no binding targets in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary **or** final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a target. *(Translator's note: the 30% figure which appears in the English version of the Commission proposal does not appear in the French version, or therefore in this amendment.)* This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions, **expressing them by means of comparison with** 2005 levels.

Or. fr

Amendment 51

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a directive

Recital 4

(4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out ***in the form of a binding 30 % target. This*** clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set ***their*** national ***contributions*** based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national ***indicative*** energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than ***1 321*** Mtoe of primary energy and no more than ***987*** Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by ***23*** % and final energy consumption should be reduced by ***17*** % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

(4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out ***by an energy efficiency target of at least 40 %. In addition, Member States will develop national energy plans, including binding national targets, drafted through an iterative process with the Commission in accordance with Regulation (EU) 20XX/XX [Governance of the Energy Union].*** The clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set ***more ambitious*** national ***targets*** based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than ***1 132*** Mtoe of primary energy and no more than ***846*** Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by ***34*** % and final energy consumption should be reduced by ***29*** % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

Or. en

Justification

The number of Mtoe for primary energy and final energy, as well as the reduction percentages is based on the PRIMES model for an energy efficiency target of 40%. PRIMES is a way of energy modelling used by the Commission for forecasting, scenario construction and policy impact analysis up to the year 2030.

Amendment 52
Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano

Proposal for a directive
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4) ***There are no*** binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding **30 %** target. ***This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions*** taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than **1 321** Mtoe of primary energy and no more than **987** Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by **23 %** and final energy consumption should be reduced by **17%** in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

Amendment

4) Binding targets ***have been set*** at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding **40 %** target. Member States ***must achieve*** national ***binding energy efficiency objectives laid down by the Commission by delegated act,*** taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than **1 129** Mtoe of primary energy and no more than **825** Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by **34%** and final energy consumption should be reduced by **31%** in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

Or. it

Amendment 53
Ivo Belet

Proposal for a directive
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding 30 % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

Amendment

(4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding 30 % target.

Additional ambition is to be achieved through a higher subtarget for the building sector in line with its potential for achieving a 35 % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

Or. en

Amendment 54

Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a directive

Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) There are no binding targets at

Amendment

(4) There are no binding targets at

national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding 30 % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national **contributions** based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding 30 % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national **targets** based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions **bearing in mind the specific factors applicable at national level and climate change targets set and** taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

Or. ro

Amendment 55 Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) ***There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective.*** The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding **30** % target. This

Amendment

(4) The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding **45** % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their

clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national **contributions** based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States **should** set their **national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that** the Union's 2030 energy **consumption** has to be no more than **1 321** Mtoe of primary energy and no more than **987** Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by **23 %** and final energy consumption should be reduced by **17 %** in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

freedom is kept to set their national **targets** based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States **should** set their **2030 binding national energy efficiency targets to underpin** the Union's 2030 energy **efficiency target, which** has to be no more than **1 132** Mtoe of primary energy and no more than **846** Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by **34 %** and final energy consumption should be reduced by **29 %** in the Union compared to 2005 levels. **Member States should set progressive targets for the proportion of energy efficiency to be achieved through transfer to variable renewable energy by 2020 and 2030.** A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

Or. en

Amendment 56 Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding **30%** target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member

Amendment

4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding **40%** target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their

States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than **1 321** Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than **1 321** Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

Or. it

Amendment 57
Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding **30 %** target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national **contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy**

Amendment

(4) **Currently**, there are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a binding **40 %** target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to **apply measures and schemes of their choice. Member States set their national targets in both primary and final energy terms, at least equal to or below the energy consumption level set out in Annex Va. The Member States national energy efficiency target setting should take into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 132 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 846 Mtoe of final energy. A regular**

consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

Or. en

Amendment 58
Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a directive
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a **binding** 30 % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy **and** no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

Amendment

(4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a **headline** 30 % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy **or** no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

Amendment 59
Christofer Fjellner

Proposal for a directive
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of a **binding** 30 % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

Amendment

4) There are no binding targets at national level in the 2030 perspective. The need for the Union to achieve its energy efficiency targets at EU level, expressed in primary and final energy consumption, in 2020 and 2030 should be clearly set out in the form of an **indicative** 30 % target. This clarification at Union level should not restrict Member States as their freedom is kept to set their national contributions based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States should set their national indicative energy efficiency contributions taking into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. This means that primary energy consumption should be reduced by 23 % and final energy consumption should be reduced by 17 % in the Union compared to 2005 levels. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union 2030 target is necessary and is provided for in the legislative proposal on Energy Union Governance.

Or. sv

Justification

The means that Member States choose with a view to attaining the EU's climate targets for 2030 possess no intrinsic value. In order for climate policy to be as cost-effective as possible, an energy efficiency target should therefore be indicative and not binding.

Amendment 60
Ivo Belet, Peter Liese

Proposal for a directive
Recital 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4a) In order not to undermine the price signal within the EU ETS due to increased ambition of the energy efficiency targets, a review of the intake rates of the MSR is to be agreed within the context of the EU ETS review. Additional efforts under this Directive should lead to more free allowances being available under the EU ETS to ensure effective carbon leakage protection.

Or. en

Amendment 61
Peter Liese

Proposal for a directive
Recital 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4a) Growth should not be limited by an energy consumption target, a decline of production should not be counted as efficiency gain.

Or. en

Justification

The energy efficiency ambition level should be maintained and a cap on industrial growth should be avoided.

Amendment 62
Ivo Belet, Peter Liese

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Proposal for a directive
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) The obligation on Member States to establish long-term strategies for mobilising investment in the renovation of their national building stock and notify them to the Commission should be removed from Directive 2012/27/EU and added to Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁰ where it fits with long term plans for nearly zero energy buildings and the decarbonisation of buildings.

¹⁰ 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).

Amendment

(5) ***To take full account of the cost-effective potential, a separate target for residential and tertiary buildings - expressed as final energy demand in the residential and tertiary sector and average renovation rate - needs to be established.*** The obligation on Member States to establish long-term strategies for mobilising investment in the renovation of their national building stock and notify them to the Commission should be removed from Directive 2012/27/EU and added to Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁰ where it fits with long term plans for nearly zero energy buildings and the decarbonisation of buildings.

¹⁰ 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).

Or. en

Amendment 63
Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive
Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5a) ***Local authorities play a crucial role in enabling the implementation of energy efficiency measures and schemes by engaging in ambitious energy savings through local action plans such as in the framework of the Covenant of Mayors for climate and energy. Data from local***

action plans, such as the energy efficiency policies and measures outlined in more than 5000 sustainable energy and climate action plans, can effectively contribute in co-designing new measures and schemes and to achieve national efficiency targets. Together with other stakeholders from industry, social partners, civil society representatives and the public at large, local, regional and national authorities should be part of a permanent stakeholder dialogue on energy efficiency and savings policies.

Or. en

Amendment 64
Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a directive
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) In view of the climate and energy framework for 2030 the energy savings obligation should be extended beyond 2020. Extending the commitment period beyond 2020 would create greater stability for investors and thus encourage long term investments and long term energy efficiency measures, such as the renovation of buildings.

Amendment

(6) In view of the ***objectives under the Paris Agreement and the*** climate and energy framework for 2030 the energy savings obligation should be extended beyond 2020. Extending the commitment period ***with a long-term vision*** beyond 2020 would create greater stability for investors and thus encourage long term investments and long term energy efficiency measures, such as the renovation of buildings. ***Cooperation with the private sector is important to assess on what basis private investment for energy efficiency projects can be unlocked.***

Or. en

Amendment 65
Ivo Belet

Proposal for a directive
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) In view of the climate and energy framework for 2030 the energy savings obligation should be extended beyond 2020. Extending the commitment period beyond 2020 would create greater stability for investors and thus encourage long term investments and long term energy efficiency measures, such as the renovation of buildings.

Amendment

(6) In view of the climate and energy framework for 2030 the energy savings obligation should be extended beyond 2020. Extending the commitment period beyond 2020 would create greater stability for investors and thus encourage long term investments and long term energy efficiency measures, such as the renovation of buildings. ***With regard to the period after 2030, the cost-effectiveness of that extension should be taken into account in the review.***

Or. en

Amendment 66
Miriam Dalli

Proposal for a directive
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) In view of the climate and energy framework for 2030 the energy savings obligation should be extended beyond 2020. Extending the commitment period beyond 2020 would create greater stability for investors and thus encourage long term investments and long term energy efficiency measures, such as the renovation of buildings.

Amendment

(6) In view of the climate and energy framework for 2030 ***and the Union's long-term decarbonisation goals*** the energy savings obligation should be extended beyond 2020. Extending the commitment period beyond 2020 would create greater stability for investors and thus encourage long term investments and long term energy efficiency measures, such as the renovation of buildings ***and moving towards 'nearly zero energy buildings'.***

Or. en

Amendment 67
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) In view of the climate and energy framework for 2030 the energy savings obligation should be extended beyond 2020. Extending the commitment period beyond 2020 would create greater stability for investors and thus encourage long term investments and long term energy efficiency measures, such as the renovation of buildings.

Amendment

(6) In view of the ***Paris Agreement***, climate and energy framework for 2030, ***as well as the Union's long-term climate objectives up to 2050***, the energy savings obligation should be extended beyond 2020. Extending the commitment period beyond 2020 would create greater stability for investors and thus encourage long term investments and long term energy efficiency measures, such as the renovation of buildings.

Or. en

Amendment 68
Sylvie Goddyn, Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a directive
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) In view of the climate and energy framework for 2030 the energy savings ***obligation*** should be extended beyond 2020. Extending the commitment period beyond 2020 would create greater stability for investors and thus encourage long term investments and long term energy efficiency measures, such as the renovation of buildings.

Amendment

(6) In view of the climate and energy framework for 2030 the energy savings ***contributions*** should be extended beyond 2020. Extending the commitment period beyond 2020 would create greater stability for investors and thus encourage long term investments and long term energy efficiency measures, such as the renovation of buildings.

Or. fr

Amendment 69
Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive
Recital 6 a (new)

(6a) Energy efficiency improvements also have a positive impact on air quality, as more energy efficient buildings reduce the demand in heating fuels, especially also solid heating fuels. Therefore, energy efficiency measures contribute to improving in- and outdoor air quality and help achieving, in a cost effective manner, objectives of Union's air quality policy, as established in particular by the Directive (EU) 2016/2284 (the "Air Quality Directive")^{1a}. The reduction of energy demand in buildings should be considered an element of air quality policy in general and especially in Member States where achieving the Union's limits on emissions of air pollutants is problematic and energy efficiency could help attain these goals.

^{1a} **Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC (OJ L 344, 17.12.2016, p. 1-31)**

Or. en

Amendment 70
Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a directive
Recital 7

(7) Member States are required to achieve a cumulative end-use savings requirement for the entire obligation period, equivalent to 'new' savings of 1.5 %

(7) Member States are required to achieve a cumulative end-use savings requirement for the entire obligation period, equivalent to 'new' savings of 1.5 %

of annual energy sales. This requirement could be met by new policy measures that are adopted during the new obligation period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by new individual actions as a result of policy measures adopted during or before the previous period, but in respect of which the individual actions that trigger energy savings are actually introduced during the new period.

of annual energy sales. This requirement could be met by new **compulsory** policy measures that are adopted during the new obligation period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by new individual actions as a result of policy measures adopted during or before the previous period, but in respect of which the individual actions that trigger energy savings are actually introduced during the new period.

Or. ro

Amendment 71

Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a directive

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Member States are required to achieve a cumulative end-use savings requirement for the entire obligation period, equivalent to 'new' savings of **1.5** % of annual energy sales. This requirement could be met by new policy measures that are adopted during the new obligation period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by new individual actions as a result of policy measures adopted during or before the previous period, but in respect of which the individual actions that trigger energy savings are actually introduced during the new period.

Amendment

(7) Member States are required to achieve a cumulative end-use savings requirement for the entire obligation period, equivalent to 'new' savings of **1.4** % of annual energy sales. This requirement could be met by new policy measures that are adopted during the new obligation period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by new individual actions as a result of policy measures adopted during or before the previous period, but in respect of which the individual actions that trigger energy savings are actually introduced during the new period.

Or. en

Amendment 72

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano

Proposal for a directive

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

7) Member States are required to achieve a cumulative end-use savings requirement for the entire obligation period, equivalent to 'new' savings of **1.5%** of annual energy sales. This requirement could be met by new policy measures that are adopted during the new obligation period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by new individual actions as a result of policy measures adopted during or before the previous period, but in respect of which the individual actions that trigger energy savings are actually introduced during the new period.

Amendment

7) Member States are required to achieve a cumulative end-use savings requirement for the entire obligation period, equivalent to 'new' savings of **3%** of annual energy sales. This requirement could be met by new policy measures that are adopted during the new obligation period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 or by new individual actions as a result of policy measures adopted during or before the previous period, but in respect of which the individual actions that trigger energy savings are actually introduced during the new period.

Or. it

Justification

Energy efficiency should be a priority and it is for this reason that a more ambitious target of 3% is being sought.

Amendment 73

Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a directive

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) Long term energy efficiency measures will continue delivering energy savings after 2020 but in order to contribute to the next Union 2030 energy efficiency target, those measures should deliver new savings after 2020. On the other hand, energy savings achieved after 31 December 2020 may not count towards the cumulative savings amount required for the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2020.

Amendment

(8) Long term energy efficiency measures will continue delivering energy savings after 2020 but in order to contribute to the next Union 2030 energy efficiency target, those measures should deliver new savings after 2020. ***In order to achieve the 2030 mandatory EU target, the Directive must make provision for the consequences of non-compliance with national indicative targets on justified grounds.*** On the other hand, energy savings achieved after 31 December 2020

may not count towards the cumulative savings amount required for the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2020.

Or. ro

Amendment 74

Miriam Dalli

Proposal for a directive

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) Long term energy efficiency measures will continue delivering energy savings after 2020 but in order to contribute to the next Union 2030 energy efficiency target, those measures should deliver new savings after 2020. On the other hand, energy savings achieved after 31 December 2020 may not count towards the cumulative savings amount required for the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2020.

Amendment

(8) Long term energy efficiency measures will continue delivering energy savings after 2020 but in order to contribute to the next Union 2030 energy efficiency target ***and the 2050 decarbonisation goals in line with the Paris Agreement***, those measures should deliver new savings after 2020. On the other hand, energy savings achieved after 31 December 2020 may not count towards the cumulative savings amount required for the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2020.

Or. en

Amendment 75

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano

Proposal for a directive

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

8) Long term energy efficiency measures ***will*** continue delivering energy savings after 2020 but in order to contribute to the next Union 2030 energy efficiency target, those measures should deliver new savings after 2020. On the other hand, energy savings achieved after

Amendment

8) Long term energy efficiency measures ***must*** continue delivering energy savings ***of 3%*** after 2020 but in order to contribute to the next Union 2030 energy efficiency target, those measures should deliver new savings after 2020. On the other hand, energy savings achieved after

31 December 2020 may not count towards the cumulative savings amount required for the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2020.

31 December 2020 may not count towards the cumulative savings amount required for the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2020.

Or. it

Amendment 76
Ivo Belet

Proposal for a directive
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) New savings should be additional to business as usual, so that savings that would have occurred in any event may not be claimed. In order to calculate the impact of measures introduced only net savings, measured as the change of energy consumption that is directly attributable to the energy efficiency measure in question, may be counted. To calculate net savings Member States should establish a baseline scenario of how the situation would evolve in the absence of the **policy** in question. The policy intervention should be evaluated against this defined baseline. Member States should take into account that other policy interventions may be undertaken in the same time frame which may also have an impact on energy savings, so that not all changes observed since the introduction of the policy intervention being evaluated can be attributed to that policy measure only. The actions of the obligated, participating or entrusted party should actually contribute to the achievement of the savings claimed to ensure the fulfilment of the materiality requirement.

Amendment

(9) New savings should be additional to business as usual, so that savings that would have occurred in any event may not be claimed. In order to calculate the impact of measures introduced only net savings, measured as the change of energy consumption that is directly attributable to the energy efficiency measure in question, may be counted. To calculate net savings Member States should establish a baseline scenario of how the situation would evolve in the absence of the **measure** in question. The policy intervention should be evaluated against this defined baseline. Member States should take into account that other policy interventions may be undertaken in the same time frame which may also have an impact on energy savings, so that not all changes observed since the introduction of the policy intervention being evaluated can be attributed to that policy measure only. The actions of the obligated, participating or entrusted party should actually contribute to the achievement of the savings claimed to ensure the fulfilment of the materiality requirement.

Or. en

Amendment 77
Ivo Belet

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) Energy savings which result from the implementation of Union legislation may **not** be claimed unless the measure in question goes beyond the minimum required by the Union legislation in question, whether by setting more ambitious energy efficiency requirements at national level or increasing the take up of the measure. Recognising that renovation of buildings is an essential and long term element in increasing energy savings, it is necessary to clarify that all energy savings stemming from measures promoting the renovation of existing buildings can be claimed if they are additional to developments that would have happened in the absence of the policy measure and if the Member State demonstrates that the obligated, participating or entrusted party has actually contributed to the achievement of the savings claimed from the measure in question.

Amendment

(10) Energy savings which result from the implementation of Union legislation may **only** be claimed ***if they stem from new policy measures, whether introduced after 31 December 2020 or before, provided it can be demonstrated that those measures result in new individual actions that are undertaken after 31 December 2020 and deliver new savings; or*** unless the measure in question goes beyond the minimum required by the Union legislation in question, whether by setting more ambitious energy efficiency requirements at national level or increasing the take up of the measure. Recognising that renovation of buildings is an essential and long term element in increasing energy savings, it is necessary to clarify that all energy savings stemming from measures promoting the renovation of existing buildings can be claimed if they are additional to developments that would have happened in the absence of the policy measure and if the Member State demonstrates that the obligated, participating or entrusted party has actually contributed to the achievement of the savings claimed from the measure in question.

Or. en

Justification

Ensuring that new EU measures which trigger new savings after 2020 are able to be accounted for, is a central element to achieve the EU binding target within the Energy Union Governance.

Amendment 78
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) Energy savings which result from the implementation of Union legislation may not be claimed unless the measure in question goes beyond the minimum required by the Union legislation in question, whether by setting more ambitious energy efficiency requirements at national level or increasing the take up of the measure. Recognising that renovation of buildings is an essential and long term element in increasing energy savings, it is necessary to clarify that all energy savings stemming from measures promoting the renovation of existing buildings can be claimed if they are additional to developments that would have happened in the absence of the policy measure and if the Member State demonstrates that the obligated, participating or entrusted party has actually contributed to the achievement of the savings claimed from the measure in question.

Amendment

(10) Energy savings which result from the implementation of Union legislation may not be claimed unless the measure in question goes beyond the minimum required by the Union legislation in question, whether by setting more ambitious energy efficiency requirements at national level or increasing the take up of the measure. Recognising that renovation of buildings is an essential and long term element in increasing energy savings, ***the acceleration of which is required given the relatively short period remaining to renew the existing building stock***, it is necessary to clarify that all energy savings stemming from measures promoting the renovation of existing buildings can be claimed if they are additional to developments that would have happened in the absence of the policy measure and if the Member State demonstrates that the obligated, participating or entrusted party has actually contributed to the achievement of the savings claimed from the measure in question.

Or. en

Amendment 79
Sylvie Goddyn, Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

10) Energy savings which result from the implementation of Union legislation

Amendment

10) Energy savings which result from the implementation of Union legislation

may not be claimed unless the measure in question goes beyond the minimum required by the Union legislation in question, whether by setting more ambitious energy efficiency requirements at national level or increasing the take up of the measure. Recognising that renovation of buildings is an essential and long term element in increasing energy savings, it is necessary to clarify that all energy savings stemming from measures promoting the renovation of existing buildings can be claimed if they are additional to developments that would have happened in the absence of the policy measure and if the Member State demonstrates that the obligated, participating or entrusted party has actually contributed to the achievement of the savings claimed from the measure in question.

may not be claimed unless the measure in question goes beyond the minimum required by the Union legislation in question, whether by setting more ambitious energy efficiency requirements at national level or increasing the take up of the measure. Recognising that renovation of buildings is an essential and long term element in increasing energy savings ***and that it constitutes an opportunity to boost European high-tech industries***, it is necessary to clarify that all energy savings stemming from measures promoting the renovation of existing buildings can be claimed if they are additional to developments that would have happened in the absence of the policy measure and if the Member State demonstrates that the obligated, participating or entrusted party has actually contributed to the achievement of the savings claimed from the measure in question.

Or. fr

Justification

The EU is the world leader in innovative building systems: the construction industry alone is the source of 18 million jobs in the EU and generates 9% of GDP.

Amendment 80

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye

Proposal for a directive

Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10a) Effective water management can contribute significantly to energy saving. The water sector uses nearly 3.5% of electricity in the Union^{1a}. Treatment and transport of water using pumping and pressure systems powered by electric motors consume much energy. Water

demand is expected to increase by 25% by 2040, primarily in towns. At the same time, water leaks account for 24% of the total quantity of water consumed in Europe, wasting energy as well as water. Consequently, any measures geared to managing water more efficiently and reducing its use would help to attain the Union's energy efficiency target.

*^{1a} World Energy Outlook 2016,
International Energy Agency, 2016*

Or. xm

Amendment 81

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Marco Valli, Dario Tamburrano

Proposal for a directive

Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10a) Given the long term contribution to economic prosperity, job creation, improvement in air quality and health, among others, it would be appropriate that all investment and fiscal measures put in place to achieve the objectives of this Directive are deemed exempt from deficit and debt calculations.

Or. en

Justification

Considering that investments and fiscal measures aimed at improving energy efficiency provide a long term contribution to economic prosperity, job creation, improvement in air quality and health, it would be crucial to exclude them from the assessment of Member states' fiscal position (if not totally exempt them from deficit and debt calculations). This will ultimately help boost investments in the sector.

Amendment 82

Simona Bonafè

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10a) The Commission shall consider the possibility of excluding from the scope of the Stability Pact energy efficiency investments made by Member States in public buildings and infrastructure when these are certain to generate public expenditure savings.

Or. it

Amendment 83
Ivo Belet, Peter Liese

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10a) To assure a sufficient contribution from building stock renovation to support the ambition of the overall energy efficiency target, no more than 326 Mtoe of final energy has to be consumed by residential and tertiary buildings.

Or. en

Amendment 84
Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10b) Industry consumes more water than any other sector in Europe, its share being 44%^{1a}. The use of smart technologies and procedures to manage

water could lead to substantial water savings while increasing the competitiveness of businesses. The same is true for towns, where water accounts for between 30 and 50% of the electricity bills of municipalities.

^{1a} Commission staff working document, Agriculture and sustainable water management in the EU, 28 April 2017

Or. fr

Amendment 85

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano

Proposal for a directive

Recital 10 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10b) This review includes provisions related to the treatment of energy efficiency as an infrastructure priority, recognising that it fulfils the definition of infrastructure used by the IMF and other economic institutions, and to make it a crucial element and a priority consideration in future investment decisions on Europe's energy infrastructure^{1a}

^{1a} European Parliament report of 2 June 2016 on the implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive (P8_TA(2016)0293).

Or. en

Amendment 86

Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive

Recital 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(11a) Energy audits for business are a proven means of boosting energy efficiency and, also together with energy management schemes, they help Union companies to be more competitive. In order to harvest to the full the potential of Article 8 for businesses, its scope should be enlarged to all companies with high energy consumption and its implementation should be further guided by the Commission. Cost-effective measures resulting from the energy audit recommendations should be implemented in conjunction with planned maintenance.

Or. en

Amendment 87
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(11a) For the purposes of enhancing and accelerating energy efficiency, efficient use of energy and energy savings, and the transfer towards increased variable renewable energy production and use, high voltage direct current electric power transmission needs to be built in Europe without delay. For this purpose, substantial Union funding should be provided.

Or. en

Amendment 88
Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) Improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings should benefit in particular consumers affected by energy poverty. Member States can already require obligated parties to include social aims in energy saving measures, in relation to energy poverty, and this possibility should now be extended to alternative measures and transformed into an obligation while leaving full flexibility to Member States with regard to the size, scope and content of such measures. In line with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and therefore also ensure accessibility of energy efficiency measures for energy poor consumers.

Amendment

(12) Improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings should benefit in particular consumers affected by energy poverty, ***as well as vulnerable and marginalized groups such as Roma people***. Member States can already require obligated parties to include social aims in energy saving measures, in relation to energy poverty, and this possibility should now be extended to alternative measures and transformed into an obligation while leaving full flexibility to Member States with regard to the size, scope and content of such measures. In line with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and therefore also ensure accessibility of energy efficiency measures for energy poor consumers. ***To this end, energy poverty should be properly defined, Member States objectives should be quantified, the implementation of measures monitored, and the schemes should be accompanied by adequate financial instruments.***

Or. en

Amendment 89
Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a directive
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) Improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings should benefit in particular consumers affected by energy poverty. Member States can already require obligated parties to include social aims in energy saving measures, in relation to energy poverty, and this possibility

Amendment

(12) Improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings should benefit in particular ***low-income*** consumers affected by energy poverty. Member States can already require obligated parties to include social aims in energy saving measures, in relation to energy poverty, and this

should now be extended to alternative measures and transformed into an obligation while leaving full flexibility to Member States with regard to the size, scope and content of such measures. In line with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and therefore also ensure accessibility of energy efficiency measures for energy poor consumers.

possibility should now be extended to alternative measures and transformed into an obligation while leaving full flexibility to Member States with regard to the size, scope and content of such measures. In line with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and therefore also ensure accessibility of energy efficiency measures for energy poor consumers.

Or. ro

Amendment 90

Sylvie Goddyn, Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a directive

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

12) Improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings *should* benefit in particular consumers affected by energy poverty. Member States can already require obligated parties to include social aims in energy saving measures, in relation to energy poverty, and this possibility should now be extended to alternative measures and transformed into an obligation while leaving full flexibility to Member States with regard to the size, scope and content of such measures. In line with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and therefore also ensure accessibility of energy efficiency measures for energy poor consumers.

Amendment

12) ***It is desirable to ensure that*** improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings benefit in particular consumers affected by energy poverty. Member States can already require obligated parties to include social aims in energy saving measures, in relation to energy poverty, and this possibility should now be extended to alternative measures and transformed into an obligation while leaving full flexibility to Member States with regard to the size, scope and content of such measures. In line with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and therefore also ensure accessibility of energy efficiency measures for energy poor consumers.

Or. fr

Amendment 91

Miriam Dalli

Proposal for a directive
Recital 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12a) All consumers should be able to achieve the highest benefit for the energy efficiency measures they implement given also that all costs, payback periods and benefits are fully transparent.

Or. en

Amendment 92
Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a directive
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13) Energy generated on or in buildings from renewable energy technologies reduces the supplied fossil energy. The reduction of energy consumption and the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector are important measures to reduce the Union's energy dependency and greenhouse gas emissions, especially in view of ambitious climate and energy objectives set for 2030 as well as the global commitment made in the Conference of the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) held in Paris in December 2015. Member States should therefore be able to take into account a certain amount of renewable energy generated on or in buildings for own use into account to satisfy their energy savings requirements. For this purpose Member States should be allowed to use calculation methodologies established under Directive 2010/31/EU.

(13) Energy generated on or in buildings from renewable energy technologies reduces the supplied fossil energy. The reduction of energy consumption and the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector are important measures to reduce the Union's energy dependency and greenhouse gas emissions, especially in view of ambitious climate and energy objectives set for 2030 as well as the global commitment made in the Conference of the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) held in Paris in December 2015, **which states that the increase in the global average temperature should be held well below 2°C and that efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C should be pursued.** Member States should therefore be able to take into account a certain amount of renewable energy generated on or in buildings for own use into account to satisfy their energy savings requirements. For this purpose Member States should be allowed to use calculation methodologies established under Directive 2010/31/EU.

Justification

The increase in average temperature limited above pre-industrial levels.

Amendment 93
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) Energy generated on or in buildings from renewable energy technologies reduces the supplied fossil energy. The reduction of energy consumption and the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector are important measures to reduce the Union's energy dependency and greenhouse gas emissions, especially in view of ambitious climate and energy objectives set for 2030 as well as the global commitment made in the Conference of the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) held in Paris in December 2015. Member States *should* therefore be able to take into account *a certain amount of* renewable energy generated on or in buildings for own use into account to satisfy their energy savings requirements. *For this purpose Member States should be allowed to use calculation methodologies established under Directive 2010/31/EU.*

Amendment

(13) Energy generated on or in buildings from renewable energy technologies reduces the supplied fossil energy. The reduction of energy consumption and the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector are important measures to reduce the Union's energy dependency and greenhouse gas emissions, especially in view of ambitious climate and energy objectives set for 2030 as well as the global commitment made in the Conference of the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) held in Paris in December 2015. *Support for renewable energy generated on or in buildings for own use should be complementary and additional to Member States' energy savings requirements under Article 7.* Therefore *Member States should not* be able to take into account renewable energy generated on or in buildings for own use into account to satisfy their energy savings requirements.

Amendment 94
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) Energy generated on or in buildings from renewable energy technologies reduces the supplied fossil energy. The reduction of energy consumption and the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector are important measures to reduce the Union's energy dependency and greenhouse gas emissions, especially in view of ambitious climate and energy objectives set for 2030 as well as the global commitment made in the Conference of the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) held in Paris in December 2015. Member States should therefore be able to take into account ***a certain*** amount of renewable energy generated on or in buildings for own use into account to satisfy their energy savings requirements. ***For this purpose Member States should be allowed to use calculation methodologies established under Directive 2010/31/EU.***

Amendment

(13) Energy generated on or in buildings from renewable energy technologies reduces the supplied fossil energy. The reduction of energy consumption and the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector are important measures to reduce the Union's energy dependency and greenhouse gas emissions, especially in view of ambitious climate and energy objectives set for 2030 as well as the global commitment made in the Conference of the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) held in Paris in December 2015. ***For the purposes of the energy savings obligation in Article 7,*** Member States should therefore be able to take into account ***the*** amount of renewable energy generated on or in buildings for own use into account to satisfy their energy savings requirements.

Or. en

Justification

Renewable sources contribute to the long term goals of decarbonisation as well as the Energy Union goals. Therefore, counting energy generated from small-scale renewable energy installations for own use as energy savings should be eligible. In some cases, utilizing the small scale renewable energy installations for own use can sometimes be the only way how to decarbonise building stock and reduce the energy sales on a cost-effective level.

Amendment 95
Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) Energy generated on or in buildings from renewable energy technologies

Amendment

(13) Energy generated on or in buildings from renewable energy technologies

reduces the supplied fossil energy. The reduction of energy consumption and the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector are important measures to reduce the Union's energy dependency and greenhouse gas emissions, especially in view of ambitious climate and energy objectives set for 2030 as well as the global commitment made in the Conference of the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) held in Paris in December 2015. Member States should therefore *be able to take into account a certain amount of renewable energy generated on or in buildings for own use into account to satisfy their energy savings requirements. For this purpose Member States should be allowed to use calculation methodologies established under Directive 2010/31/EU.*

reduces the supplied fossil energy. The reduction of energy consumption and the use of energy from renewable sources in the buildings sector are important measures to reduce the Union's energy dependency and greenhouse gas emissions, especially in view of ambitious climate and energy objectives set for 2030 as well as the global commitment made in the Conference of the Parties of the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) held in Paris in December 2015. Member States should therefore *adopt ambitious, long- term renovation strategies in accordance with Article 2a of Directive 2010/31/EU as in force, with the goal to arrive at a highly energy efficient, NZEB stock by 2050 with the remaining energy needs to be met by renewable energy.*

Or. en

Amendment 96
Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye

Proposal for a directive
Recital 13 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13a) The water sector can also contribute to renewable energy production and help to reduce energy supplies from fossil fuels. The treatment of effluent by processing sludge from biomethane treatment makes it possible to produce energy on site. Effluent treatment plants could be systematically equipped in order to supply them with all or part of the energy that they need.

Or. fr

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) As part of the measures set out in the Commission's Communication New Deal for Energy Consumers, in the context of the Energy Union and the Heating and Cooling strategy, consumers' minimum rights to clear and timely information about their energy consumption need to be strengthened. Articles 9 to 11 and Annex VII of Directive 2012/27/EU should be amended to provide for frequent and enhanced feedback on energy consumption. It should also be clarified that rights relating to billing and billing information apply for consumers of heating, cooling or hot water supplied from a central source even where they have no direct, individual contractual relationship with an energy supplier. Therefore, for the purposes of these provisions, the term 'final user', should **cover** final customers purchasing heating, cooling or hot water for their own use **as well as** occupants of individual units of multi-apartment or multi-purpose buildings where such units are supplied from a central source. The term 'sub-metering' should refer to measuring consumption in individual units of such buildings. By 1 January 2020 newly installed heat meters and heat cost allocators should be remotely readable to ensure cost-effective, frequent provision of consumption information. The new Article 9a is intended to apply only to heating, cooling and hot water supplied from a central source.

Amendment

(14) As part of the measures set out in the Commission's Communication New Deal for Energy Consumers, in the context of the Energy Union and the Heating and Cooling strategy, consumers' minimum rights to clear and timely information about their energy consumption need to be strengthened. Articles 9 to 11 and Annex VII of Directive 2012/27/EU should be amended to provide for frequent and enhanced feedback on energy consumption, ***when this is technically feasible and cost-efficient in view of the measurement devices in place.*** It should ***be clarified that whether sub-metering is cost-efficient or not depends on whether the related costs are proportionate in relation to the potential energy savings.*** ***It should be*** also clarified that rights relating to billing and billing ***or consumption*** information apply for consumers of heating, cooling or hot water supplied from a central source even where they have no direct, individual contractual relationship with an energy supplier. ***The definition of the term 'final customer' may be understood to include only natural or legal persons purchasing energy based on a direct, individual contract with an energy supplier.*** Therefore, for the purposes of these provisions, the term 'final user', should ***be introduced to refer to a broader group of consumers.*** ***The term 'final user' should in addition to*** final customers purchasing heating, cooling or hot water for their own use, ***cover also*** occupants of individual units of multi-apartment or multi-purpose buildings where such units are supplied from a central source ***and where the occupants have no direct or individual contract with***

the energy supplier. The term 'sub-metering' should refer to measuring consumption in individual units of such buildings. By 1 January 2020 newly installed heat meters and heat cost allocators should be remotely readable to ensure cost-effective, frequent provision of consumption information. The new Article 9a is intended to apply only to heating, cooling and hot water supplied from a central source.

Or. en

Justification

Customers have a right to clear, understandable and timely information about their energy consumption. However, heat meters and heat cost allocators in multi-apartment or multi-purpose buildings are only justified if technically feasible, cost effective and proportionate in relation to the potential energy savings, and can otherwise lead to undesired consequences such as creating new risks of energy poverty instead of combating it, and impede other measures which would deliver greater energy efficiency results for customers.

Amendment 98

Ivo Belet

Proposal for a directive

Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) As part of the measures set out in the Commission's Communication New Deal for Energy Consumers, in the context of the Energy Union and the Heating and Cooling strategy, consumers' minimum rights to clear and timely information about their energy consumption need to be strengthened. Articles 9 to 11 and Annex VII of Directive 2012/27/EU should be amended to provide for frequent and enhanced feedback on energy consumption. It should also be clarified that rights relating to billing and billing information apply for consumers of heating, cooling or hot water supplied from

Amendment

(14) As part of the measures set out in the Commission's Communication New Deal for Energy Consumers, in the context of the Energy Union and the Heating and Cooling strategy, consumers' minimum rights to clear and timely information about their energy consumption need to be strengthened. Articles 9 to 11 and Annex VII of Directive 2012/27/EU should be amended to provide for frequent and enhanced feedback on energy consumption, ***when this is technically feasible and cost-efficient in view of the measurement devices in place. The cost-efficiency of sub-metering depends on***

a central source even where they have no direct, individual contractual relationship with an energy supplier. Therefore, for the purposes of these provisions, the term 'final user', ***should cover*** final customers purchasing heating, cooling or hot water for their own use ***as well as*** occupants of individual units of multi-apartment or multi-purpose buildings where such units are supplied from a central source. The term 'sub-metering' should refer to measuring consumption in individual units of such buildings. By 1 January 2020 newly installed heat meters and heat cost allocators should be remotely readable to ensure cost-effective, frequent provision of consumption information. The new Article 9a is intended to apply only to heating, cooling and hot water supplied from a central source.

whether the related costs are proportionate in relation to the potential energy savings. It should also ***be*** clarified that rights relating to billing and billing ***or consumption*** information apply for consumers of heating, cooling or hot water supplied from a central source even where they have no direct, individual contractual relationship with an energy supplier. ***The definition of the term 'final customer' may be understood to include only natural or legal persons purchasing energy based on a direct, individual contract with an energy supplier.*** Therefore, for the purposes of these provisions, the term 'final user', ***in addition to*** final customers purchasing heating, cooling or hot water for their own use ***covers*** occupants of individual units of multi-apartment or multi-purpose buildings where such units are supplied from a central source ***and where the occupants have no direct or individual contract with the energy supplier.*** The term 'sub-metering' should refer to measuring consumption in individual units of such buildings. By 1 January 2020 newly installed heat meters and heat cost allocators should be remotely readable to ensure cost-effective, frequent provision of consumption information. The new Article 9a is intended to apply only to heating, cooling and hot water supplied from a central source.

Or. en

Amendment 99 Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a directive Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) As part of the measures set out in the Commission's Communication New Deal for Energy Consumers, in the context

Amendment

(14) As part of the measures set out in the Commission's Communication New Deal for Energy Consumers, in the context

of the Energy Union and the Heating and Cooling strategy, consumers' minimum rights to clear and timely information about their energy consumption need to be strengthened. Articles 9 to 11 and Annex VII of Directive 2012/27/EU should be amended to provide for frequent and enhanced feedback on energy consumption. It should also clarified that rights relating to billing and billing information apply for consumers of heating, cooling or hot water supplied from a central source even where they have no direct, individual contractual relationship with an energy supplier. Therefore, for the purposes of these provisions, the term 'final user', should cover final customers purchasing heating, cooling or hot water for their own use as well as occupants of individual units of multi-apartment or multi-purpose buildings where such units are supplied from a central source. The term 'sub-metering' should refer to measuring consumption in individual units of such buildings. By 1 January 2020 newly installed heat meters and heat cost allocators should be remotely readable to ensure cost-effective, frequent provision of consumption information. The new Article 9a is intended to apply only to heating, cooling and hot water supplied from a central source.

of the Energy Union and the Heating and Cooling strategy, consumers' minimum rights to clear and timely information about their energy consumption need to be strengthened. ***Member States should take into account that innovation and new technology ask for enhanced investments in education and skills, which are necessary for the successful implementation of such technologies and to enable both citizens and businesses to contribute to the fulfilment of the energy efficiency goals set by the Commission or Member States.*** Articles 9 to 11 and Annex VII of Directive 2012/27/EU should be amended to provide for frequent and enhanced ***information about and*** feedback on energy consumption ***with the aim to optimise the energy use of consumers.*** It should also clarified that rights relating to billing and billing information apply for consumers of heating, cooling or hot water supplied from a central source even where they have no direct, individual contractual relationship with an energy supplier. Therefore, for the purposes of these provisions, the term 'final user', should cover final customers purchasing heating, cooling or hot water for their own use as well as occupants of individual units of multi-apartment or multi-purpose buildings where such units are supplied from a central source. The term 'sub-metering' should refer to measuring consumption in individual units of such buildings. By 1 January 2020 newly installed heat meters and heat cost allocators should be remotely readable to ensure cost-effective, frequent provision of consumption information. The new Article 9a is intended to apply only to heating, cooling and hot water supplied from a central source.

Or. en

Amendment 100
Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) As part of the measures set out in the Commission's Communication New Deal for Energy Consumers, in the context of the Energy Union and the Heating and Cooling strategy, consumers' minimum rights to clear and timely information about their energy consumption need to be strengthened. Articles 9 to 11 and Annex VII of Directive 2012/27/EU should be amended to provide for frequent and enhanced feedback on energy consumption. It should also clarified that rights relating to billing and billing information apply for consumers of heating, cooling or hot water supplied from a central source even where they have no direct, individual contractual relationship with an energy supplier. Therefore, for the purposes of these provisions, the term 'final user', should cover final customers purchasing heating, cooling or hot water for their own use as well as occupants of individual units of multi-apartment or multi-purpose buildings where such units are supplied from a central source. The term 'sub-metering' should refer to measuring consumption in individual units of such buildings. By 1 January 2020 newly installed heat meters and heat cost allocators should be remotely readable to ensure cost-effective, frequent provision of consumption information. The new Article 9a is intended to apply only to heating, cooling and hot water supplied from a central source.

Amendment

(14) As part of the measures set out in the Commission's Communication New Deal for Energy Consumers, in the context of the Energy Union and the Heating and Cooling strategy, consumers' minimum rights to clear and timely information about their energy consumption need to be strengthened. Articles 9 to 11 and Annex VII of Directive 2012/27/EU should be amended to provide for frequent and enhanced feedback on energy consumption. It should also clarified that rights relating to billing and billing information apply for consumers of heating, cooling or hot water supplied from a central source even where they have no direct, individual contractual relationship with an energy supplier. Therefore, for the purposes of these provisions, the term 'final user', should cover final customers purchasing heating, cooling or hot water for their own use as well as occupants of individual units of multi-apartment or multi-purpose buildings where such units are supplied from a central source ***and the installation of heat meters and heat cost allocators is technically and economically feasible.*** The term 'sub-metering' should refer to measuring consumption in individual units of such buildings. By 1 January 2020 newly installed heat meters and heat cost allocators should be remotely readable to ensure cost-effective, frequent provision of consumption information, ***while protecting the personal data of final users.*** The new Article 9a is intended to apply only to heating, cooling and hot water supplied from a central source.

Or. ro

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) As part of the measures set out in the Commission's Communication New Deal for Energy Consumers, in the context of the Energy Union and the Heating and Cooling strategy, consumers' minimum rights to clear and timely information about their energy consumption need to be strengthened. Articles 9 to 11 and Annex VII of Directive 2012/27/EU should be amended to provide for frequent and enhanced feedback on energy consumption. It should also be clarified that rights relating to billing and billing information apply for consumers of heating, cooling or hot water supplied from a central source even where they have no direct, individual contractual relationship with an energy supplier. ***Therefore, for the purposes of these provisions, the term 'final user', should cover final customers purchasing heating, cooling or hot water for their own use as well as occupants of individual units of multi-apartment or multi-purpose buildings where such units are supplied from a central source.*** The term 'sub-metering' should refer to measuring consumption in individual units of such buildings. By 1 January 2020 newly installed heat meters and heat cost allocators should be remotely readable to ensure cost-effective, frequent provision of consumption information. The new Article 9a is intended to apply only to heating, cooling and hot water supplied from a central source.

Amendment

(14) As part of the measures set out in the Commission's Communication New Deal for Energy Consumers, in the context of the Energy Union and the Heating and Cooling strategy, consumers' minimum rights to clear and timely information about their energy consumption need to be strengthened. Articles 9 to 11 and Annex VII of Directive 2012/27/EU should be amended to provide for frequent and enhanced feedback on energy consumption. It should also be clarified that rights relating to billing and billing information apply for consumers of heating, cooling or hot water supplied from a central source even where they have no direct, individual contractual relationship with an energy supplier. The term 'sub-metering' should refer to measuring consumption in individual units of such buildings. By 1 January 2020 newly installed heat meters and heat cost allocators should be remotely readable to ensure cost-effective, frequent provision of consumption information. The new Article 9a is intended to apply only to heating, cooling and hot water supplied from a central source. ***The obligations set out in that Article should take into account technical feasibility, cost-effectiveness and proportionality between obligations and potential savings.***

Or. en

Amendment 102
Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a directive
Recital 14 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14a) Member States should be free to decide on the installation of smart meters in the light of cost-benefit findings.

Or. ro

Amendment 103
Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(15) Certain provisions of Article 15 of Directive 2012/27/EU on energy transformation, transmission and distribution should be ***repealed***. The review of the acquis in the energy field may result in Member States' obligations under the different energy related acts being structured differently. This restructuring should not affect Member States' obligation to comply with the substantive requirements of Directive 2012/27/EU ***which may be reintroduced, completely or partially, in other acts.***

(15) Certain provisions of Article 15 of Directive 2012/27/EU on energy transformation, transmission and distribution should be ***aligned with the relevant electricity market provisions***. The review of the acquis in the energy field may result in Member States' obligations under the different energy related acts being structured differently. This restructuring should not affect Member States' obligation to comply with the substantive requirements of Directive 2012/27/EU.

Or. en

Amendment 104
Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16

(16) Reflecting technological progress and the growing share of renewable energy sources in the electricity generation sector, the **default** coefficient for savings in kWh electricity **should** be reviewed in order to reflect changes in the primary energy factor (PEF) for electricity. Calculations of the PEF for electricity are based on annual average values. The Physical energy content accounting method is used for nuclear electricity and heat generation and the Technical conversion efficiency method is used for electricity and heat generation from fossil fuels and biomass. For non-combustible renewable energy, the method is the direct equivalent based on the Total primary energy approach. To calculate the primary energy share for electricity in CHP the method set out in Annex II of Directive 2012/27/EU is applied. An average market position is used rather than a marginal one. Conversion efficiencies are assumed to be 100 % for non-combustible renewables, 10 % for geothermal power stations and 33 % for nuclear power stations. Total efficiency for cogeneration is calculated based on the most recent data from Eurostat. As for system boundaries the PEF is 1 for all energy sources. Calculations are based on the most recent version of the PRIMES Reference Scenario. The PEF value is based on the projection for 2020. The analysis covers the EU Member States and Norway. The dataset for Norway is based on ENTSO-E data.

(16) Reflecting technological progress and the growing share of renewable energy sources in the electricity generation sector **in certain Member States**, the coefficient for savings in kWh electricity **in those could** be reviewed in order to reflect changes in the primary energy factor (PEF) for electricity, **reflecting the real energy mix of the relevant Member State, by way of a comparable and transparent methodology**. Calculations of the PEF for electricity are based on annual average values. The Physical energy content accounting method is used for nuclear electricity and heat generation and the Technical conversion efficiency method is used for electricity and heat generation from fossil fuels and biomass. For non-combustible renewable energy, the method is the direct equivalent based on the Total primary energy approach. To calculate the primary energy share for electricity in CHP the method set out in Annex II of Directive 2012/27/EU is applied. An average market position is used rather than a marginal one. Conversion efficiencies are assumed to be 100 % for non-combustible renewables, 10 % for geothermal power stations and 33 % for nuclear power stations. Total efficiency for cogeneration is calculated based on the most recent data from Eurostat. As for system boundaries the PEF is 1 for all energy sources. Calculations are based on the most recent version of the PRIMES Reference Scenario. The PEF value is based on the projection for 2020. The analysis covers the EU Member States and Norway. The dataset for Norway is based on ENTSO-E data.

Or. en

Amendment 105
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) Reflecting technological progress and the growing share of renewable energy sources in the electricity generation sector, the default coefficient for savings in kWh electricity should be reviewed in order to reflect changes in the primary energy factor (PEF) for electricity. Calculations of the PEF for electricity are based on annual average values. The Physical energy content accounting method is used for nuclear electricity and heat generation and the Technical conversion efficiency method is used for electricity and heat generation from fossil fuels and biomass. ***For non-combustible renewable energy, the method is the direct equivalent based on the Total primary energy approach. To calculate the primary energy share for electricity in CHP the method set out in Annex II of Directive 2012/27/EU is applied.*** An average market position is used rather than a marginal one. Conversion efficiencies are assumed to be 100 % for non-combustible renewables, 10 % for geothermal power stations and 33 % for nuclear power stations. Total efficiency for cogeneration is calculated based on the most recent data from Eurostat. As for system boundaries the PEF is 1 for all energy sources. Calculations are based on the most recent version of the PRIMES Reference Scenario. The PEF value is based on the projection for 2020. The analysis covers the EU Member States and Norway. The dataset for Norway is based on ENTSO-E data.

Amendment

(16) Reflecting technological progress and the growing share of renewable energy sources in the electricity generation sector, the default coefficient for savings in kWh electricity should be reviewed in order to reflect changes in the primary energy factor (PEF) for electricity. Calculations of the PEF for electricity are based on annual average values. The Physical energy content accounting method is used for nuclear electricity and heat generation and the Technical conversion efficiency method is used for electricity and heat generation from fossil fuels and biomass, ***however the direct equivalent accounting method can be used for nuclear electricity and heat generation if justified on national level.*** ***For non-combustible renewable energy, the method is the direct equivalent based on the total primary energy approach.*** An average market position is used rather than a marginal one. Conversion efficiencies are assumed to be 100 % for non-combustible renewables, 10 % for geothermal power stations and 33 % for nuclear power stations. Total efficiency for cogeneration is calculated based on the most recent data from Eurostat. As for system boundaries the PEF is 1 for all energy sources. Calculations are based on the most recent version of the PRIMES Reference Scenario. The PEF value is based on the projection for 2020. The analysis covers the EU Member States and Norway. The dataset for Norway is based on ENTSO-E data.

Or. en

Justification

There is no methodology for dividing primary energy between heat and electricity for CHP

described in Annex II of Directive 2012/27/EU so it could not be used for PEF calculation.

Amendment 106

Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive

Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) *In order to be able to evaluate the effectiveness of Directive 2012/27/EU, a requirement for a general review of the Directive and a report to the European Parliament and the Council by 28 February 2024 should be introduced.*

Amendment

(18) *Energy and climate law is complementary and should be mutually reinforcing. Thus, as part of the obligations under the Paris Agreement, within six months of the UNFCCC global stocktake in 2023 and aligned to the review process of the Governance Regulation [], the Commission should undertake a general review of Directive 2012/27/EU and introduce a report to the European Parliament and the Council assessing the general effectiveness of Directive 2012/27/EU and the need to adjust the Union's energy efficiency policy according to the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Such a review and report should be undertaken in subsequent global stocktakes thereafter.*

Or. en

Amendment 107

Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Directive establishes a common framework of measures to promote energy efficiency within the Union in order to ensure that the Union's

Amendment

1. This Directive establishes a common framework of measures to promote energy efficiency within the Union in order to ensure that the Union's

2020 20 % headline targets and *its 2030 30* % binding headline targets on energy efficiency are met and paves the way for further energy efficiency improvements beyond those dates. It lays down rules designed to remove barriers in the energy market and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy, *and* provides for the establishment of *indicative* national energy efficiency targets *and contributions* for 2020 and 2030.

2020 20 % headline targets and *a 2030 40* % binding headline targets on energy efficiency are met and paves the way for further energy efficiency improvements beyond those dates *in line with the Union commitments made under the Energy Union and global climate agenda secured with the Paris Agreement of December 2015*. It lays down rules designed to remove barriers in the energy market and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy, *in line with the 'energy efficiency first' principle, which should help exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for Europe's society, in particular for citizens and businesses. It is an element to progress towards the Energy Union, under which energy efficiency should be treated as an energy source in its own right, and energy efficiency and demand side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity*. It also provides for the establishment of national energy efficiency targets for 2020 and 2030.

Or. en

Justification

In order to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement and to reap the full and multiple benefits of increased ambition on energy efficiency, the ambition level has to be set at the right level.

Amendment 108

Peter Liese, Karl-Heinz Florenz

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Directive establishes a common framework of measures to promote energy efficiency within the

Amendment

1. This Directive establishes a common framework of measures to promote energy efficiency within the

Union in order to ensure that the Union's 2020 20 % headline targets and its **2030 30** % binding headline targets on energy efficiency are met and paves the way for further energy efficiency improvements beyond those dates. It lays down rules designed to remove barriers in the energy market and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy, and provides for the establishment of indicative national energy efficiency targets and contributions for 2020 and 2030

Union in order to ensure that the Union's 2020 20 % headline targets and its **2030 35** % binding headline targets on energy efficiency are met and paves the way for further energy efficiency improvements beyond those dates. It lays down rules designed to remove barriers in the energy market and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy, and provides for the establishment of indicative national energy efficiency targets and contributions for 2020 and 2030.

The 2030 headline targets on energy efficiency can be adjusted in the review in 2024 and 2028 to not less than 30 % in the case that the Union's GDP growth is significantly higher than assumed by the energy model used by the Commission to express the overall percentage target.

Or. en

Justification

According to the EU Commission's impact assessment even a target level of 35 % would be cost effective. At a level of 35% reductions in pollution control costs and health damage costs alone already cover half of the possible additional total systems costs compared to a 30% target. Additional benefits clearly outweigh those investments (e.g. +1.2 % GDP, +3.1 % GHG savings, -19 % gas import dependency, +1.6 m jobs). Under the assumption of more realistic lifetimes of investments (30 years instead of 20) and societal discount rates, even energy cost savings outperform investment costs at a 35% level. At the same time the energy efficiency target must not be perceived as a cap on economic growth. In the case that economic growth outperforms the assumptions on the future development of economic activity of the energy model (PRIMES 2007) and the target is unlikely be met by an increase of energy productivity there should be an option to adjust the target with the 2024 and 2028 review. The range for adjustment should be limited to a target no lower than 30 percent.

Amendment 109

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 1 – paragraph 1

1. This Directive establishes a common framework of measures to promote energy efficiency *within* the Union in order to ensure that the Union's 2020 20 % headline targets and its **2030 30 %** binding headline targets on energy efficiency are met and paves the way for further energy efficiency improvements beyond those dates. It lays down rules designed to remove barriers in the energy market and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy, and provides for the establishment of *indicative* national energy efficiency targets and contributions for 2020 and 2030.

1. This Directive establishes a common framework of measures to promote energy efficiency the Union in order to ensure that the Union's 2020 20 % headline targets and its binding headline targets on energy efficiency ***of at least 40% for 2030*** are met and paves the way for further energy efficiency improvements beyond those dates, ***conforming the previously set energy goals and the global climate objective under the Paris Agreement***. It lays down rules designed to remove barriers in the energy market and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy, and ***connects to the Union's commitment to put energy efficiency first and bring multiple benefits for the climate, the Union's citizens and businesses***. ***In addition, this Directive*** provides for the establishment of national energy efficiency targets and contributions for 2020 and 2030.

Or. en

Justification

Paris Agreement (Article 2, point 1(a) of the Agreement): "Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;"

Amendment 110

Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) This Directive establishes a common framework of measures to promote energy efficiency within the Union in order to ensure that the Union's 2020 20 % headline targets and its 2030 30 % binding headline targets on energy efficiency are met and paves the way for further energy efficiency improvements beyond those dates. It lays down rules designed to remove barriers in the energy market and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy, and provides for the establishment of indicative national energy efficiency targets and contributions for 2020 and 2030.

Amendment

(1) This Directive establishes a common framework of measures to promote energy efficiency within the Union in order to ensure that the Union's 2020 20 % headline targets and its 2030 30 % binding headline targets on energy efficiency are met and paves the way for further energy efficiency improvements beyond those dates. It lays down rules designed to remove barriers in the energy market and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy, and provides for the establishment of indicative national energy efficiency targets and contributions for 2020 and 2030, ***bearing in mind the specific factors applicable at national level and climate change targets set.***

Or. ro

Amendment 111

Sylvie Goddyn, Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Directive establishes a common framework of measures to promote energy efficiency within the Union in order to ensure that the Union's 2020 20 % headline targets and its 2030 **30 % binding** headline targets on energy efficiency are met ***and paves the way for further energy efficiency improvements beyond those dates.*** It lays down rules designed to remove barriers in the energy market and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy, and provides for the establishment

Amendment

1. This Directive establishes a common framework of measures to promote energy efficiency within the Union in order to ensure that the Union's 2020 20 % headline targets and its 2030 **27 %** headline targets on energy efficiency are met. It lays down rules designed to remove barriers in the energy market and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy, and provides for the establishment of indicative national energy efficiency targets and contributions for 2020 and

of indicative national energy efficiency targets and contributions for 2020 and 2030.';

2030.';

Or. fr

Justification

In line with the target adopted by the European Council in October 2014.

Amendment 112

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Directive establishes a common framework of measures to promote energy efficiency within the Union in order to ensure that the Union's 2020 20 % headline targets and its 2030 30 % binding headline targets on energy efficiency are met and paves the way for further energy efficiency improvements beyond those dates. It lays down rules designed to remove barriers in the energy market and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy, and provides for the establishment of indicative national energy efficiency targets and contributions for 2020 and 2030.

Amendment

1. This Directive establishes a common framework of measures to promote energy efficiency within the Union in order to ensure that the Union's 2020 20 % headline targets and its 2030 30 % binding headline targets on energy efficiency are met and paves the way for further energy efficiency improvements beyond those dates. It lays down rules designed to remove barriers in the energy market and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy, and provides for the establishment of indicative national energy efficiency targets and contributions for 2020 and 2030. ***It also requires Member States to treat energy efficiency as an infrastructure.***

Or. en

Justification

Energy efficiency needs to be redefined as a core part of Europe's energy infrastructure, if we want it to be an energy source in its own right, which can compete on equal footing with other

energy sources, and if we want to boost investments in the sector.

Amendment 113

Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Directive establishes a common framework of measures to promote energy efficiency within the Union in order to ensure that the Union's 2020 20 % headline targets and its 2030 30 % binding headline targets on energy efficiency are met **and** paves the way for further energy efficiency improvements beyond those dates. It lays down rules designed to remove barriers in the energy market and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy, and provides for the establishment of indicative national energy efficiency targets **and contributions for 2020 and 2030**.

Amendment

1. This Directive establishes a common framework of measures to promote energy efficiency within the Union in order to **contribute to meeting the climate objectives of the Paris Agreement and to** ensure that the Union's 2020 20 % headline targets and its 2030 **45** % binding headline targets on energy efficiency are met. **It also** paves the way for further energy efficiency improvements beyond those dates. It lays down rules designed to remove barriers in the energy market and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy, and provides for the establishment of indicative national energy efficiency targets **for 2020 and binding national targets for 2030**.

Or. en

Amendment 114

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Directive establishes a common framework of measures to

Amendment

1. This Directive establishes a common framework of measures to

promote energy efficiency within the Union in order to ensure that the Union's 2020 20 % headline targets and its 2030 **30%** binding headline targets on energy efficiency are met and paves the way for further energy efficiency improvements beyond those dates. It lays down rules designed to remove barriers in the energy market and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy, and provides for the establishment of indicative national energy efficiency targets and contributions for 2020 and 2030.';

promote energy efficiency within the Union in order to ensure that the Union's 2020 20 % headline targets and its 2030 **40%** binding headline targets on energy efficiency are met and paves the way for further energy efficiency improvements beyond those dates. It lays down rules designed to remove barriers in the energy market and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy, and provides for the establishment of indicative national energy efficiency targets and contributions for 2020 and ***binding national objectives for 2030.***';

Or. it

Amendment 115

Nicola Caputo

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Directive establishes a common framework of measures to promote energy efficiency within the Union in order to ensure that the Union's 2020 20 % headline targets and its 2030 **30 %** binding headline targets on energy efficiency are met and paves the way for further energy efficiency improvements beyond those dates. It lays down rules designed to remove barriers in the energy market and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy, and provides for the establishment of indicative national energy efficiency targets and contributions for 2020 and 2030.';

Amendment

1. This Directive establishes a common framework of measures to promote energy efficiency within the Union in order to ensure that the Union's 2020 20 % headline targets and its 2030 **40 %** binding headline targets on energy efficiency are met and paves the way for further energy efficiency improvements beyond those dates. It lays down rules designed to remove barriers in the energy market and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy, and provides for the establishment of indicative national energy efficiency targets and contributions for 2020 and 2030.';

Or. it

Amendment 116
András Gyürk, György Hölvényi

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Directive establishes a common framework of measures to promote energy efficiency within the Union in order to ensure that the Union's 2020 20 % headline targets and its 2030 30 % **binding** headline targets on energy efficiency are met and paves the way for further energy efficiency improvements beyond those dates. It lays down rules designed to remove barriers in the energy market and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy, and provides for the establishment of indicative national energy efficiency targets and contributions for 2020 and 2030.

Amendment

1. This Directive establishes a common framework of measures to promote energy efficiency within the Union in order to ensure that the Union's 2020 20 % headline targets and its 2030 30 % **indicative** headline targets on energy efficiency are met and paves the way for further energy efficiency improvements beyond those dates. It lays down rules designed to remove barriers in the energy market and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy, and provides for the establishment of indicative national energy efficiency targets and contributions for 2020 and 2030.

Or. en

Amendment 117
Christofer Fjellner

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Directive establishes a common framework of measures to promote energy efficiency within the Union in order to ensure that the Union's 2020 20 % headline targets and its 2030 30 % **binding** headline targets on energy efficiency are met and paves the way for further energy efficiency improvements

Amendment

1. This Directive establishes a common framework of measures to promote energy efficiency within the Union in order to ensure that the Union's 2020 20 % headline targets and its 2030 30 % **indicative** headline targets on energy efficiency are met and paves the way for further energy efficiency improvements

beyond those dates. It lays down rules designed to remove barriers in the energy market and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy, and provides for the establishment of indicative national energy efficiency targets and contributions for 2020 and 2030.’;

beyond those dates. It lays down rules designed to remove barriers in the energy market and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy, and provides for the establishment of indicative national energy efficiency targets and contributions for 2020 and 2030.’;

Or. sv

Justification

The means that Member States choose with a view to attaining the EU’s climate targets for 2030 possess no intrinsic value. In order for climate policy to be as cost-effective as possible, an energy efficiency target should therefore be indicative and not binding.

Amendment 118

Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 1

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Directive establishes a common framework of measures to promote energy efficiency within the Union in order to ensure that the Union’s 2020 20 % headline targets and its 2030 30 % **binding** headline targets on energy efficiency are met and paves the way for further energy efficiency improvements beyond those dates. It lays down rules designed to remove barriers in the energy market and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy, and provides for the establishment of indicative national energy efficiency targets and contributions for 2020 and 2030.

Amendment

1. This Directive establishes a common framework of measures to promote energy efficiency within the Union in order to ensure that the Union’s 2020 20 % headline targets and its 2030 30 % headline targets on energy efficiency are met and paves the way for further energy efficiency improvements beyond those dates. It lays down rules designed to remove barriers in the energy market and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy, and provides for the establishment of indicative national energy efficiency targets and contributions for 2020 and 2030.

Or. en

Justification

The EU is to achieve its 2020 energy efficiency targets without setting a binding target. Therefore, there is no need to go much beyond the conclusions of the October 2014 Council summit.

Amendment 119

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 1 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(1a) in Article 1 a new paragraph is added:

“1a. To mobilise private financing for energy efficiency measures and energy renovations, the Commission shall start a dialogue with both public and private financial institutions to map out potential policy mechanisms. In addition, to make investments in energy efficiency projects more financially interesting and feasible for investors, the Commission should consider options on how to bundle small projects into larger ones. The Commission shall provide guidance for Member States on how to unlock private investment no later than 1 January 2019.”

Or. en

Justification

In a letter sent to policy makers, the International Investors Group on Climate Change calls upon the Commission that to unlock private investment in energy efficiency projects and renewables, ambitious, long-term criteria are needed. Moreover, the private sector, banks and pension funds in particular, do not have the means to invest in small-scale projects.

Amendment 120

Peter Liese, Karl-Heinz Florenz

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 26

Present text

"26. *‘small and medium-sized enterprises’ or ‘SMEs’ means enterprises as defined in Title I of the Annex to Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (23); the category of **micro**, small and medium-sized enterprises is made up of enterprises which employ fewer than 250 persons and which have an annual turnover not exceeding EUR 50 million, and/or an annual balance sheet total not exceeding EUR 43 million;*

Amendment

2a. Article 2(26) is replaced by the following:

26. The category of small and medium-sized enterprises (**‘SMEs’**) is made up of enterprises which employ fewer than 250 persons and which have an annual turnover not exceeding EUR 50 million, and/or an annual balance sheet total not exceeding EUR 43 million; "

Or. de

Justification

Die unzutreffende Abgrenzung der auditpflichtigen Unternehmen im Kommissionsvorschlag soll angepasst werden, um unwirtschaftliche Audits zu vermeiden und die Akzeptanz von Energieaudits zu verbessern. Die KMU-Definition der Europäischen Kommission ist kein geeignetes Abgrenzungskriterium zur Festlegung der Pflicht zur Durchführung von Energieaudits nach Artikel 8 dieser Richtlinie. Sachgerecht ist vielmehr der ausschließliche Bezug zur tatsächlichen Größe des Unternehmens, denn sie ist ein wichtiger Bestimmungsfaktor für den Energieverbrauch und das durch Energieaudits darrstellbare Effizienzpotential. Die bisherige Abgrenzung in Art. 2 Nr. 28 ist für diese Zwecke dieser Richtlinie nicht geeignet, denn sie verpflichtet auch kleine Unternehmen aufgrund ihrer Beteiligungsstruktur zu für sie wirtschaftlich nicht sinnvollen Energieaudits.

Amendment 121

Sylvie Goddyn, Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Each Member State shall set an indicative national energy efficiency target for 2020, based on either primary or final energy consumption, ***primary or final energy savings***, or energy intensity. Member States shall notify those targets to the Commission in accordance with Article 24(1) and Annex XIV Part 1. When doing so, they ***shall also express those targets in terms of an absolute level of primary energy consumption and final energy consumption in 2020 and*** shall explain how, and on the basis of which data, ***this*** has been ***calculated***.

Amendment

Each Member State shall set an indicative national energy efficiency target for 2020, based on either primary or final energy consumption, or energy intensity. Member States shall notify those targets to the Commission in accordance with Article 24(1) and Annex XIV Part 1. When doing so, they shall explain how, and on the basis of which data, ***the calculation*** has been ***made***.

Or. fr

Amendment 122
Elisabetta Gardini

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Each Member State shall set an indicative national energy efficiency target for 2020, based on ***either*** primary ***or final*** energy consumption, primary ***or final*** energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States shall notify those targets to the Commission in accordance with Article 24(1) and Annex XIV Part 1. When doing so, they shall also express those targets in terms of an absolute level of primary energy consumption and final energy consumption in 2020 and shall explain how, and on the basis of which data, this has been calculated.

Amendment

Each Member State shall set an indicative national energy efficiency target for 2020, based on primary energy consumption, primary energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States shall notify those targets to the Commission in accordance with Article 24(1) and Annex XIV Part 1. When doing so, they shall also express those targets in terms of an absolute level of primary energy consumption and final energy consumption in 2020 and shall explain how, and on the basis of which data, this has been calculated.

Or. en

Justification

It is important to define an equal criteria in order to safeguard the principle of technology neutrality. Free options between final or primary consumption could open the way to different behaviours by Member States.

Amendment 123

Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Each Member State shall set ***an indicative*** national energy efficiency target for **2020**, ***based on either primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity. Member States shall notify those targets to the Commission in accordance with Article 24(1) and Annex XIV Part 1. When doing so, they shall also express those targets in terms of an absolute level of primary energy consumption and final energy consumption in 2020 and shall explain how, and on the basis of which data, this has been calculated.***

Amendment

Each Member State shall set ***a binding*** national energy efficiency target for **2030**, ***expressed in terms of an absolute level of primary energy consumption and final energy consumption, underpinning the Union's 2030 target referred to in Article 1 paragraph 1.***

Member States shall notify those targets to the Commission as part of their integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with the procedure pursuant to the Regulation (EU) ,,, on the Governance of the Energy Union.

Or. en

Amendment 124

Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

When setting those targets, Member States shall take into account:

deleted

(a) that the Union's 2020 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 483 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 1 086 Mtoe of final energy;

(b) the measures provided for in this Directive;

(c) the measures adopted to reach the national energy saving targets adopted pursuant to Article 4(1) of Directive 2006/32/EC; and

(d) other measures to promote energy efficiency within Member States and at Union level.

Or. en

Amendment 125

Sylvie Goddyn, Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 (new)

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 – point -a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

-a) the respective levels of primary or final energy consumption, or energy intensity, in 2005;

Or. fr

Amendment 126

Sylvie Goddyn, Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

a) *that the Union's 2020 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 483 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 1 086 Mtoe of final energy;* *deleted*

Or. fr

Justification

Setting a limit on energy consumption in terms of absolute values means setting a limit to economic growth and yet compromising both the political target of 20% of GDP from industry and the 'constitutional' target of full employment referred to in Article 3(1) TEU.

Amendment 127

Christofer Fjellner

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

a) that the Union's 2020 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 483 Mtoe of primary energy **and** no more than 1 086 Mtoe of final energy;

a) that the Union's 2020 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 483 Mtoe of primary energy **or** no more than 1 086 Mtoe of final energy;

Or. sv

Justification

At present, Member States can choose to attain the EU's energy consumption target on the basis of either primary or final energy. That possibility of flexibility should be retained.

Amendment 128

Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) that the Union's 2020 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 483 Mtoe of primary energy **and** no more than 1 086 Mtoe of final energy;

Amendment

(a) that the Union's 2020 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 483 Mtoe of primary energy **or** no more than 1 086 Mtoe of final energy;

Or. en

Justification

The current framework let Member State choose between these two options. This flexibility should be retained.

Amendment 129

Michel Dantin, Angélique Delahaye

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

d) other measures to promote energy efficiency within Member States and at Union level.

Amendment

d) other measures to promote energy efficiency within Member States and at Union level, ***such as energy efficiency in the water sector, with regard to water production and distribution and treatment of effluent.***

Or. fr

Amendment 130

Christofer Fjellner

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

da) GDP evolution and forecast;

Or. sv

Justification

The 30% efficiency target should be achieved by means of efficiency measures, not by reducing or limiting economic activity. GDP should therefore be taken into account when Member States set their indicative national efficiency targets.

Amendment 131

Christofer Fjellner

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 3 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

b) GDP evolution and forecast; deleted

Or. sv

Justification

The 30% efficiency target should be achieved by means of efficiency measures, not by reducing or limiting economic activity. GDP should therefore be taken into account when Member States set their indicative national efficiency targets.

Amendment 132

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 3 – point c a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ca) technological developments that may facilitate the feasibility of the targets;

Or. en

Amendment 133

Sylvie Goddyn, Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 3 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

d) development of all sources of renewable energies, nuclear energy, carbon capture and storage; and

d) development of all sources of renewable energies, nuclear energy, carbon capture and storage, *and energy storage*; and

Or. fr

Amendment 134

Christofer Fjellner

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 3 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. By 30 June 2014, the Commission shall assess progress achieved and whether the Union is likely to achieve energy consumption of no more than 1 483 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 1 086 Mtoe of final energy in 2020.

2. By 30 June 2014, the Commission shall assess progress achieved and whether the Union is likely to achieve energy consumption of no more than 1 483 Mtoe of primary energy and/or no more than 1 086 Mtoe of final energy in 2020.

Or. sv

Justification

As under the existing provisions, it ought to be possible to take into account the Union's progress from the point of view of primary and final energy use individually.

Amendment 135

Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 3 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. By 30 June 2014, the Commission shall assess progress achieved and whether the Union is likely to achieve energy consumption of no more than 1 483 Mtoe of primary energy **and** no more than 1 086 Mtoe of final energy in 2020.

Amendment

2. By 30 June 2014, the Commission shall assess progress achieved and whether the Union is likely to achieve energy consumption of no more than 1 483 Mtoe of primary energy **or** no more than 1 086 Mtoe of final energy in 2020.

Or. en

Justification

The current framework let Member State choose between these two options. This flexibility should be retained.

Amendment 136

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2017/27/EU

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) sum the national **indicative** energy efficiency targets reported by Member States;

Amendment

(a) sum the national energy efficiency targets reported by Member States;

Or. en

Amendment 137
Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 3 – paragraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) assess whether the sum of those targets can be considered a reliable guide to whether the Union as a whole is on track, taking into account the evaluation of the first annual report in accordance with Article 24(1), and the evaluation of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plans in accordance with Article 24(2);

Amendment

(b) assess whether the sum of those targets can be considered a reliable **and realistic** guide **based on objective and non-discriminatory criteria** to whether the Union as a whole is on track, taking into account the evaluation of the first annual report in accordance with Article 24(1), and the evaluation of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plans in accordance with Article 24(2);

Or. en

Amendment 138
Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) compare the results under points (a) to (c) with the quantity of energy consumption that would be needed to achieve energy consumption of no more than 1 483 Mtoe of primary energy **and** no more than 1 086 Mtoe of final energy in 2020.

Amendment

(d) compare the results under points (a) to (c) with the quantity of energy consumption that would be needed to achieve energy consumption of no more than 1 483 Mtoe of primary energy **or** no more than 1 086 Mtoe of final energy in 2020.

Or. en

Justification

The current framework let Member States choose between these two options. This flexibility should be retained.

Amendment 139

Ivo Belet, Peter Liese

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 3 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Each Member State shall set indicative national energy efficiency contributions towards the Union's 2030 target referred to in Article 1 paragraph 1 in accordance with Articles [4] and [6] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union]. When setting those contributions, Member States shall take into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. Member States shall notify those contributions to the Commission as part of their integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with the procedure pursuant to Articles [3] and [7] to [11] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union].

Amendment

4. Each Member State shall ***identify the bottom-up technical and economical potential for energy efficiency improvements in each sector and*** set indicative national energy efficiency contributions towards the Union's 2030 target referred to in Article 1 paragraph 1 in accordance with Articles [4] and [6] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union]. When setting those contributions, Member States shall take into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy, ***that the Union's 2030 energy consumption in the residential and tertiary sector has to be no more than 326 Mtoe of final energy and that the average renovation rate between 2020 and 2030 in the residential sector has to be 2,9%.***

Those contributions can be adjusted for parameters not linked to energy efficiency progress, but affecting primary and final energy consumption such as significantly higher Union's GDP growth than assumed when setting the target.

Member States shall notify those contributions to the Commission as part of their integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with the procedure

pursuant to Articles [3] and [7] to [11] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union].

Or. en

Justification

Achievement of the 30% target should come from efficiency gains, not by reducing industrial activity. It is therefore important that there is room for adjustments if there are substantial deviations from the assumptions underpinning the targets.

Amendment 140

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 3 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Each Member State shall set ***indicative*** national energy efficiency contributions ***towards*** the Union's 2030 target referred to in Article 1 paragraph 1 in accordance with Articles [4] and [6] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union]. When setting those contributions, Member States shall take into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than ***1 321*** Mtoe of primary energy and no more than ***987*** Mtoe of final energy. Member States shall notify those contributions to the Commission as part of their integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with the procedure pursuant to Articles [3] and [7] to [11] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union].

Amendment

4. Each Member State shall set national energy efficiency contributions ***in the form of reliable and realistic objectives per Member State, including specific policy measures at all stages of the energy system, from the supply, transmission and distribution phase to energy end-use, to be undertaken in line with*** the Union's 2030 target ***of at least 40% energy efficiency*** referred to in Article 1 paragraph 1 in accordance with Articles [4] and [6] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union]. When setting those contributions, Member States shall take into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than ***1132*** Mtoe of primary energy and no more than ***846*** Mtoe of final energy, ***which will require a reduction in energy consumption of 34% and a reduction of final energy consumption of 29%***. Member States shall notify those contributions to the Commission as part of their integrated national energy and climate

plans in accordance with the procedure pursuant to Articles [3] and [7] to [11] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union].

Or. en

Justification

With an energy efficiency target of at least 40% in 2030, the level of energy consumption will need to be adapted accordingly to a maximum 1132 Mtoe of primary and 846 Mtoe final energy. The number of Mtoe for primary energy and final energy, as well as the reduction percentages is based on the PRIMES model for an energy efficiency target of 40%. PRIMES is a way of energy modelling used by the Commission for forecasting, scenario construction and policy impact analysis up to the year 2030.

Amendment 141

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 3 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Each Member State shall *set indicative* national energy efficiency *contributions* towards the Union's 2030 target referred to in Article 1 paragraph 1 in accordance with Articles [4] and [6] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union]. *When setting those contributions*, Member States *shall take* into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than **1 321** Mtoe of primary energy and no more than **987** Mtoe of final energy. Member States shall notify *those contributions* to the Commission as part of their integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with the procedure pursuant to Articles [3] and [7] to [11] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union].';

Amendment

4. Each Member State *must achieve binding* national energy efficiency targets *contributing to the achievement of* the Union's 2030 target referred to in Article 1 paragraph 1 in accordance with Articles [4] and [6] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union]. Member States *must achieve those targets while taking* into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than **1 129** Mtoe of primary energy and no more than **825** Mtoe of final energy. *The Commission shall be empowered to adopt a delegated act indicating the national energy efficiency targets for each Member State, within six months from entry into force of this Directive.* Member States shall notify *progress in achieving* those targets to the Commission as part of their integrated national energy and climate

plans in accordance with the procedure pursuant to Articles [3] and [7] to [11] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union].

Or. it

Amendment 142

Sylvie Goddyn, Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 3 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Each Member State shall set indicative national energy efficiency contributions towards the Union's 2030 target referred to in Article 1 paragraph 1 in accordance with Articles [4] and [6] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union]. ***When setting those contributions, Member States shall take into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy.*** Member States shall notify those contributions to the Commission as part of their integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with the procedure pursuant to Articles [3] and [7] to [11] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union].

Amendment

4. Each Member State shall set indicative national energy efficiency contributions towards the Union's 2030 target referred to in Article 1 paragraph 1 in accordance with Articles [4] and [6] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union]. Member States shall notify those contributions to the Commission as part of their integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with the procedure pursuant to Articles [3] and [7] to [11] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union].

Or. fr

Justification

Setting a limit on energy consumption in terms of absolute values means setting a limit to economic growth and yet compromising both the political target of 20% of GDP from industry and the 'constitutional' target of full employment referred to in Article 3(1) TEU.

Amendment 143

Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 3 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Each Member State shall ***set indicative*** national energy efficiency ***contributions towards the Union's 2030 target referred to in Article 1 paragraph 1 in accordance with Articles [4] and [6] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union]. When setting those contributions, Member States shall take into account that*** the Union's 2030 ***energy consumption has to be*** no more than ***1 321*** Mtoe of primary energy and no more than ***987*** Mtoe of final energy. Member States shall notify those ***contributions*** to the Commission as part of their integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with the procedure pursuant to Articles [3] and [7] to [11] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union].

Amendment

4. Each Member State shall ***ensure set that its binding*** national energy efficiency ***target for 2030 is at least equal to or below the energy consumption level set out in Annex Va in both primary and final energy terms, contributing to*** the Union's 2030 ***target of*** no more than ***1 132*** Mtoe of primary energy and no more than ***846*** Mtoe of final energy ***referred to in Article 1 paragraph 1 in accordance with Articles [4] and [6] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union].*** Member States shall notify those ***targets*** to the Commission as part of their integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with the procedure pursuant to Articles [3] and [7] to [11] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union].

Or. en

Justification

Solely a binding and ambitious framework can trigger the necessary investments in energy efficiency and savings measures needed to boost jobs & competitiveness, reduce import dependency as well as social and health costs.

Amendment 144

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 3 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Each Member State shall set indicative national energy efficiency contributions towards the Union's 2030 target referred to in Article 1 paragraph 1 in accordance with Articles [4] and [6] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union]. When setting those contributions, Member States shall take into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. Member States shall notify those contributions to the Commission as part of their integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with the procedure pursuant to Articles [3] and [7] to [11] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union].

Amendment

4. Each Member State shall set indicative national energy efficiency contributions towards the Union's 2030 target referred to in Article 1 paragraph 1 in accordance with Articles [4] and [6] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union]. When setting those contributions, Member States shall take into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. Member States shall notify those contributions to the Commission as part of their integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with the procedure pursuant to Articles [3] and [7] to [11] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union]. ***Member States shall treat energy efficiency as infrastructure in the context of these plans.***

Or. en

Justification

Energy efficiency needs to be redefined as a core part of Europe's energy infrastructure, if we want it to be an energy source in its own right, which can compete on equal footing with other energy sources, and if we want to boost investments in the sector.

Amendment 145
Christofer Fjellner

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 3 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Each Member State shall set indicative national energy efficiency contributions towards the Union's 2030

Amendment

4. Each Member State shall set indicative national energy efficiency contributions towards the Union's 2030

target referred to in Article 1 paragraph 1 in accordance with Articles [4] and [6] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union]. When setting those contributions, Member States shall take into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy and no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. Member States shall notify those contributions to the Commission as part of their integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with the procedure pursuant to Articles [3] and [7] to [11] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union].';

target referred to in Article 1 paragraph 1 in accordance with Articles [4] and [6] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union]. When setting those contributions, Member States shall take into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy and/or no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy.

Member States shall notify those contributions to the Commission as part of their integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with the procedure pursuant to Articles [3] and [7] to [11] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union].';

Or. sv

Justification

Member States should have the flexibility to decide for themselves how to attain the energy efficiency target. This is important, as there are significant geographical differences in the energy mix for which Member States have opted and in the energy efficiency potential that exists in different Member States. It ought therefore be possible to set national indicative targets in terms of primary energy or final energy.

Amendment 146

Peter Liese, Karl-Heinz Florenz

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 3 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Each Member State shall set indicative national energy efficiency

Amendment

4. Each Member State shall set indicative national energy efficiency

contributions towards the Union's 2030 target referred to in Article 1 paragraph 1 in accordance with Articles [4] and [6] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union]. When setting those contributions, Member States shall take into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than **1 321** Mtoe of primary energy and no more than **987** Mtoe of final energy. Member States shall notify those contributions to the Commission as part of their integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with the procedure pursuant to Articles [3] and [7] to [11] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union].

contributions towards the Union's 2030 target referred to in Article 1 paragraph 1 in accordance with Articles [4] and [6] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union]. When setting those contributions, Member States shall take into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than **1 220** Mtoe of primary energy and no more than **893** Mtoe of final energy. Member States shall notify those contributions to the Commission as part of their integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with the procedure pursuant to Articles [3] and [7] to [11] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union].

Or. en

Justification

According to the EU Commission's impact assessment a target level of 35 % would be cost effective. At a level of 35% reductions in pollution control costs and health damage costs alone already cover half of the possible additional total systems costs compared to a 30% target. Additional benefits clearly outweigh those investments (e.g. +1.2 % GDP, +3.1 % GHG savings, -19 % gas import dependency, +1.6 m jobs). Under the assumption of more realistic lifetimes of investments (30 years instead of 20) and societal discount rates, even energy cost savings outperform investment costs at a 35% level.

Amendment 147

Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 3 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Each Member State shall set indicative national energy efficiency contributions towards the Union's 2030 target referred to in Article 1 paragraph 1 in accordance with Articles [4] and [6] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance

Amendment

4. Each Member State shall set indicative national energy efficiency contributions towards the Union's 2030 target referred to in Article 1 paragraph 1 in accordance with Articles [4] and [6] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance

of the Energy Union]. When setting those contributions, Member States shall take into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy **and** no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. Member States shall notify those contributions to the Commission as part of their integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with the procedure pursuant to Articles [3] and [7] to [11] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union].

of the Energy Union]. When setting those contributions, Member States shall take into account that the Union's 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than 1 321 Mtoe of primary energy **or** no more than 987 Mtoe of final energy. Member States shall notify those contributions to the Commission as part of their integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with the procedure pursuant to Articles [3] and [7] to [11] of Regulation (EU) XX/20XX [Governance of the Energy Union].

Or. en

Justification

The current framework let Member State choose between these two options. This flexibility should be retained.

Amendment 148

Peter Liese

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 3 – paragraph 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. Member States should not set targets for the industry which is exposed to a significant risk of carbon leakage, as determined in Commission Decision 2014/746/EU. If they anyhow decide to do so, Member States shall express possible sectoral targets for production processes in these industries in energy use per output unit so as to avoid impeding industrial growth.

Or. en

Amendment 149
Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 3 – paragraph 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. Member States shall report in their integrated national energy and climate progress reports on the progress achieved towards their national targets and measures in accordance with the procedure pursuant to the Governance Regulation [(EU) XX/20XX].

Or. en

Justification

An alignment to the Governance regulation is needed to streamline reporting procedures and reduce administrative burden.

Amendment 150
Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 2 a (new)
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Present text

Amendment

“Without prejudice to Article 7 of Directive 2010/31/EU, each Member State shall ensure that, as from 1 January 2014, 3 % of the total floor area of heated and/or cooled buildings owned **and** occupied by **its central government** is renovated each year to meet at least the minimum energy performance requirements that it has set in

(2a) In Article 5, paragraph 1, subparagraph 1 is replaced by the following: "

“Without prejudice to Article 7 of Directive 2010/31/EU, each Member State shall ensure that, as from 1 January 2014, 3 % of the total floor area of heated and/or cooled buildings owned, occupied **or managed by public authorities, hospitals and health care facilities, educational buildings and social housing** is renovated

application of Article 4 of Directive 2010/31/EU.”

each year to meet at least the minimum energy performance requirements that it has set in application of Article 4 of Directive 2010/31/EU.”

(This amendment applies throughout the Article and the remainder of the Directive.)

Or. en

Justification

All public buildings, as well as schools and hospitals shall serve as an example and provide the most efficient and healthy buildings to citizen.

Amendment 151

Sylvie Goddyn, Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 5

Present text

Article 5

Exemplary role of public bodies' buildings

1. Without prejudice to Article 7 of Directive 2010/31/EU, each Member State shall ensure that, as from 1 January 2014, 3 % of the total floor area of heated and/or cooled buildings owned **and occupied** by its central government is renovated each year to meet at least the minimum energy performance requirements that it has set in application of Article 4 of Directive 2010/31/EU.

The 3 % rate shall be calculated on the total floor area of buildings with a total useful floor area over 500 m² owned **and occupied** by the central government of the Member State concerned that, on 1 January of each year, do not meet the national

Amendment

(2a) Article 5 is replaced by the following:

“Article 5

Exemplary role of public bodies' buildings

1. Without prejudice to Article 7 of Directive 2010/31/EU, each Member State shall ensure that, as from 1 January 2014, 3 % of the total floor area of heated and/or cooled buildings owned by its central government is renovated each year to meet at least the minimum energy performance requirements that it has set in application of Article 4 of Directive 2010/31/EU.

The 3 % rate shall be calculated on the total floor area of buildings with a total useful floor area over 500 m² owned by the central government of the Member State concerned that, on 1 January of each year, do not meet the national minimum

minimum energy performance requirements set in application of Article 4 of Directive 2010/31/EU. That threshold shall be lowered to 250 m² as of 9 July 2015.

Where a Member State requires that the obligation to renovate each year 3 % of the total floor area extends to floor area owned **and occupied** by administrative departments at a level below central government, the 3 % rate shall be calculated on the total floor area of buildings with a total useful floor area over 500 m² and, as of 9 July 2015, over 250 m² owned **and occupied** by central government and by these administrative departments of the Member State concerned that, on 1 January of each year, do not meet the national minimum energy performance requirements set in application of Article 4 of Directive 2010/31/EU.

When implementing measures for the comprehensive renovation of central government buildings in accordance with the first subparagraph, Member States may choose to consider the building as a whole, including the building envelope, equipment, operation and maintenance.

Member States shall require that central government buildings with the poorest energy performance be a priority for energy efficiency measures, where cost-effective and technically feasible.

2. Member States may decide not to set or apply the requirements referred to in paragraph 1 to the following categories of buildings:

a)

buildings officially protected as part of a designated environment, or because of their special architectural or historical merit, in so far as compliance with certain minimum energy performance requirements would unacceptably alter their character or appearance;

energy performance requirements set in application of Article 4 of Directive 2010/31/EU. That threshold shall be lowered to 250 m² as of 9 July 2015.

Where a Member State requires that the obligation to renovate each year 3 % of the total floor area extends to floor area owned by administrative departments at a level below central government, the 3 % rate shall be calculated on the total floor area of buildings with a total useful floor area over 500 m² and, as of 9 July 2015, over 250 m² owned by central government and by these administrative departments of the Member State concerned that, on 1 January of each year, do not meet the national minimum energy performance requirements set in application of Article 4 of Directive 2010/31/EU.

When implementing measures for the comprehensive renovation of central government buildings in accordance with the first subparagraph, Member States may choose to consider the building as a whole, including the building envelope, equipment, operation and maintenance.

Member States shall require that central government buildings with the poorest energy performance be a priority for energy efficiency measures, where cost-effective and technically feasible.

2. Member States may decide not to set or apply the requirements referred to in paragraph 1 to the following categories of buildings:

a)

buildings officially protected as part of a designated environment, or because of their special architectural or historical merit, in so far as compliance with certain minimum energy performance requirements would unacceptably alter their character or appearance;

b)

buildings owned by the armed forces or central government and serving national defence purposes, apart from single living quarters or office buildings for the armed forces and other staff employed by national defence authorities;

c)

buildings used as places of worship and for religious activities.

3. If a Member State renovates more than 3 % of the total floor area of central government buildings in a given year, it may count the excess towards the annual renovation rate of any of the three previous or following years.

4. Member States may count towards the annual renovation rate of central government buildings new buildings **occupied and** owned as replacements for specific central government buildings demolished in any of the two previous years, or buildings that have been sold, demolished or taken out of use in any of the two previous years due to more intensive use of other buildings.

5. For the purposes of paragraph 1, by 31 December 2013, Member States shall establish and make publicly available an inventory of heated and/or cooled central government buildings with a total useful floor area over 500 m² and, as of 9 July 2015, over 250 m², excluding buildings exempted on the basis of paragraph 2. The inventory shall contain the following data:

a)

the floor area in m²; and

b)

the energy performance of each building or relevant energy data.

6. Without prejudice to Article 7 of Directive 2010/31/EU, Member States may opt for an alternative approach to paragraphs 1 to 5 of this Article, whereby

b)

buildings owned by the armed forces or central government and serving national defence purposes, apart from single living quarters or office buildings for the armed forces and other staff employed by national defence authorities;

c)

buildings used as places of worship and for religious activities.

3. If a Member State renovates more than 3 % of the total floor area of central government buildings in a given year, it may count the excess towards the annual renovation rate of any of the three previous or following years.

4. Member States may count towards the annual renovation rate of central government buildings new buildings owned as replacements for specific central government buildings demolished in any of the two previous years, or buildings that have been sold, demolished or taken out of use in any of the two previous years due to more intensive use of other buildings.

5. For the purposes of paragraph 1, by 31 December 2013, Member States shall establish and make publicly available an inventory of heated and/or cooled central government buildings with a total useful floor area over 500 m² and, as of 9 July 2015, over 250 m², excluding buildings exempted on the basis of paragraph 2. The inventory shall contain the following data:

a)

the floor area in m²; and

b)

the energy performance of each building or relevant energy data.

6. Without prejudice to Article 7 of Directive 2010/31/EU, Member States may opt for an alternative approach to paragraphs 1 to 5 of this Article, whereby

they take other cost-effective measures, including deep renovations and measures for behavioural change of occupants, to achieve, by 2020, an amount of energy savings in eligible buildings owned **and occupied** by their central government that is at least equivalent to that required in paragraph 1, reported on an annual basis.

For the purpose of the alternative approach, Member States may estimate the energy savings that paragraphs 1 to 4 would generate by using appropriate standard values for the energy consumption of reference central government buildings before and after renovation and according to estimates of the surface of their stock. The categories of reference central government buildings shall be representative of the stock of such buildings.

Member States opting for the alternative approach shall notify to the Commission, by 31 December 2013, the alternative measures that they plan to adopt, showing how they would achieve an equivalent improvement in the energy performance of the buildings within the central government estate.

7. Member States shall encourage public bodies, including at regional and local level, and social housing bodies governed by public law, with due regard for their respective competences and administrative set-up, to:

a)

adopt an energy efficiency plan, freestanding or as part of a broader climate or environmental plan, containing specific energy **saving and** efficiency objectives and actions, with a view to following the exemplary role of central government buildings laid down in paragraphs 1, 5 and 6;

b)

put in place an energy management system, including energy audits, as part of the

they take other cost-effective measures, including deep renovations and measures for behavioural change of occupants, to achieve, by 2020, an amount of energy savings in eligible buildings owned by their central government that is at least equivalent to that required in paragraph 1, reported on an annual basis.

For the purpose of the alternative approach, Member States may estimate the energy savings that paragraphs 1 to 4 would generate by using appropriate standard values for the energy consumption of reference central government buildings before and after renovation and according to estimates of the surface of their stock. The categories of reference central government buildings shall be representative of the stock of such buildings.

Member States opting for the alternative approach shall notify to the Commission, by 31 December 2013, the alternative measures that they plan to adopt, showing how they would achieve an equivalent improvement in the energy performance of the buildings within the central government estate.

7. Member States shall encourage public bodies, including at regional and local level, and social housing bodies governed by public law, with due regard for their respective competences and administrative set-up, to:

a)

adopt an energy efficiency plan, freestanding or as part of a broader climate or environmental plan, containing specific energy efficiency objectives and actions, with a view to following the exemplary role of central government buildings laid down in paragraphs 1, 5 and 6;

b)

put in place an energy management system, including energy audits, as part of the

implementation of their plan;

c)

use, where appropriate, energy service companies, and energy performance contracting to finance renovations and implement plans to maintain or improve energy efficiency in the long term.

implementation of their plan;

c)

use, where appropriate, energy service companies, and energy performance contracting to finance renovations and implement plans to maintain or improve energy efficiency in the long term.”

Or. fr

Amendment 152

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 5

Present text

1. Without prejudice to Article 7 of Directive 2010/31/EU, each Member State shall ensure that, as from 1 January 2014, 3 % of the total floor area of heated and/or cooled buildings owned and occupied by **its central government** is renovated each year to meet at least the minimum energy performance requirements that it has set in application of Article 4 of Directive 2010/31/EU.

The 3 % rate shall be calculated on the total floor area of buildings with a total useful floor area over **500 m²** owned **and occupied by the central government** of the Member State concerned that, on 1 January of each year, do not meet the national minimum energy performance requirements set in application of Article 4 of Directive 2010/31/EU. **That threshold shall be lowered to 250 m² as of 9 July 2015.**

Where a Member State requires that the obligation to renovate each year 3 % of

Amendment

(2a) Article 5 is replaced by the following:

“1. Without prejudice to Article 7 of Directive 2010/31/EU, each Member State shall ensure that, as from 1 January 2014, 3 % of the total floor area of heated and/or cooled buildings owned and occupied by **public authorities** is renovated each year to meet at least the minimum energy performance requirements that it has set in application of Article 4 of Directive 2010/31/EU.

The 3 % rate shall be calculated on the total floor area of buildings with a total useful floor area over **250 m²** owned **by public authorities** of the Member State concerned that, on 1 January of each year, do not meet the national minimum energy performance requirements set in application of Article 4 of Directive 2010/31/EU.

As of 1 January 2020, the total floor area to be renovated shall be increased to 5%.

the total floor area *extends to floor area owned and occupied by administrative departments at a level below central government, the 3 % rate shall be calculated on the total floor area of buildings with a total useful floor area over 500 m² and, as of 9 July 2015, over 250 m² owned and occupied by central government and by these administrative departments of the Member State concerned that, on 1 January of each year, do not meet the national minimum energy performance requirements set in application of Article 4 of Directive 2010/31/EU.*

When implementing measures for the comprehensive renovation of **central government** buildings in accordance with the first subparagraph, Member States *may choose to consider the building as a whole, including the building envelope, equipment, operation and maintenance.*

Member States shall require that **central government** buildings with the poorest energy performance be a priority for energy efficiency measures, where cost-effective and technically feasible.

2. Member States may decide not to set or apply the requirements referred to in paragraph 1 to the following categories of buildings:

(a)

buildings officially protected as part of a designated environment, or because of their special architectural or historical merit, in so far as compliance with certain minimum energy performance requirements would unacceptably alter their character or appearance;

(b)

buildings owned by the armed forces or central government and serving national defence purposes, apart from single living quarters or office buildings for the armed forces and other staff employed by national

Member *States shall report on the annual energy savings resulting from the renovations and total floor area renovated.*

When implementing measures for the comprehensive renovation of **public** buildings in accordance with the first subparagraph, Member States *shall endeavour to carry out deep renovations.*

Member States shall require that **public** buildings with the poorest energy performance be a priority for energy efficiency measures, where cost-effective and technically feasible.

2. Member States may decide not to set or apply the requirements referred to in paragraph 1 to the following categories of buildings:

(a)

buildings officially protected as part of a designated environment, or because of their special architectural or historical merit, in so far as compliance with certain minimum energy performance requirements would unacceptably alter their character or appearance;

(b)

buildings owned by the armed forces or central government and serving national defence purposes, apart from single living quarters or office buildings for the armed forces and other staff employed by national

defence authorities;

(c)

buildings used as places of worship and for religious activities.

3. If a Member State renovates more than 3 % of the total floor area of **central government** buildings in a given year, it may count the excess towards the annual renovation rate of any of the three previous or following years.

4. Member States may count towards the annual renovation rate of **central government** buildings new buildings occupied and owned as replacements for specific central government buildings demolished in any of the two previous years, or buildings that have been sold, demolished or taken out of use in any of the two previous years due to more intensive use of other buildings.

5. For the purposes of paragraph 1, by 31 December 2013, Member States shall establish and make publicly available an inventory of heated and/or cooled central government buildings with a total useful floor area over **500 m² and, as of 9 July 2015, over 250 m²**, excluding buildings exempted on the basis of paragraph 2. The inventory shall contain the following data:

(a)

the floor area in m²; and

(b)

the energy performance of each building **or relevant energy data**.

6. Without prejudice to Article 7 of Directive 2010/31/EU, Member States may opt for an alternative approach to paragraphs 1 to 5 of this Article, whereby they take other cost-effective measures, including deep renovations and measures for behavioural change of occupants, to achieve, by 2020, an amount of energy savings in eligible buildings **owned and**

defence authorities;

(c)

buildings used as places of worship and for religious activities.

3. If a Member State renovates more than 3 %, **or 5% after 1 January 2020**, of the total floor area of **public** buildings in a given year, it may count the excess towards the annual renovation rate of any of the three previous or following years.

4. Member States may count towards the annual renovation rate of **public** buildings new buildings occupied and owned as replacements for specific central government buildings demolished in any of the two previous years, or buildings that have been sold, demolished or taken out of use in any of the two previous years due to more intensive use of other buildings.

5. For the purposes of paragraph 1 **and 6**, by 31 December 2013, Member States shall establish and make publicly available an inventory of heated and/or cooled central government buildings with a total useful floor area over 250 m², excluding buildings exempted on the basis of paragraph 2. The inventory shall contain **at least** the following data:

(a)

the floor area in m²; and

(b)

the energy performance of each building;

(c) actual measured energy consumption

6. Without prejudice to Article 7 of Directive 2010/31/EU, Member States may opt for an alternative approach to paragraphs 1 to 5 of this Article, whereby they take other cost-effective measures, including deep renovations and measures for behavioural change of occupants, to achieve, by 2020, an amount of energy savings in eligible buildings that is at least

occupied by their central government that is at least equivalent to that required in paragraph 1, reported on an annual basis.

For the purpose of the alternative approach, Member States *may* estimate the energy savings that paragraphs 1 to 4 would generate by using appropriate standard values for the energy consumption of reference central government buildings before and after renovation and according to estimates of the surface of their stock. The categories of reference central government buildings shall be representative of the stock of such buildings.

Member States opting for the alternative approach shall notify to the Commission, by 31 December 2013, the alternative measures that they plan to adopt, showing how they would achieve an equivalent improvement in the energy performance of the buildings within *the central government estate*.

7. Member States shall encourage public bodies, including at regional and local level, and social housing bodies governed by public law, with due regard for their respective competences and administrative set-up, to:

(a)

adopt an energy efficiency plan, freestanding or as part of a broader climate or environmental plan, containing specific energy saving and efficiency objectives and actions, with a view to following the exemplary role of central government buildings laid down in paragraphs 1, 5 and 6;

(b)

put in place an energy management system, including energy audits, as part of the implementation of their plan;

(c)

use, where appropriate, energy service companies, and energy performance

equivalent to that required in paragraph 1, reported on an annual basis.

For the purpose of the alternative approach, Member States *shall* estimate the energy savings that paragraphs 1 to 4 would generate by using appropriate standard values for the energy consumption of reference central government buildings before and after renovation and according to estimates of the surface of their stock. The categories of reference central government buildings shall be representative of the stock of such buildings.

Member States opting for the alternative approach shall notify to the Commission, by 31 December 2013, the alternative measures that they plan to adopt, showing how they would achieve an equivalent improvement in the energy performance of the buildings within *their public buildings*.

7. Member States shall encourage public bodies, including at regional and local level, and social housing bodies governed by public law, with due regard for their respective competences and administrative set-up, to:

(a)

adopt an energy efficiency plan, freestanding or as part of a broader climate or environmental plan, containing specific energy saving and efficiency objectives and actions, with a view to following the exemplary role of central government buildings laid down in paragraphs 1, 5 and 6;

(b)

put in place an energy management system, including energy audits, as part of the implementation of their plan;

(c)

use, where appropriate, energy service companies, and energy performance

contracting to finance renovations and implement plans to maintain or improve energy efficiency in the long term.

contracting to finance renovations and implement plans to maintain or improve energy efficiency in the long term.”

Or. en

Amendment 153

Peter Liese

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 5 – paragraph 7 – point a

Present text

(a) adopt an energy efficiency plan, freestanding or as part of a broader climate or environmental plan, containing specific energy saving and efficiency objectives and actions, with a view to following the exemplary role of central government buildings laid down in paragraphs 1, 5 and 6;

Amendment

(2a) In Article 5, paragraph 7, point a is replaced by the following:

(a) adopt an energy efficiency plan **and long-term renovation strategy for each building**, freestanding or as part of a broader climate or environmental plan, containing specific energy saving and efficiency objectives **as well as live cycle costs assessments** and actions, with a view to following the exemplary role of central government buildings laid down in paragraphs 1, 5 and 6;

Or. en

Amendment 154

Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive

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

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 5 – paragraph 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2 b) in Article 5, the following paragraph is inserted:

7a. Member States shall report on the

annual energy savings resulting from the renovations, including on the share of deep renovations, and on the total floor area renovated, according to Article 19 of the Governance Regulation [].

Or. en

Justification

Reporting on the energy savings achieved through renovation, including on the share of deep renovations will help to showcase the exemplary role of public buildings, as well as the cost effectiveness and related benefits of those renovations, and thus trigger additional private investments.

Amendment 155

Sylvie Goddyn, Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Energy savings ***obligation***

Amendment

Energy savings ***contributions***

(This amendment applies throughout the text.)

Or. fr

Amendment 156

Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall achieve cumulative end-use energy savings at least equivalent to:

Amendment

With a view to ensuring a stable and predictable contribution toward achieving the long term objectives under the Paris

Agreement, Member States shall achieve cumulative end-use energy savings at least equivalent to:

Or. en

Justification

The long-term perspective is key to achieve our 20150 goals.

Amendment 157
Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 7 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall achieve cumulative end-use energy savings at least equivalent to:

Amendment

To meet the energy and climate targets set by the Union for 2050, Member States shall achieve ***long-term*** cumulative end-use energy savings at least equivalent to:

Or. en

Amendment 158
Sylvie Goddyn, Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

b) new savings each year from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 ***of 1.5 % of annual energy sales to final customers by volume***, averaged over the most recent three-year period prior to 1 January 2019.

Amendment

b) new savings each year from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 ***proportionate to the contributions referred to in Article 3(4)*** of annual energy sales to final customers, averaged over the most recent three-year period prior to 1 January 2019.

Amendment 159

Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) new savings each year from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 of **1.5** % of annual energy sales to final customers by volume, averaged over the most recent three-year period prior to 1 January 2019.

Amendment

(b) new savings each year from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 of **1.4** % of annual energy sales to final customers by volume, averaged over the most recent three-year period prior to 1 January 2019.

Or. en

Justification

A lot has already been achieved and the potential to improve is decreasing. Keeping the same level of ambition is in the current framework would be challenging.

Amendment 160

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

b) new savings each year from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 of **1.5** % of annual energy sales to final customers by volume, averaged over the most recent three-year period prior to 1 January 2019.

Amendment

b) new savings each year from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 of **3%** of annual energy sales to final customers by volume, averaged over the most recent three-year period prior to 1 January 2019.

Or. it

Energy efficiency should be a priority and it is for this reason that a more ambitious target of 3% is being sought.

Amendment 161

Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3 (new)

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) new savings each year from 1 January 2031 to 31 December 2040 of 1.5% of annual energy sales to final customers by volume, averaged over the most recent three-year period prior to 1 January 2029.

Or. en

Justification

Article 7 should be extended up to 2050, by adding subsequent ten year periods after 2030, with a stable annual savings rate and this guaranteeing a stable long-term framework. This is a key provision to deliver energy savings in different sectors and it will also support greenhouse gas reductions in line with the Paris agreement.

Amendment 162

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) new savings each year from 1 January 2031 to 31 December 2040 of 1.5 % of annual energy sales to final customers by volume, averaged over the

most recent three-year period prior to 1 January 2029.

Or. en

Amendment 163
Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(bb) new savings each year from 1 January 2041 to 31 December 2050 of 1.5% of annual energy sales to final customers by volume, averaged over the most recent three-year period prior to 1 January 2039.

Or. en

Justification

Article 7 should be extended up to 2050, by adding subsequent ten year periods after 2030, with a stable annual savings rate and this guaranteeing a stable long-term framework. This is a key provision to deliver energy savings in different sectors and it will also support greenhouse gas reductions in line with the Paris agreement.

Amendment 164
Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point b b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(bb) new savings each year from 1 January 2041 to 31 December 2050 of 1.5 % of annual energy sales to final

customers by volume, averaged over the most recent three-year period prior to 1 January 2039.

Or. en

Amendment 165
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

In case the amount of new savings referred to in point (b) exceeds the amount of savings needed to achieve the indicative national energy efficiency contribution set in accordance with Article 3(4), Member State concerned may decide to decrease the amount of new savings referred to in point (b) proportionally.*

** defined as the difference between the projected consumption in the Reference scenario (PRIMES 2016) and indicative national energy efficiency contribution*

Or. en

Justification

The achievement of new annual savings should be proportional to each Member state's overall target in energy savings. For this reason, it is necessary to adopt an instrument in this article that would set a maximum volume of savings realized by measures taken under this Article. This proposal would prevent costs of suboptimal investments that would be forced by the Article 7 even in case that national energy efficiency contribution set in accordance with Article 3(4) has been already met.

Amendment 166
Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

If reviews by the Commission indicate the need, Member States shall adjust their annual savings obligation in accordance with the following periods: 2014-2020, 2021-2030, 2031-2040 and 2041-2050.

Or. en

Amendment 167

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Marco Valli, Dario Tamburrano

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Investments and fiscal measures put in place in order to achieve the objectives set out in point a) and b) shall be qualified as eligible investments for the application of the investment clause and shall in principle be excluded from the assessment of the Member States' fiscal position (under either the preventive or the corrective arm of the Stability and Growth Pact), within the meaning of Article 5 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1466/97 and Article 2 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1467/97;

Or. en

Justification

Considering that investments and fiscal measures aimed at improving energy efficiency provide a long term contribution to economic prosperity, job creation, improvement in air quality and health, it would be crucial to exclude them from the assessment of Member states' fiscal position (if not totally exempt them from deficit and debt calculations). This will ultimately help boost investments in the sector.

Amendment 168

Sylvie Goddyn, Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States shall continue to achieve new annual savings of 1.5% for ten year periods after 2030, unless reviews by the Commission by 2027 and every 10 years thereafter conclude that this is not necessary to achieve the Union's long term energy and climate targets for 2050.

deleted

Or. fr

Amendment 169

Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States shall continue to achieve new annual savings of 1.5% for ten year periods after 2030, unless reviews by the Commission by 2027 and every 10 years thereafter conclude that this is not necessary to achieve the Union's long term energy and climate targets for 2050.

deleted

Justification

It is clear that Member States will have to continue improving on energy efficiency but goals will have to be established in a dedicated legislative process preceded by an appropriate impact assessment.

Amendment 170

Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall *continue to* achieve *new annual savings of 1.5% for ten year periods after 2030, unless reviews by the Commission by 2027 and every 10 years thereafter conclude that this is not necessary to achieve the Union's long term energy and climate targets for 2050.*

Amendment

Member States shall achieve *year on year cumulative end-use savings from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2050.*

Justification

Member States shall ensure that savings are new, additional and cumulative to achieve the right level of ambition.

Amendment 171

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall continue to achieve

Amendment

Starting from a 2050 perspective, Member

new annual savings of 1.5% for ***ten year periods after 2030***, unless reviews by the Commission by 2027 and every 10 years thereafter conclude that ***this is not necessary*** to achieve the Union's long term energy and climate targets for 2050.

States shall continue to achieve new annual savings of 1.5% for ***the 2031-2040 and 2041-2050 periods***, unless reviews ***based on objective and non-discriminatory criteria set*** by the Commission by 2027 and every 10 years thereafter conclude that to achieve the Union's long term energy and climate targets for 2050, ***the annual obligation for energy savings should be adjusted***.

Or. en

Amendment 172
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall continue to achieve new ***annual*** savings ***of 1.5%*** for ten year periods after 2030, ***unless reviews by the Commission by 2027 and every 10 years thereafter conclude that this is not necessary*** to achieve ***the Union's long term energy and climate targets for 2050***.

Amendment

Member States shall continue to achieve new savings ***each year*** for ten year periods after 2030 ***of 1.5% of annual energy sales to final customers by volume, averaged over the most recent three-year period prior to the start of each ten year period***. ***Member States shall achieve cumulative end-use savings from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2050***.

Or. en

Amendment 173
Ivo Belet

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall continue to achieve new annual savings of 1.5% for ten year periods after 2030, unless reviews by the Commission by 2027 and every 10 years thereafter conclude that this is not **necessary** to achieve the Union's long term energy and climate targets for 2050.

Amendment

Member States shall continue to achieve new annual savings of 1.5% for ten year periods after 2030, unless reviews by the Commission by 2027 and every 10 years thereafter conclude that this is not **cost effective** to achieve the Union's long term energy and climate targets for 2050.

Or. en

Amendment 174

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States **shall continue** to achieve new annual savings of **1.5%** for ten year periods after 2030, unless reviews by the Commission by 2027 and every 10 years thereafter conclude that this is not necessary to achieve the Union's long term energy and climate targets for 2050.

Amendment

Member States **must** achieve new annual savings **of 3%** for ten year periods after 2030, unless reviews by the Commission by 2027 and every 10 years thereafter conclude that this is not necessary to achieve the Union's long term energy and climate targets for 2050.

Or. it

Justification

Energy efficiency should be a priority and it is for this reason that a more ambitious target of 3 % is being sought.

Amendment 175

Miriam Dalli

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall continue to achieve new annual savings of 1.5% for ten year periods after 2030, unless reviews by the Commission by 2027 and every 10 years thereafter conclude that ***this is not necessary to achieve*** the Union's long term energy ***and climate*** targets for 2050.

Amendment

Member States shall continue to achieve new annual savings of 1.5% for ten year periods after 2030, unless reviews by the Commission by 2027 and every 10 years thereafter conclude that the Union's long term energy, ***climate and decarbonisation*** targets for 2050.

Or. en

Amendment 176
Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

For the purposes of point (b), and without prejudice to paragraphs 2 and 3, Member States may count only those energy savings that stem from new policy measures introduced after 31 December 2020 or policy measures introduced during the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2020 provided it can be demonstrated that those measures result in individual actions that are undertaken after 31 December 2020 and deliver savings.

Amendment

deleted

Or. en

Justification

Exemptions should be discontinued after 2020, in order to reap the full benefits of energy efficiency and achieve EU long-term energy and climate goals.

Amendment 177

András Gyürk, György Hölvényi

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

For the purposes of point (b), and without prejudice to paragraphs 2 and 3, Member States may count only those energy savings that stem from new policy measures introduced after 31 December 2020 or policy measures introduced during the period from 1 **January 2014 to 31 December** 2020 provided it can be demonstrated that ***those measures result in individual actions that are undertaken after 31 December 2020 and*** deliver savings.

Amendment

For the purposes of point (b), and without prejudice to paragraphs 2 and 3, Member States may count only those energy savings that stem from new policy measures introduced after 31 December 2020 or policy measures introduced during the period from 1 **January 2014 to 31 December** 2020 provided it can be demonstrated that ***they*** deliver savings.

Or. en

Amendment 178

Ivo Belet

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

For the purposes of point (b), and without prejudice to paragraphs 2 and 3, Member States may count only those energy savings that stem from new policy measures introduced after 31 December 2020 or ***policy measures introduced during the period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2020*** provided it can be demonstrated that those measures result in individual actions that are undertaken after 31 December 2020 and deliver savings.

Amendment

For the purposes of point (b), and without prejudice to paragraphs 2 and 3, Member States may count only those energy savings that stem from new policy measures, ***whether*** introduced after 31 December 2020 or ***before*** provided it can be demonstrated that those measures result in ***new*** individual actions that are undertaken after 31 December 2020 and deliver ***new*** savings.

Amendment 179

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

The sales of energy, by volume, used in transport may be partially or fully excluded from these calculations.

Amendment

The sales of energy, by volume, used in transport may be partially or fully excluded from these calculations ***until 31 December 2020. As of 1 January 2021, Member States shall include those sales of energy, used in transport, when calculating new annual energy savings.***

Or. en

Justification

The energy savings potential in the transport sector is substantial and should therefore be part of the baseline used by the Commission as of 1 January 2021. In this way, Member States have sufficient time to adapt their policies to the new Energy Efficiency Directive.

Amendment 180

Peter Liese, Karl-Heinz Florenz

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

The sales of energy, by volume, used in transport may be partially or fully excluded from these calculations.

Amendment

From 2014 to 2020, the sales of energy, by volume, used in transport may be partially or fully excluded from these calculations. ***From 2021 onwards the sales of energy, by volume, used in transport may not be excluded from these calculations.***

Amendment 181

Ivo Belet

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

The sales of energy, by volume, used in transport *may be partially or fully excluded* from these calculations.

Amendment

As long as no additional Union wide instruments to promote the energy efficiency of the transport sector have entered into force, Member States may partially or fully exclude the sales of energy, by volume, used in transport from these calculations.

Or. en

Justification

Considering the expected growth of the transport sector and the lack of additional sector specific European legislation, the inclusion of the transport sector in the calculations, would undermine the ability of Member States to achieve the targets. Additionally, final energy consumption is based on the fuels sold rather than the fuels used in the territory of a country. Factors other than energy efficiency therefore come into play, e.g. the degree to which a given Member State is a 'transit country' for road transport or a hub for aviation.

Amendment 182

Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

The sales of energy, by volume, used in transport may be partially or fully excluded from these calculations.

Amendment

From 2014 to 2020, the sales of energy, by volume, used in transport may be partially or fully excluded from these calculations.
From 2021 onwards the sales of energy,

by volume, used in transport may not be excluded from these calculations.

Or. en

Amendment 183

Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

The sales of energy, by volume, used in transport may be partially or fully excluded from these calculations.

Amendment

For the purpose of point a) of paragraph 1 of this Article, the sales of energy, by volume, used in transport may be partially or fully excluded from these calculations.

Or. en

Justification

Given the large potential of energy savings in the transport sector, this sector should no longer be exempted from the Directive after 2020.

Amendment 184

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

The sales of energy, by volume, used in transport *may* be *partially or fully excluded* from these calculations.

Amendment

The sales of energy, by volume, used in transport *shall* be *included* in these calculations.

Or. it

Amendment 185
Miriam Dalli

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

The sales of energy, by volume, used in transport *may be partially or* fully *excluded from* these calculations.

Amendment

The sales of energy, by volume, used in transport *shall be* fully *included in* these calculations.

Or. en

Justification

The aim is to remove this loophole that would continue to undermine the potential energy savings that could be successfully achieved in the transport sector.

Amendment 186
Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 7 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall decide how the calculated quantity of new savings is to be phased over each period referred to in points *(a) and (b)* as long as the required total cumulative savings have been achieved by the end of each period.

Amendment

Member States shall decide how the calculated quantity of new savings is to be phased over each period referred to in points *(a), (b), (ba) and (bb)* as long as the required total cumulative savings have been achieved by the end of each period.

Or. en

Justification

This provisions should also apply for the 2030-2050 periods in order to guarantee a stable framework necessary for investments.

Amendment 187

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. Subject to paragraph 3, each Member State may: **deleted**

a) carry out the calculation required by point (a) of paragraph 1 using values of 1 % in 2014 and 2015; 1.25 % in 2016 and 2017; and 1.5 % in 2018, 2019 and 2020;

b) exclude from the calculation all or part of the sales, by volume, of energy used in industrial activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC;

c) allow energy savings achieved in the energy transformation, distribution and transmission sectors, including efficient district heating and cooling infrastructure, as a result of implementing the requirements set out in Article 14(4), point (b) of Article 14(5) and Article 15(1) to (6) and (9), to be counted towards the amount of energy savings required under paragraph 1;

d) count energy savings resulting from individual actions newly implemented since 31 December 2008 that continue to have an impact in 2020 and beyond and which can be measured and verified, towards the amount of energy savings referred to in paragraph 1; and

e) exclude from the calculation of the energy savings requirement referred to in paragraph 1 the verifiable amount of energy generated on or in buildings for own use as a result of policy measures promoting new installation of renewable energy technologies.

Justification

Exemptions and exclusions reduce the energy efficiency target. According to the EPRS study they allow for a realistic energy efficiency target of 0.75 % rather than 1.5 %.5%.

Amendment 188

Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Subject to paragraph 3, each Member State may:

Amendment

2. Subject to paragraph 3 ***and only for the purposes of paragraph 1 point (a)***, each Member State may:

Or. en

Justification

Exemptions should be discontinued after 2020, in order to reap the full benefits of energy efficiency and achieve EU long-term energy and climate goals.

Amendment 189

Miriam Dalli

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) exclude from the calculation all or part of the sales, by volume, of energy used in industrial activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC;

Amendment

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 190
Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 7 – paragraph 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) allow energy savings achieved in the energy transformation, distribution and transmission sectors, including efficient district heating and cooling infrastructure, as a result of implementing the requirements set out in Article 14(4), point (b) of Article 14(5) and Article 15(1) to (6) and (9), to be counted towards the amount of energy savings required under paragraph 1;

Amendment

(c) allow **additional** energy savings **via energy efficiency improvements** achieved in the energy transformation, distribution and transmission sectors, including efficient district heating and cooling infrastructure, as a result of implementing the requirements set out in Article 14(4), point (b) of Article 14(5) and Article 15(1) to (6) and (9), to be counted towards the amount of energy savings required under paragraph 1;

Or. en

Amendment 191
Miriam Dalli

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 7 – paragraph 2 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) **count energy savings resulting from individual actions newly implemented since 31 December 2008 that continue to have an impact in 2020 and beyond and which can be measured and verified, towards the amount of energy savings referred to in paragraph 1; and**

Amendment

deleted

Or. en

Justification

This loophole that currently exists significantly reduces the actual annual rate of energy savings delivered by Member States, therefore, it should be entirely removed from the new proposal.

Amendment 192

Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 2 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e) exclude from the calculation of the energy savings requirement referred to in paragraph 1 the verifiable amount of energy generated on or in buildings for own use as a result of policy measures promoting new installation of renewable energy technologies.

deleted

Or. ro

Justification

Self-generation simply shifts the production source, the quantity of energy consumed remaining the same, and does not therefore represent improved energy efficiency. According to CEER studies, self-generation does not systematically reduce network losses (Council of European Energy Regulators. CEER Self-Generation Position Paper on Renewable Energy September 2016).

Amendment 193

Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 2 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e) exclude from the calculation of the energy savings requirement referred to in paragraph 1 the verifiable amount of energy generated on or in buildings for own use as a result of policy measures promoting new installation of renewable energy technologies. **deleted**

Or. en

Justification

According to research commissioned by the European Parliamentary Research Service in 2016, the combined effect of exclusions and exemptions allowed currently by the Directive is that the notified saving targets are only about half of what they would be without those adjustments: the annual saving rate of 1.5% is reduced to about 0.75%.

Amendment 194
Elisabetta Gardini

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 7 – paragraph 2 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e) exclude from the calculation of the energy savings requirement referred to in paragraph 1 the verifiable amount of energy generated on or in buildings for own use as a result of policy measures promoting new installation of renewable energy technologies. **deleted**

Or. en

Justification

This provision is in contrast with the technology-neutral approach.

Amendment 195

Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 2 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e) *exclude from the calculation of the energy savings requirement referred to in paragraph 1 the verifiable amount of energy generated on or in buildings for own use as a result of policy measures promoting new installation of renewable energy technologies.* **deleted**

Or. en

Justification

Renewable energies are to be promoted with different instruments and frameworks. Here, no new exemptions should be allowed as their logic is flawed and prevents EU to reap the full benefits of energy efficiency and achieve EU long-term energy and climate goals.

Amendment 196

Françoise Grossetête, Angélique Delahaye, Michel Dantin

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 2 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e) *exclude from the calculation of the energy savings requirement referred to in paragraph 1 the verifiable amount of energy generated on or in buildings for own use as a result of policy measures promoting new installation of renewable energy technologies.*

(e) *exclude from the calculation of the energy savings requirement referred to in paragraph 1 the verifiable amount of energy generated on or in buildings for own use as a result of policy measures promoting new installation of renewable energy technologies, **provided that an improved energy performance of buildings is ensured.***

Amendment 197

Piernicola Pedicini, Eleonora Evi, Dario Tamburrano

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. All the options chosen under paragraph 2 taken together must amount to no more than 25 % of the amount of energy savings referred to in paragraph 1. Member States shall apply and calculate the effect of the options chosen for the periods referred to in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 separately: *deleted*

a) for the calculation of the amount of energy savings required for the period referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1 Member States may make use of points (a), (b), (c), and (d) of paragraph 2;

b) for the calculation of the amount of energy savings required for the period referred to in point (b) of paragraph 1 Member States may make use of points (b), (c), (d) and (e) of paragraph 2, provided individual actions in the meaning of point (d) continue to have a verifiable and measurable impact after 31 December 2020.

Or. it

Justification

Exemptions and exclusions reduce the energy efficiency target. According to the EPRS study they allow for a realistic energy efficiency target of 0.75 % rather than 1.5 %.5%.

Amendment 198

Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 3 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

3. *All the options chosen under paragraph 2 **taken together must amount to no more than 25 % of the amount of energy savings referred to in paragraph 1.** Member States shall apply and calculate the effect of the options chosen for the periods referred to in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 separately:*

Amendment

3. *Member States shall apply the options chosen under paragraph 2 **only for the period referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1 and shall calculate the effect of the options chosen for that period. All the options chosen under paragraph 2 taken together shall amount to no more than 25 % of the amount of energy savings referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1.***

Or. en

Amendment 199

Miriam Dalli

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 3 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

3. All the options chosen under paragraph 2 taken together must amount to no more than 25 % of the amount of energy savings referred to in paragraph 1. Member States shall apply and calculate the effect of the options chosen for the periods referred to in points (a) *and (b)* of paragraph 1 *separately*:

Amendment

3. All the options chosen under paragraph 2 taken together must amount to no more than 25 % of the amount of energy savings referred to in paragraph 1. Member States shall apply and calculate the effect of the options chosen for the periods referred to in points (a) of paragraph 1:

Or. en

Amendment 200

Sylvie Goddyn, Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 7 – paragraph 3 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

a) for the calculation of the amount of energy savings required for the period referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1 Member States may make use of points (a), (b), (c), **and** (d) of paragraph 2;

Amendment

a) for the calculation of the amount of energy savings required for the period referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1 Member States may make use of points (a), (b), (c), (d) **and (e)** of paragraph 2;

Or. fr

Amendment 201
Miriam Dalli

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 7 – paragraph 3 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) for the calculation of the amount of energy savings required for the period referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1 Member States may make use of points (a), **(b), (c), and (d)** of paragraph 2;

Amendment

(a) for the calculation of the amount of energy savings required for the period referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1 Member States may make use of points (a) **and (c)** of paragraph 2;

Or. en

Amendment 202
Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 7 – paragraph 3 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) for the calculation of the amount of energy savings required for the period

Amendment

deleted

*referred to in point (b) of paragraph 1
Member States may make use of points
(b), (c), (d) and (e) of paragraph 2,
provided individual actions in the
meaning of point (d) continue to have a
verifiable and measurable impact after 31
December 2020.*

Or. en

Justification

Exemptions should be discontinued after 2020, in order to reap the full benefits of energy efficiency and achieve EU long-term energy and climate goals.

Amendment 203 **Miriam Dalli**

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 7 – paragraph 3 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) for the calculation of the amount of energy savings required for the period referred to in point (b) of paragraph 1 Member States may make use of points *(b), (c), (d)* and (e) of paragraph 2, *provided individual actions in the meaning of point (d) continue to have a verifiable and measurable impact after 31 December 2020.*

Amendment

(b) for the calculation of the amount of energy savings required for the period referred to in point (b) of paragraph 1 Member States may make use of points *(c)* and (e) of paragraph 2.

Or. en

Amendment 204 **Sirpa Pietikäinen**

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 7 – paragraph 3 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) for the calculation of the amount of energy savings required for the period referred to in point (b) of paragraph 1 Member States may make use of **points (b), (c), (d) and (e)** of paragraph 2, provided individual actions in the meaning of point (d) continue to have a verifiable and measurable impact after 31 December 2020.

Amendment

(b) for the calculation of the amount of energy savings required for the period referred to in point (b) of paragraph 1 Member States may make use of **point (c)** of paragraph 2, provided individual actions in the meaning of point (d) continue to have a verifiable and measurable impact after 31 December 2020.

Or. en

Amendment 205

Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 – paragraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission

7. Member States shall demonstrate that where there is an overlap in the impact of policy measures or individual actions, there is no double counting of energy savings.;

Amendment

7. Member States shall **calculate the savings in accordance with Annex V and demonstrate in their National Energy and Climate plans** that where there is an overlap in the impact of policy measures or individual actions, there is no double counting of energy savings.

Or. en

Justification

For consistency with the governance regulation which is streamlining reporting procedures and reduces administrative burden, National Energy and Climate Plans should be added here.

Amendment 206

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 7 – paragraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission

7. Member States shall demonstrate that where there is an overlap in the impact of policy measures or individual actions, there is no double counting of energy savings.;

Amendment

7. ***While recognising that efficiency gains from primary and final energy are complementary,*** Member States shall demonstrate that where there is an overlap in the impact of policy measures or individual actions, there is no double counting of energy savings.

Or. en

Amendment 207
Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 3
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 7 – paragraph 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

7a. Member States shall report in their National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) on the detailed methodology of the proposed operation, as well as on the progress achieved of the energy efficiency obligation schemes and alternative measures referred to in Articles 7a and 7b and Article 20(6) in accordance with Annex V of this Directive and in accordance with Article 19 and Annex VII Part 2 of the Governance Regulation [(EU) XX/20XX], including on long-term strategies up to 2050.

Or. en

Justification

For consistency with the Governance regulation, which is streamlining reporting procedures

and reduces administrative burden, National Energy and Climate Plans should be added here.

Amendment 208

Peter Liese, Karl-Heinz Florenz

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7a – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Energy **efficiency obligation** schemes

Energy **saving support** schemes

Or. en

Justification

This amendment proposes that the title of Article 7 be changed to 'Energy saving support schemes' in order to emphasise the need for Member States to help consumers, including SMEs, to save energy and reduce their energy costs and put in place measures that enable such savings to be achieved by means of energy obligations schemes and other measures.

Amendment 209

Ivo Belet

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7a – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. Member States shall designate, on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria, obligated parties among energy distributors and/or retail energy sales companies operating in its territory and **may** include transport fuel distributors or transport fuel retailers operating in its territory. The amount of energy savings needed to fulfil the obligation shall be achieved by the obligated parties among final customers,

2. Member States shall designate, on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria, obligated parties among energy distributors and/or retail energy sales companies operating in its territory and **shall** include transport fuel distributors or transport fuel retailers operating in its territory. The amount of energy savings needed to fulfil the obligation shall be achieved by the obligated parties among final customers,

designated by the Member State, independently of the calculation made pursuant to Article 7(1), or, if Member States so decide, through certified savings stemming from other parties as described in point (b) of paragraph 5.

designated by the Member State, independently of the calculation made pursuant to Article 7(1), or, if Member States so decide, through certified savings stemming from other parties as described in point (b) of paragraph 5.

Or. en

Justification

As a first step to include the transport sector, fuel distributors and retailers are to be included in the energy efficiency obligation schemes.

Amendment 210

Miriam Dalli

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7a – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Member States shall designate, on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria, obligated parties among energy distributors and/or retail energy sales companies operating in its territory and *may* include transport fuel distributors *or* transport fuel retailers operating in its territory. The amount of energy savings needed to fulfil the obligation shall be achieved by the obligated parties among final customers, designated by the Member State, independently of the calculation made pursuant to Article 7(1), or, if Member States so decide, through certified savings stemming from other parties as described in point (b) of paragraph 5.

Amendment

2. Member States shall designate, on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria, obligated parties among energy distributors and/or retail energy sales companies operating in its territory and *shall* include transport fuel distributors *and* transport fuel retailers operating in its territory. The amount of energy savings needed to fulfil the obligation shall be achieved by the obligated parties among final customers, designated by the Member State, independently of the calculation made pursuant to Article 7(1), or, if Member States so decide, through certified savings stemming from other parties as described in point (b) of paragraph 5.

Or. en

Amendment 211

Ivo Belet

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7a – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Member States shall put in place measurement, control and verification system under which ***documented audits are carried out on*** a statistically significant proportion and representative sample of the energy efficiency improvement measures put in place by the obligated parties. This measurement, control and verification shall be conducted independently of the obligated parties.

Amendment

4. Member States shall put in place ***a*** measurement, control and verification system under which ***at least*** a statistically significant proportion and representative sample of the energy efficiency improvement measures put in place by the obligated parties ***is verified***. This measurement, control and verification shall be conducted independently of the obligated parties.

Or. en

Amendment 212

Sylvie Goddyn, Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7a – paragraph 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. Member States shall introduce specific derogations from the obligation referred to in paragraph 4 where the cost arising from such an obligation is not sufficiently proportionate to the benefit which may be derived from it.

Or. fr

Amendment 213

Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 7a – paragraph 5 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) shall include requirements with a social aim in the saving obligations they impose, including by requiring **a share of** energy efficiency measures to be implemented as a priority in households affected by energy poverty and in social housing;

Amendment

(a) shall include requirements with a social aim in the saving obligations they impose, including by requiring energy efficiency measures to be implemented as a priority in households affected by energy poverty and in social housing ***coupled with the necessary financial support via adequate financial instruments;***

Or. en

Justification

It is paramount to match social aims and objectives with the necessary financing, to effectively lift concerned citizens out of energy poverty.

Amendment 214
Christofer Fjellner

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 7a – paragraph 5 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

a) **shall** include requirements with a social aim in the saving obligations they impose, including by requiring a share of energy efficiency measures to be implemented as a priority in households affected by energy poverty and in social housing;

Amendment

a) **may** include requirements with a social aim in the saving obligations they impose, including by requiring a share of energy efficiency measures to be implemented as a priority in households affected by energy poverty and in social housing;

Or. sv

Justification

For reasons of subsidiarity, Member States should, as under the present rules, be able to opt

to include social aims themselves, but not be required to do so.

Amendment 215

Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7a – paragraph 5 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) shall ***include requirements with a social aim in the saving obligations they impose, including by requiring*** a share of energy efficiency measures ***to be*** implemented as a priority in households affected by energy poverty and in social housing;

Amendment

(a) shall ***take into account the need to alleviate energy poverty; to this end they may require that*** a share of energy efficiency measures ***are*** implemented as a priority in households affected by energy poverty and in social housing;

Or. en

Justification

Tackling the energy poverty is an important issue but imposing an obligation on operators may result in higher compliance cost and effectively in higher energy pricing. Therefore, a certain degree of discretion is needed here, but Member States should always take this issue into account.

Amendment 216

Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7a – paragraph 5 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) ***may*** permit obligated parties to count towards their obligation certified energy savings achieved by energy service providers or other third parties including when obligated parties promote measures through other State-approved bodies or through public authorities that may or may

Amendment

(b) ***shall*** permit obligated parties to count towards their obligation certified energy savings achieved by energy service providers or other third parties including when obligated parties promote measures through other State-approved bodies, ***such as social housing providers***, or through

not involve formal partnerships and may be in combination with other sources of finance. Where Member States so permit, they shall ensure that an approval process is in place which is clear, transparent and open to all market actors, and which aims at minimising the costs of certification;

public authorities that may or may not involve formal partnerships and may be in combination with other sources of finance. Where Member States so permit, they shall ensure that an approval process is in place which is clear, transparent and open to all market actors, and which aims at minimising the costs of certification;

Or. en

Justification

Social housing providers should be especially mentioned here, given their key role in triggering housing renovations in split incentive situations and multi-apartment ownership situations and as they can aggregate projects for ESCO type renovations of buildings.

Amendment 217

Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7a – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

6. Once a year, Member States shall publish the energy savings achieved by each obligated party, or each sub-category of obligated party, and in total under the scheme.

Amendment

6. Once a year, Member States shall publish the energy savings achieved by each obligated party, or each sub-category of obligated party, and in total under the scheme. *That report shall also include the contribution of deep decarbonisation of the economy on macro-economic development, and social development, and health risks and benefits and environmental protection. As part of the reporting obligations under 19 of the Governance regulation [], Member States shall report on:*

(i) the impact of these measures on consumer bills and living conditions

(ii) national objectives with regard to energy poverty

(iii) the number of households in energy

poverty, with a particular focus on women and vulnerable groups

(iv) the results of delivered measures and savings achieved from energy efficiency obligation schemes in households affected by energy poverty and in social housing,

(v) the indicators chosen and level of achievement of the social aim under point Art 7a(5)(a).

Or. en

Justification

In order to better target energy efficiency schemes and measures to citizen in general, as well as energy poor households in particular, a detailed reporting is needed, also to verify actual implementation of measures and energy savings achieved.

Amendment 218

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7b – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. In designing alternative policy measures to achieve energy savings, Member States shall take into account the *effect on* households affected by energy poverty.

Amendment

2. In designing alternative policy measures to achieve energy savings *and to ensure that ambitious energy renovation of existing buildings will be undertaken*, Member States shall take into account the *positive effects on low-income* households affected by energy poverty.

Or. en

Amendment 219

Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4

Text proposed by the Commission

2. In designing alternative policy measures to achieve energy savings, Member States shall ***take into account the effect on*** households affected by energy poverty.

Amendment

2. In designing alternative policy measures to achieve energy savings, Member States shall ***establish specific measures benefitting*** households affected by energy poverty.

Or. en

Justification

Concrete measures are needed for vulnerable groups.

Amendment 220
Ivo Belet

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 7b – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. For all measures other than those relating to taxation measures, Member States shall put in place measurement, control and verification systems under which ***documented audits are carried out on*** a statistically significant proportion and representative sample of the energy efficiency improvement measures put in place by the participating or entrusted parties. This measurement, control and verification shall be conducted independently of the participating and entrusted parties.

Amendment

3. For all measures other than those relating to taxation measures, Member States shall put in place measurement, control and verification systems under which ***at least*** a statistically significant proportion and representative sample of the energy efficiency improvement measures put in place by the participating or entrusted parties ***is verified***. This measurement, control and verification shall be conducted independently of the participating and entrusted parties.

Or. en

Amendment 221
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4
Directive 2012/27 EU
Article 7b – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. For all measures other than those relating to taxation measures, Member States shall put in place measurement, control and verification systems under which ***documented audits are carried out on*** a statistically significant proportion and representative sample of the energy efficiency improvement measures put in place by the participating or entrusted parties. This measurement, control and verification shall be conducted independently of the participating ***and*** entrusted parties.

Amendment

3. For all measures other than those relating to taxation measures, Member States shall put in place measurement, control and verification systems under which ***at least*** a statistically significant proportion and representative sample of the energy efficiency improvement measures put in place by the participating or entrusted parties ***is verified***. This measurement, control and verification shall be conducted independently of the participating ***or*** entrusted parties.

Or. en

Amendment 222
Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 7b – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. Once a year, Member States shall publish the energy savings achieved by each alternative measure and in total. This shall also include the contribution of deep decarbonisation of the economy on macro-economic development, and social development, and health risks and benefits and the environmental protection. As part of the reporting obligations under Article 19 of the Governance regulation [], Member States shall report on:

- (i) the impact of these measures on consumer bills and living conditions;*
- (ii) national objectives with regard to energy poverty;*
- (iii) the number of households in energy poverty, with a particular focus on women and vulnerable groups;*
- (iv) the results of delivered measures and savings achieved from alternative measures in households affected by energy poverty.*

Or. en

Justification

In order to better target energy efficiency schemes and measures to citizen in general, as well as energy poor households in particular, a detailed reporting is needed, also to verify actual implementation of measures and energy savings achieved.

Amendment 223

Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4 a (new)

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 7 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. The following Article 7c is inserted:

Article 7c

Permanent stakeholder dialogue

Member States shall develop their energy efficiency schemes and measures openly and transparently, and ensure that the public, social partners, businesses, investors, civil society including women organisation and vulnerable groups representatives, and other stakeholders are given early, effective and continued opportunities to participate in the development, implementation and

evaluation of energy efficiency measures through a permanent stakeholder dialogue according to the principles established by the Aarhus Convention, including compliance with Article 4 and 6 of the latter.*

** Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters*

Or. en

Justification

Stakeholders should be duly involved for achieving societal consensus and better law making.

Amendment 224

Ivo Belet

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 4 a (new)

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 8 – paragraph 4

Present text

4. Member States shall ensure that enterprises that are not SMEs are subject to an energy audit carried out in an independent and cost-effective manner by qualified and/or accredited experts or implemented and supervised by independent authorities under national legislation by 5 December 2015 and at least every four years from the date of the previous energy audit.

Amendment

In Article 8, paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:

"4. Member States shall ensure that enterprises that are not SMEs ***and enterprises that are SMEs with high energy consumption per employee or per turnover*** are ***incentivised to be*** subject to an energy audit carried out in an independent and cost-effective manner by qualified and/or accredited experts or implemented and supervised by independent authorities under national legislation by 5 December 2015 and at least every four years from the date of the previous energy audit."

Or. en

Amendment 225

Sylvie Goddyn, Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 5 – point a

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 9 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

a) *the title is replaced by the following:* *deleted*

‘Metering for gas’;

Or. fr

Amendment 226

Sylvie Goddyn, Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 5 – point b

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 9 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

b) *in paragraph 1, the first subparagraph is replaced by the following:* *deleted*

‘Member States shall ensure that, in so far as it is technically possible, financially reasonable and proportionate in relation to the potential energy savings, final customers for natural gas are provided with competitively priced individual meters that accurately reflect the final customer's actual energy consumption and that provide information on actual time of use.’; ’

Or. fr

Amendment 227

Sylvie Goddyn, Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 5 – point c

Directive 2012/27/UE

Article 9 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

c) paragraph 2 is amended as follows:

deleted

i) the introductory phrase is replaced by the following:

‘Where, and to the extent that, Member States implement intelligent metering systems and roll out smart meters for natural gas in accordance with Directive 2009/73/EC.’;

ii) points(c) and (d) are deleted;

Or. fr

Amendment 228

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 5 – point c – point i

Directive 2012/EU

Article 9 – paragraph 2 – introductory phrase

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Where, and to the extent that, Member States implement intelligent metering systems and roll out smart meters for natural gas in accordance with Directive 2009/73/EC.

Where, and to the extent that, Member States implement intelligent metering systems and roll out smart meters for natural gas in accordance with Directive 2009/73/EC, ***while recognising that natural gas is a transition energy source, which will be replaced by renewable sources of energy in a considerable amount of time. In addition, households of the Union should at all times have the right to decide to fully rely on renewable energy sources for their electricity and heating and to not be connected to the gas***

distribution network.

Or. en

Amendment 229

András Gyürk, György Hölvényi

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 6

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 9a – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

In multi-apartment and multi-purpose buildings with a central heating or cooling source or supplied from district heating and cooling systems, individual meters shall be installed to measure the consumption of heat or cooling or hot water for each building unit.

Amendment

In multi-apartment and multi-purpose buildings with a central heating or cooling source or supplied from district heating and cooling systems, individual meters shall be installed to measure the consumption of heat or cooling or hot water for each building unit ***where technically feasible and cost effective in terms of being proportionate in relation to the potential energy savings.***

Or. en

Amendment 230

Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 6

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 9a – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

In multi-apartment and multi-purpose buildings with a central heating or cooling source or supplied from district heating and cooling systems, individual meters shall be installed to measure the consumption of heat or cooling or hot water for each building unit.

Amendment

In multi-apartment and multi-purpose buildings with a central heating or cooling source or supplied from district heating and cooling systems, individual meters shall be installed to measure the consumption of heat or cooling or hot water for each building unit, ***where technically feasible, cost-effective and proportionate in***

relation to the potential energy savings.

Or. en

Justification

Heat meters and heat cost allocators in multi-apartment or multi-purpose buildings are only justified if technically feasible, cost effective and proportionate in relation to the potential energy savings, and can otherwise lead to undesired consequences such as creating new risks of energy poverty instead of combating it, and impede other measures which would deliver greater energy efficiency results for customers.

Amendment 231

Ivo Belet

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 6

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 9a – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

In multi-apartment and multi-purpose buildings with a central heating or cooling source or supplied from district heating and cooling systems, individual meters shall be installed to measure the consumption of heat or cooling or hot water for each building unit.

Amendment

In multi-apartment and multi-purpose buildings with a central heating or cooling source or supplied from district heating and cooling systems, individual meters shall be installed to measure the consumption of heat or cooling or hot water for each building unit, *where technically feasible and cost effective.*

Or. en

Amendment 232

Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 6

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 9a – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Where the use of individual meters is not

Amendment

Where the use of individual meters is not

technically feasible or where it is not cost-efficient to measure heating or cooling in each building unit, individual heat cost allocators shall be used to measure heat consumption at each radiator unless it is shown by the Member State in question that the installation of such heat cost allocators would not be cost efficient. In those cases, alternative cost-efficient methods of heat consumption measurement may be considered. The conditions of technical non-feasibility and non-cost effectiveness shall be clearly set out and published by each Member State.

technically feasible or where it is not cost-efficient *or proportionate in relation to the potential energy savings* to measure heating or cooling in each building unit, individual heat cost allocators shall be used to measure heat consumption at each radiator unless it is shown by the Member State in question that the installation of such heat cost allocators would not be cost efficient. In those cases, alternative cost-efficient methods of heat consumption measurement may be considered. The conditions of technical non-feasibility and non-cost effectiveness shall be clearly set out and published by each Member State.

Or. en

Amendment 233

Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 6

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 9a – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

In new buildings of the kind referred to in the first sub-paragraph or when such a building undergoes major renovation, as set out in Directive 2010/31/EU, individual meters shall always be provided.

Amendment

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 234

Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 6

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 9a – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

In new buildings *of the kind referred to in the first sub-paragraph or when such a building undergoes major renovation, as set out in Directive 2010/31/EU*, individual meters shall *always* be provided.

In new *multi-apartment* buildings *and in the residential part of new multi-purpose buildings with central hot water preparation or supplied with hot water from district heating systems*, individual meters shall, *notwithstanding paragraph 1*, be provided *for hot water*.

Or. en

Justification

Customers have a right to clear, understandable and timely information about their energy consumption. However, heat meters and heat cost allocators in multi-apartment or multi-purpose buildings are only justified if technically feasible, cost effective in terms of being proportionate in relation to the potential energy savings, and can otherwise lead to undesired consequences such as creating new risks of energy poverty instead of combating it, and impede other measures which would deliver greater energy efficiency results for customers. It should also apply to new buildings.

Amendment 235

Claudiu Ciprian Tănăsescu

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 6

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 9a – paragraph 3 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3) Where multi-apartment and multi-purpose buildings are supplied from district heating or cooling, or where own common heating or cooling systems for such buildings are prevalent, Member States shall introduce transparent rules on the allocation of the cost of heating, cooling and hot water consumption in such buildings to ensure transparency and accuracy of accounting for individual consumption including:

(3) Where multi-apartment and multi-purpose buildings are supplied from district heating or cooling, or where own common heating or cooling systems for such buildings are prevalent, Member States shall introduce transparent *national* rules, *taking measures to keep public opinion informed of them*, on the allocation of the cost of heating, cooling and hot water consumption in such buildings to ensure transparency and accuracy of accounting for individual consumption including:

Amendment 236
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 6
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 9a – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

For the purposes of this Article, as of 1 January 2020 meters and cost allocators installed shall be remotely readable devices.

Amendment

For the purposes of this Article, as of 1 January 2020 ***[or the transposition date if that date is later]*** meters and ***heat*** cost allocators installed shall be remotely readable devices. ***The conditions regarding technical feasibility and cost effectiveness set out in the first and second subparagraphs of paragraph 2 shall continue to apply.***

Or. en

Justification

Customers have a right to clear, understandable and timely information about their energy consumption. However, heat meters and heat cost allocators in multi-apartment or multi-purpose buildings are only justified if technically feasible and cost effective, and can otherwise lead to undesired consequences such as creating new risks of energy poverty instead of combating it, and impede other measures which would deliver greater energy efficiency results for customers.

Amendment 237
András Gyürk, György Hölvényi

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 6
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 9a – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

For the purposes of this Article, as of 1 January 2020 meters and cost allocators installed shall be remotely readable

Amendment

For the purposes of this Article, as of 1 January 2020 meters and cost allocators installed shall be remotely readable

devices.

devices. *The conditions of technical feasibility and cost effectiveness shall continue to apply.*

Or. en

Amendment 238

Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 6

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 9a – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

For the purposes of this Article, as of 1 January 2020 meters and cost allocators installed shall be remotely readable devices.

Amendment

For the purposes of this Article, as of 1 January 2020 meters and cost allocators installed shall be remotely readable devices, *if technically feasible and cost-effective.*

Or. en

Amendment 239

Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 6

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 9a – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Meters and cost allocators that have already been installed but which are not remotely readable shall be provided with this capability or be replaced with remotely readable devices by **1 January 2027**, except where the Member State in question shows that this is not cost-efficient.

Amendment

Meters and **heat** cost allocators that have already been installed but which are not remotely readable shall be provided with this capability or be replaced with remotely readable devices by *[ten years after the transposition date of this Directive]*, except where the Member State in question shows that this is not cost-efficient.

Or. en

Amendment 240

Sylvie Goddyn, Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 6

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 9a – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Meters and cost allocators that have already been installed but which are not remotely readable ***shall be provided with this capability or*** be replaced with remotely readable devices ***by 1 January 2027***, except where the Member State in question shows that this is not cost-efficient.’;

Amendment

From 1 January 2020, when meters and cost allocators that have already been installed but which are not remotely readable ***are replaced, they shall*** be replaced with remotely readable devices, except where the Member State in question shows that this is not cost-efficient.’;

Or. fr

Justification

Insertion of a proportionality criterion.

Amendment 241

Sylvie Goddyn, Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 7

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 10 – title, paragraph 1 and paragraph 2, subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

7) ***Article 10 is amended as follows:*** ***deleted***

a) ***the title is replaced by the following:***

‘Billing information for gas’;

b) ***paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:***

‘1. Where final customers do not have smart meters as referred to in Directive

2009/73/EC, Member States shall ensure, by 31 December 2014, that billing information is accurate and based on actual consumption, in accordance with point 1.1 of Annex VII, for gas, where this is technically possible and economically justified.’;

c) *in paragraph 2 the first subparagraph is replaced by the following: »*

‘Meters installed in accordance with Directive 2009/73/EC shall enable accurate billing information based on actual consumption. Member States shall ensure that final customers have the possibility of easy access to complementary information on historical consumption allowing detailed self-checks.’;

Or. fr

Amendment 242
Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 7 – point c
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 10 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Meters installed in accordance with Directive 2009/73/EC shall enable accurate billing information based on actual consumption. Member States shall ensure that final customers have the possibility of easy access to complementary information on historical consumption allowing detailed self-checks.;

Amendment

Meters installed in accordance with Directive 2009/73/EC shall enable accurate billing information based on actual consumption. Member States shall ensure that final customers have the possibility of easy access to complementary information on historical consumption allowing detailed self-checks. ***To ensure consumer privacy for final consumers, Member States shall ensure that meters are privacy-proof and used in line with the requirements of the Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)). Member States shall***

also take into account the importance of resistance to cybercrime in metering systems. In this regard, the Commission shall examine before 1 January 2019 whether Directive 2013/40/EU (on attacks against information systems) should be updated to include metering systems.

Or. en

Amendment 243
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 8
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 10a – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall ensure that billing and consumption information is accurate and based on actual consumption, in accordance with points 1 and 2 of Annex VIIa for all final users where meters or cost allocators are installed.

Amendment

Member States shall ensure that billing and consumption information is accurate and based on actual consumption *or heat cost allocator readings*, in accordance with points 1 and 2 of Annex VIIa for all final users where meters or *heat* cost allocators are installed.

Or. en

Amendment 244
Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 8
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 10a – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall ensure that billing and consumption information is accurate and based on actual consumption, in accordance with points 1 and 2 of Annex VIIa for all final *users* where meters or

Amendment

Member States shall ensure that billing and consumption information is accurate and based on actual consumption, in accordance with points 1 and 2 of Annex VIIa for all final *consumers* where meters

cost allocators are installed.

or cost allocators are installed.

Or. en

Justification

"Final consumer" is the term defined in the Directive and should be used coherently.

Amendment 245

Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 8

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 10a – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States may decide who is to provide the billing and consumption information based on actual consumption or heat cost allocator readings to final users, that is to say, for natural or legal persons occupying an individual building or a unit in a multi-apartment or multi-purpose building supplied with heating, cooling or hot water from a central source who has no direct or individual contract with the energy supplier.

Or. en

Justification

The obligation of delivering billing and consumption information to final users is not always possible to fulfil with heat cost allocators because they do not measure actual heat consumption and it will be very expensive and technically complicated replace them with energy meters. Billing information on heat consumption based on heat meter readings should be provided as a rule only to the final customer. The scope of information delivered to final users (in case they are not final customers), should be decided individually by Member States, taking into account the specificity of the building infrastructure in each area and the current legal status.

Amendment 246
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 8
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 10a – paragraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) shall require that, if information on the energy billing and historical consumption of final users is available, it be made available, to an energy service provider designated by the final user;

Amendment

(a) shall require that, if information on the energy billing and historical consumption ***or heat cost allocator readings*** of final users is available, it be made available ***upon request by the final user***, to an energy service provider designated by the final user;

Or. en

Amendment 247
Jadwiga Wiřniewska

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 8
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 10a – paragraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) shall require that, if information on the energy billing and historical consumption of final ***users*** is available, it be made available, to an energy service provider designated by the final ***user***;

Amendment

(a) shall require that, if information on the energy billing and historical consumption of final ***consumers*** is available, it be made available, to an energy service provider designated by the final ***consumer***;

Or. en

Justification

"Final consumer" is the term defined in the Directive and should be used coherently.

Amendment 248
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 8
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 10a – paragraph 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) shall ensure that appropriate information is provided with the bill based on actual consumption to all final users in accordance with point 3 of Annex VII;

Amendment

(c) shall ensure that appropriate information is provided with the bill based on actual consumption **or heat cost allocator readings** to all final users in accordance with point 3 of Annex VIIa;

Or. en

Amendment 249
Jadwiga Wiśniewska

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 8
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 10a – paragraph 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) shall ensure that appropriate information is provided with the bill based on actual consumption to all final **users** in accordance with point 3 of Annex VII;

Amendment

(c) shall ensure that appropriate information is provided with the bill based on actual consumption to all final **consumers** in accordance with point 3 of Annex VII;

Or. en

Justification

"Final consumer" is the term defined in the Directive and should be used coherently.

Amendment 250
Sylvie Goddyn, Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 9 – point a
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 11 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

a) the title is replaced by the following:

deleted

‘Cost of access to metering and billing information for gas’; ’

Or. fr

Amendment 251
Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 11 a (new)
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 19 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

11a. The following Article 19a is inserted:

Article 19a

Financing energy efficiency by European banks

The European Investment Bank (EIB) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) shall adapt their policy objectives with a view to recognise energy efficiency as an energy source in its own right and energy efficiency investments as part of their infrastructure investment portfolio.

EIB and EBRD shall, also together with national promotional banks, design, generate and finance programmes and projects tailored to the efficiency sector, including for energy poor households.

Member States shall make full use of the possibilities and tools proposed by the

Justification

A step change is needed so that financial institutions deliver the financial instruments adequate for large scale energy efficiency investments.

Amendment 252
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 12 a (new)
Directive 2012/27/EU
Article 24 – paragraph 4

Present text

4. The Commission shall monitor the impact of implementing this Directive on Directives 2003/87/EC, 2009/28/EC and 2010/31/EU and *Decision No 406/2009/EC, and on industry sectors, in particular those that are exposed to a significant risk of carbon leakage as determined in Decision 2010/2/EU.*

Amendment

(12 a) in Article 24 paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:

*“The Commission shall monitor the impact of implementing this Directive on Directives 2003/87/EC, 2009/28/EC and 2010/31/EU and **Regulation No ... (Regulation of the European Parliament and of the council on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 for a resilient Energy Union and to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and the Council on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and other information relevant to climate change)** and each year, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council. If, on the basis of the regular reports, the Commission has evidence that the interaction of the policies leads to improper functioning of the carbon market, it shall submit a legislative proposal addressing measures to improve*

its functioning.”

(Original/current point (13) and point (14) of the proposal will be renumbered and become point (14) and point (15) respectively.)

Or. en

Justification

Given the fragile supply/demand balance expected after 2020, the additional drop of the demand caused by the EU ETS overlaps with other climate policies can translate into a situation, when the supply of allowances will be chronically equal or higher than the respective demand. Therefore, the negative effect of the overlapping climate policies should be neutralized by placing into the MSR the volume of allowances equivalent to the emission savings achieved outside the EU ETS market.

Amendment 253

Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – point 13

Directive 2012/27/EU

Article 24 – paragraph 12

Text proposed by the Commission

12. The Commission shall *evaluate* this Directive *by 28 February 2024* at the latest, and *every five years* thereafter, and shall submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council. That report shall be accompanied, if appropriate, by proposals for further measures.;

Amendment

12. *In line with the Governance Regulation [], the Commission shall undertake a general review of this Directive within six months of the UNFCCC global stocktake in 2023* at the latest, and *after subsequent global stocktakes* thereafter, and shall submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council *assessing the general effectiveness of this Directive and the need to adjust the Union's energy efficiency policy in accordance with the objectives of the Paris Agreement*. That report shall be accompanied, if appropriate, by proposals for further measures.

Or. en

Amendment 254

Sylvie Goddyn, Mireille D'Ornano, Jean-François Jalkh

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by XXXX [Please insert the date **12** months following the date of entry into force] at the latest. They shall immediately communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.

Amendment

Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by XXXX [Please insert the date **24** months following the date of entry into force] at the latest. They shall immediately communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.

Or. fr

Amendment 255

Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a directive

Annex 1 – point 1 – point a

Directive 2012/27/EU

Annex IV – footnote 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) in Annex IV, footnote 3 is replaced by the following: ‘(3) Applicable when energy savings are calculated in primary energy terms using a bottom-up approach based on final energy consumption. For savings in kWh electricity Member States may apply a default coefficient of 2,0. Member States may apply a different coefficient provided they can justify it.

Amendment

(a) in Annex IV, footnote 3 is replaced by the following: ‘(3) Applicable when energy savings are calculated in primary energy terms using a bottom-up approach based on final energy consumption. For savings in kWh electricity Member States may apply a default coefficient of 2,0. Member States may apply a different coefficient provided they can justify it ***on the basis of national circumstances affecting primary energy consumption. Those circumstances should be duly substantiated, measurable and verifiable and based on objective and non-discriminatory criteria.***

Or. en

Amendment 256
Elisabetta Gardini

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – point 1 – point a
Directive 2012/27/EU
Annex IV – footnote 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) in Annex IV, footnote 3 is replaced by the following: ‘(3) Applicable when energy savings are calculated in primary energy terms using a bottom-up approach based on final energy consumption. For savings in kWh electricity Member States may apply a default coefficient of **2,0**. Member States may apply a different coefficient provided they can justify it.

Amendment

(a) in Annex IV, footnote 3 is replaced by the following: ‘(3) Applicable when energy savings are calculated in primary energy terms using a bottom-up approach based on final energy consumption. For savings in kWh electricity Member States may apply a default coefficient of **2,3. That factor should be revised every 5 years based upon actual observed data.** Member States may apply a different coefficient provided they can justify it.

Or. en

Amendment 257
Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – point 1 – point a
Directive 2012/27/EU
Annex IV – footnote 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) in Annex IV, footnote 3 is replaced by the following: ‘(3) Applicable when energy savings are calculated in primary energy terms using a bottom-up approach based on final energy consumption. For savings in kWh electricity Member States **may** apply a **default** coefficient **of 2,0**. **Member States may apply a different coefficient provided they can justify it.**

Amendment

(a) in Annex IV, footnote 3 is replaced by the following: ‘(3) Applicable when energy savings are calculated in primary energy terms using a bottom-up approach based on final energy consumption. For savings in kWh electricity Member States **shall** apply a coefficient **established through a transparent method comparable across Member States, which is reflecting their national energy mix.**

Or. en

Amendment 258

Ivo Belet

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – point 1 – point a

Directive 2012/27/EU

Annex V – paragraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) the savings must be shown to be additional to those that would have occurred in any event without the activity of the obligated, participating or entrusted parties and/or implementing authorities. To determine what savings can be claimed as additional Member States shall ***establish a baseline that describes how energy consumption*** would evolve in the absence of the policy measure in question. ***The baseline shall reflect at least the following factors: energy consumption trends, changes in consumer behaviour, technological progress and changes caused by other measures implemented at national and EU level;***

Amendment

(a) the savings must be shown to be additional to those that would have occurred in any event without the activity of the obligated, participating or entrusted parties and/or implementing authorities. To determine what savings can be claimed as additional Member States shall ***take into account how energy use and demand*** would evolve in the absence of the policy measure in question;

Or. en

Justification

Setting a baseline scenario that leaves all previous efforts undertaken by Member States out of the equation would potentially punish those countries which have already established and implemented an ambitious energy efficiency framework. Punishing those Member States, which have been ambitious in the past is not in the interest of achieving the objectives of this Directive not or the broader Energy Union objectives

Amendment 259

Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – point 1 – point b

Directive 2012/27/EU

Annex V – paragraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) the savings must be shown to be additional to those that would have occurred in any event without the activity of the obligated, participating or entrusted parties and/or implementing authorities. To determine what savings can be claimed as additional Member States shall establish a baseline that describes how energy consumption would evolve in the absence of the policy measure in question. The baseline shall reflect at least the following factors: energy consumption trends, changes in consumer behaviour, technological progress and changes caused by other measures implemented at national and EU level;

Amendment

(a) the savings must be shown to be additional to those that would have occurred in any event without the activity of the obligated, participating or entrusted parties and/or implementing authorities. To determine what savings can be claimed as additional Member States shall establish a baseline that describes how energy consumption would evolve in the absence of the policy measure ***and its resulting new individual actions*** in question. The baseline shall reflect at least the following factors: energy consumption trends, changes in consumer behaviour, technological progress and changes caused by other measures implemented at national and EU level;

Or. en

Amendment 260

Ivo Belet

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – point 1 – point b

Directive 2012/27/EU

Annex V – paragraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) savings resulting from the implementation of mandatory Union legislation are considered as savings that would have occurred in any event without the activity of the obligated, participating or entrusted parties and/or implementing authorities, and thus may ***not*** be claimed under paragraph 1 of Article 7, except for savings related to the renovation of existing buildings provided the materiality criterion referred to in part 3(h) is ensured;

Amendment

(b) savings resulting from the implementation of mandatory Union legislation are considered as savings that would have occurred in any event without the activity of the obligated, participating or entrusted parties and/or implementing authorities, and thus may ***only*** be claimed under paragraph 1 of Article 7, ***if they were introduced after 31 December 2020 or before provided it can be demonstrated that those measures result in new individual actions that are undertaken after 31 December 2020 and deliver new savings***, except for savings related to the

renovation of existing buildings provided the materiality criterion referred to in part 3(h) is ensured;

Or. en

Justification

Ensuring that new EU measures which trigger new savings after 2020 can be accounted for, is a central element to achieve the EU binding target within the Energy Union Governance.

Amendment 261
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – point 1 – point b
Directive 2012/27 EU
Annex V – paragraph 2 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) energy savings resulting from policy measures promoting the installation of small-scale renewable energy technologies on or in buildings are eligible, in so far as these contribute towards a reduction in energy sales to final customers in the building or to the extent of the volume of primary energy saved, provided the calculation of savings complies with the requirements of this Annex;

Or. en

Justification

The proposed amendment is line with the proposed changes in the text of the Directive regarding the treatment of the small-scale renewable energy generation for own use for the purposes of Article 7.1(b). In line with the proposed changes to the text of the Directive, this amendment would enable the energy savings resulting from the policy measures promoting the deployment of small-scale renewable energy installations on or in buildings for own use to be fully eligible.

Amendment 262
András Gyürk, György Hölvényi

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – point 1 – point b
Directive 2012/27/EU
Annex V – paragraph 2 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) energy savings resulting from policy measures promoting the installation of small-scale renewable energy technologies on or in buildings are eligible, in so far as these contribute towards a reduction in energy sales to final costumers in the building and to the extent of the volume of primary energy saved, provided the calculation of energy savings complies with the requirements of this Annex;

Or. en

Amendment 263
Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – point 1 – point b
Directive 2012/27/EU
Annex V – paragraph 2 – point h

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(h) the calculation of energy savings shall take into account the lifetime of measures. ***This may*** be done by counting the savings each individual action will achieve between its implementation date and ***31 December 2020 or 31 December 2030 as appropriate***. Alternatively, Member States may adopt another method that is estimated to achieve at least the same total quantity of savings. When using other methods, Member States shall ensure that the total amount of energy savings calculated using these other methods does

(h) the calculation of energy savings shall take into account the lifetime of measures ***and the rate at which the savings effect declines over time. This shall*** be done by counting the savings each individual action will ***have achieved*** between its implementation date and ***at the end of the periods described in Article 7, § 1***. Alternatively, Member States may adopt another method that is estimated to achieve at least the same total quantity of savings. When using other methods, Member States shall ensure that the total amount of energy

not exceed the amount of energy savings that would have been the result of their calculation when counting the savings each individual action will achieve between its implementation date and **31 December 2020 or 31 December 2030** as appropriate. Member States shall describe in detail in their Integrated National Energy and Climate plans **under** the Energy Union Governance the other methods they have used and which provisions have been made to ensure they meet this binding calculation requirement.

savings calculated using these other methods does not exceed the amount of energy savings that would have been the result of their calculation when counting the savings each individual action will achieve between its implementation date and ***the end of the periods described in Article 7, § 1***, as appropriate. Member States shall describe in detail in their ***notification as part of their*** Integrated National Energy and Climate plans ***in accordance with the Annex II of the Energy Union Governance Regulation, the lifetime of each individual action, the assumptions made by Member States to estimate those lifetimes or*** the other methods they have used and which provisions have been made to ensure they meet this binding calculation requirement.

Or. en

Amendment 264
Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – point 1 – point b
Directive 2012/27/EU
Annex V – paragraph 2 – point h

Text proposed by the Commission

(h) the calculation of energy savings shall take into account the lifetime of measures. ***This may be done*** by counting the savings each individual action will achieve between its implementation date and 31 December 2020 or 31 December 2030 as appropriate. Alternatively, Member States may adopt another method that is estimated to achieve at least the same total quantity of savings. When using other methods, Member States shall ensure that the total amount of energy savings calculated using these other methods does not exceed the amount of energy savings that would have been the result of their

Amendment

(h) the calculation of energy savings shall take into account the lifetime of measures by counting the savings each individual action will achieve between its implementation date and 31 December 2020 or 31 December 2030 as appropriate. Alternatively, Member States may adopt another method that is estimated to achieve at least the same total quantity of savings. When using other methods, Member States shall ensure that the total amount of energy savings calculated using these other methods does not exceed the amount of energy savings that would have been the result of their calculation when counting

calculation when counting the savings each individual action will achieve between its implementation date and 31 December 2020 or 31 December 2030 as appropriate. Member States shall describe in detail in their Integrated National Energy and Climate plans under the Energy Union Governance the other methods they have used and which provisions have been made to ensure they meet this binding calculation requirement.

the savings each individual action will achieve between its implementation date and 31 December 2020 or 31 December 2030 as appropriate. Member States shall describe in detail in their Integrated National Energy and Climate plans under the Energy Union Governance the other methods they have used and which provisions have been made to ensure they meet this binding calculation requirement.

Or. en

Amendment 265
Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – point 1 – point b
Directive 2012/27/EU
Annex V – paragraph 2 – point h

Text proposed by the Commission

(h) the calculation of energy savings shall take into account the lifetime of measures. This *may* be done by counting the savings each individual action will achieve between its implementation date and 31 December 2020 or 31 December 2030 as appropriate. Alternatively, Member States may adopt another method that is estimated to achieve at least the same total quantity of savings. When using other methods, Member States shall ensure that the total amount of energy savings calculated using these other methods does not exceed the amount of energy savings that would have been the result of their calculation when counting the savings each individual action will achieve between its implementation date and 31 December 2020 or 31 December 2030 as appropriate. Member States shall describe in detail in their Integrated National Energy and Climate plans under the Energy Union Governance the other methods they have

Amendment

(h) the calculation of energy savings shall take into account the lifetime of measures. This *calculation shall* be done by counting the savings each individual action will achieve between its implementation date and 31 December 2020 or 31 December 2030 as appropriate. Alternatively, Member States may adopt another method that is estimated to achieve at least the same total quantity of savings. When using other methods, Member States shall ensure that the total amount of energy savings calculated using these other methods does not exceed the amount of energy savings that would have been the result of their calculation when counting the savings each individual action will achieve between its implementation date and 31 December 2020 or 31 December 2030 as appropriate. Member States shall describe in detail in their Integrated National Energy and Climate plans under the Energy Union Governance the other

used and which provisions have been made to ensure they meet this binding calculation requirement.

methods they have used and which provisions have been made to ensure they meet this binding calculation requirement.

Or. en

Amendment 266

Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – point 1 – point b

Directive 2012/27/EU

Annex V – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall ensure that the following requirements for policy measures taken pursuant to Article 7b and Article 20(6) are met:

Amendment

Policy measures and individual actions are aligned with the definition outlined in Article 2 and produce verifiable end use energy savings. Policy measures that are primarily intended to support policy objectives other than energy efficiency or energy services as well as policies that trigger end-use savings that are not achieved among final consumers should not count for this purpose.

Or. en

Justification

Implementation and enforcement have to be aligned to the guidance note of the Commission.

Amendment 267

Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – point 1 – point b

Directive 2012/27/EU

Annex 5 – paragraph 3 – point a a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa) with a view to ensuring a stable

and predictable contribution towards achieving the long-term objectives under the Paris Agreement and the decarbonisation of the building stock, policy measures for after 2020 that promote fossil fuel technologies with lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions of more than 200g CO₂/kWh shall not count for the purposes of Articles 7(1) and (2), Articles 7a and 7b and Article 20(6);

Or. en

Justification

Achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement requires the reform of all climate and energy policies of the EU, driving the fast deployment of sustainable energy solutions. In this context, it needs to be ensured that the implementation of Article 7 contributes to the gradual phase-out of fossil fuels. Therefore, the installation of new or upgraded fossil-fuel based heating systems should not be considered eligible, and energy savings from these measures should not be counted under Article 7 after 2020.

Amendment 268

Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – point 1 – point b

Directive 2012/12/EU

Annex V – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

For policy measures taken pursuant to point (e) of Article 7(2) Member States may use the calculation methodology established under Directive 2010/31/EU as far as this is in line with the requirements of Article 7 of this Directive and this Annex.

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 269

Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – point 1 – point b
Directive 2012/27/EU
Annex V – paragraph 5 – point a a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa) sources used in the calculation of energy sales data including justification for the use of alternative statistical sources and any differences of the resulting quantities (if sources other than Eurostat are used);

Or. en

Amendment 270
Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – point 1 – point b
Directive 2012/27/EU
Annex V – paragraph 5 – point h

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(h) the lifetimes of measures and how they are calculated or what they are based upon;

(h) the lifetimes of measures and how they are calculated or what they are based upon *as well as any other method adopted that is estimated to achieve at least the same total quantity of savings;*

Or. en

Amendment 271
Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – point 1 – point b
Directive 2012/12/EU
Annex V – paragraph 5 a (new)

5a. Reporting progress on implementation

Member States shall report in accordance with Article 19 and Annex II Part 2, or Annex VII respectively, of the Governance Regulation [XX] on the progress achieved towards delivering the amount of energy savings required under Article 7 paragraph 1 and the contribution of the policy measures referred to in Articles 7a and 7b.

Progress reports shall include details of:

- (a) the total energy savings achieved through national energy efficiency obligations and/or alternative measures adopted in application Articles 7a and 7b and Article 20(6);**
- (b) the achieved cumulative amount of savings per energy efficiency obligation and/or alternative measure and individual action foreseen by the policy measure;**
- (c) an explanation on how and on the basis of which data these savings have been estimated, including the baselines for each period;**
- (d) an explanation on whether or not the Member State is on track to achieve the cumulative total savings required by the end of each period. If the Member State is not on track to achieve the required savings by the end of each period referred to in its notification pursuant Annex II of the Governance Regulation, the Member State shall describe the corrective actions it intends to take to deliver the required savings by the end of the each period;**
- (e) in case the measures included in the progress report deviate from the measures included in the Member State's notification, a justification;**
- (d) an assessment of macroeconomic and other non energy benefits of the energy**

efficiency obligation and/or alternative measures implemented under Article 7 of Directive 2012/27/EU [revised].

Or. en

Justification

Detailed reporting provisions in line with the Governance regulations are needed to streamline reporting procedures.

Amendment 272

Benedek Jávor

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – point 1 a (new)

Directive 2012/27/EU

Annex V a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1a. The following Annex V a is inserted:

Annex V a – National binding targets

Maximum final energy consumption in 2030 (Mtoe)

Maximum primary energy consumption in 2030 (mtoe)

Austria

15.70

17.56

Belgium

28.15

32.25

Bulgaria

8.27

12.98

Croatia

6.59

7.82
Cyprus
1.71
1.94
Czech Republic
23.24
35.83
Denmark
11.72
13.11
Estonia
2.23
4.16
Finland
18.34
25.88
France
98.50
148.01
Germany
142.48
181.70
Greece
15.36
19.70
Hungary
12.88
19.22
Ireland
10.32
12.29
Italy
97.90
120.32

Latvia

4.26

4.56

Lithuania

3.38

4.83

Luxembourg

4.17

4.42

Malta

0.49

0.63

Netherlands

38.77

53.84

Poland

66.16

90.09

Portugal

15.53

17.67

Romania

25.63

33.55

Slovakia

7.92

11.73

Slovenia

4.44

6.25

Spain

67.05

87.39

Sweden

25.97
35.61
UK
88.77
117.79

Or. en

Justification

National binding targets have shown particularly successful in the past. This practice is therefore the best solution for a stable and ambitious framework to drive energy efficiency investments. The proposed targets have been established by a methodology building on the Commission impact assessment, integrating an adequate ambition level and assumed future policies and matching consumption levels.

Amendment 273
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – point 2 – point b
Directive 2010/31/EU
Annex VIIa – Title

Text proposed by the Commission

Minimum requirements for billing and consumption information ***based on actual consumption of*** heating, cooling and hot water

Amendment

Minimum requirements for billing and consumption information ***for*** heating, cooling and hot water

Or. en

Amendment 274
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – point 2 – point b
Directive 2010/31/EU
Annex VIIa – point 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Billing based on actual consumption

In order to enable final users to regulate their own energy consumption, billing shall take place on the basis of actual consumption at least once per year.

Amendment

Billing based on actual consumption *or heat cost allocator readings*

In order to enable final users to regulate their own energy consumption, billing shall take place on the basis of actual consumption *or heat cost allocator readings* at least once per year.

Or. en

Amendment 275

Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – point 2 – point b

Directive 2010/31/EU

Annex VIIa – point 2 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

As of [Please insert here ...*the entry into force*] where remotely readable meters or cost allocators have been installed, billing or consumption information based on actual consumption shall be made available at least quarterly upon request or where final customers have opted to receive electronic billing, or else twice yearly.

Amendment

As of [Please insert here ...*date of transposition*] where remotely readable meters or *heat* cost allocators have been installed, billing or consumption information based on actual consumption *or heat cost allocator readings* shall be made available at least quarterly upon request or where final customers have opted to receive electronic billing, or else twice yearly.

Or. en

Amendment 276

Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive

Annex I – point 2 – point b

Directive 2010/31/EU

Annex VIIa – point 2 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

As of 1 January 2022, where remotely readable meters or cost allocators have been installed, billing or consumption information shall be made available at least monthly. Heating and cooling may be exempted from this outside the heating/cooling seasons.

Amendment

As of 1 January 2022, where remotely readable meters or **heat** cost allocators have been installed, billing or consumption information ***based on actual consumption or heat cost allocator readings*** shall be made available at least monthly. Heating and cooling may be exempted from this outside the heating/cooling seasons.

Or. en

Amendment 277
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – point 2 – point b
Directive 2010/31/EU
Annex VIIa – point 3 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Minimum information contained in the bill based on actual consumption

Amendment

Minimum information contained in the bill based on actual consumption ***or heat cost allocator readings***

Or. en

Amendment 278
Gerben-Jan Gerbrandy

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – point 2 – point b
Directive 2012/27/EU
Annex VIIa – point 3 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall ensure that the following information is made available to final users in clear and understandable terms in or with their bills:

Amendment

Member States shall ensure that the following information is ***accurate and*** made available to final users in clear and understandable terms in or with their bills:

Amendment 279
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – point 2 – point b
Directive 2010/31/EU
Annex VIIa – point 3 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) current actual prices and actual consumption *of energy*;

Amendment

(a) current actual prices and actual consumption *or total heat cost and heat cost allocator readings*;

Or. en

Justification

Annex VIIa needs to be amended to be in line with article 10a.

Amendment 280
Benedek Jávör

Proposal for a directive
Annex I – point 2 a (new)
Directive 2012/27/EU
Annex IX – Part I – point g

Present text

(g) Economic analysis: Inventory of effects

The economic analyses shall take into account all relevant economic effects.

Member States *may* assess and take into account in decision making costs and energy savings from the increased flexibility in energy supply and from a more optimal operation of the electricity networks, including avoided costs and

Amendment

2a. Annex IX, Part I, point g is replaced by the following:

(g) Economic analysis: Inventory of effects

The economic analyses shall take into account all relevant economic effects.

Member States *shall* assess and take into account in decision making costs and energy savings from the increased flexibility in energy supply and from a more optimal operation of the electricity networks, including avoided costs and

savings from reduced infrastructure investment, in the analysed scenarios.

The costs and benefits taken into account shall include at least the following:

(i) Benefits

- Value of output to the consumer (heat and electricity)
- External benefits such as environmental and health benefits, *to the extent possible*

(ii) Costs

- Capital costs of plants and equipments
- Capital costs of the associated energy networks
- Variable and fixed operating costs
- Energy costs
- Environmental and health cost, *to the extent possible*

savings from reduced infrastructure investment, in the analysed scenarios.

The costs and benefits taken into account shall include at least the following:

(i) Benefits

- Value of output to the consumer (heat and electricity)
- External benefits such as environmental, *green-house gas emissions* and health benefits

— *Labour market effects, energy security, competitiveness*

(ii) Costs

- Capital costs of plants and equipments
- Capital costs of the associated energy networks
- Variable and fixed operating costs
- Energy costs
- Environmental and health *cost*

— *Labour market costs, energy security, competitiveness*

Or. en