



2021/0203(COD)

5.5.2022

OPINION

of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

for the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council
on energy efficiency (recast)
(COM(2021)0558 – C9-0330/2021 – 2021/0203(COD))

Rapporteur for opinion: Eleonora Evi

PA_Legam

SHORT JUSTIFICATION

Energy efficiency is our first fuel. As also pointed out by the International Energy Agency (IEA)¹, scaling up energy efficiency improvements must be our priority this decade. This will give us a chance to meet the 1.5 C Paris goal, while bringing along environmental, health, social, and economic benefits. Yet, so far, energy efficiency has been the weak point of the Union and Member States' climate action.

Coherently with the ambitious position taken during the last revision of this Directive, the Parliament, and specifically our committee, should propose to set the 2030 energy efficiency target at a level allowing Europe to exploit its full energy efficiency technical potential, while maximising its contribution to the achievement of the 1.5 C Paris goal. In my draft opinion, I propose setting a minimum 45% Union's energy efficiency target compared to projections from the 2007 reference scenario. As there are substantial differences between the 2007 and the new 2020 reference scenarios, and as the Impact Assessment does not include correlation tables, I will leave the task to translate the 45% target into the equivalent percentage using the new scenario to ITRE, the lead committee.

National annual energy savings obligations set by former Article 7, now Article 8, have been one of the most successful elements of the Directive so far. To reflect the increased Union energy efficiency ambition, I suggest increasing the annual energy savings obligation from 1.5% to 2%.

Higher objectives alone will not trigger the necessary action. To be successful, the EU target must be underpinned by a robust governance, by clear requirements to mainstream energy efficiency in all sectors ("energy efficiency first"), and by ambitious flanking measures.

To strengthen the governance framework, I suggest setting binding national contributions solely based on the formula included in Annex I. Providing Member States with discretion to set their contributions has been an unsuccessful approach, as proven by the collective 2,8/3,1 percentage points gap compared to the current target resulting from the sum of National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs). 2030 is at our doorstep, so there is no time to lose in iterations to establish each Member State's fair share.

I welcome the proposed energy efficiency first article, but I suggest strengthening it with clearer implementation and reporting requirements, to make sure that all the benefits associated with energy efficiency measures are fully considered across all relevant sectors and across all Member States.

The main suggestions I make to strengthen the measures underpinning the achievement of the target are as follows:

- Reinforce the public sector's role as driver of demand for best performing buildings, but also services and products;
- Give an exemplary role also to social infrastructure - in line with the Renovation Wave Strategy - requiring also private buildings providing a social service to fulfil an annual

¹ IEA (International Energy Agency) (2021), Net Zero By 2050 A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector, <https://www.iea.org/reports/net-zero-by-2050>

renovation rate requirement;

- Strengthen consideration of the link between resource consumption - particularly water - and energy consumption within energy audits, energy management systems, energy performance contracting and in public procurement rules;

- Require the exploitation of the energy efficiency potential among a larger group of consumers, by making audits and energy management systems mandatory also for smaller enterprises as well as for wastewater treatment plants, improving the quality and use of energy audits, and creating the basis for the definition of energy efficiency requirements for data centres.

An additional subject on which I have suggested amendments is heating and cooling. This Directive must support a more rapid shift towards an efficient and renewable energy based district heating and cooling sector. Examples of cities across Europe with H&C systems running on 100% renewable energy exist², so new efficient district H&C systems today should be defined as systems that are only based on renewable energy. Considering the long life-time of district H&C systems, the Directive should not allow refurbished district H&C to be defined as efficient if they do not rely 100% on renewable energy beyond 2035, or else Europe would miss its climate neutrality target by 2050 at the latest.

Finally, to address the lack of robust data around energy efficiency improvements experienced with the current Directive, I suggest requiring regular, independent ex-post audits of declared energy efficiency improvements.

² Integrating renewable and waste heat and cold sources into district heating and cooling systems, JRC, 2021

ANNEX: LIST OF ENTITIES OR PERSONS FROM WHOM THE RAPPORTEUR HAS RECEIVED INPUT

The following list is drawn up on a purely voluntary basis under the exclusive responsibility of the rapporteur. The rapporteur has received input from the following entities or persons in the preparation of the opinion, until the adoption thereof in committee:

Entity and/or person
Agora Energiewende
Austrian Federal Chamber of Labour
BEUC
BPIE
CEE Bankwatch Network
CISPE cloud
Climate Action Network (CAN) Europe
Climate Strategy & Partners
CNA
Confartigianato
DENEFF
DIGITALEUROPE
E3G
Ecolab
EEB
EurEau
Eurima
Eurofer
Eurofuel
European Alliance to Save Energy (EU-ASE)
European Building Automation and Controls Association (EU.BAC)
European Distribution System Operators (E.DSO)
European Federation of Intelligent Energy Efficiency Services (EFIEES)
European Heating Industry
European Telecommunications Network Operators' Association
FEDARENE
Friends of the Earth Europe
Glass for Europe
Hydrogen Europe
Iberdrola
Jacques Delors Institute
Legambiente
NATURGY ENERGY GROUP
ÖBB-Holding AG
Renovate Italy
Schneider Electric
The Coalition for Energy Savings
The Regulatory Assistance Project

AMENDMENTS

The Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety calls on the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy, as the committee responsible, to take into account the

following amendments:

Amendment 1

Proposal for a directive

Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) To achieve the increased climate ambition, the impact assessment accompanying the Climate Target Plan has shown that energy efficiency improvements will need to be significantly raised from the current level of ambition of 32,5%.

Amendment

(7) To achieve the increased climate ambition, the impact assessment accompanying the Climate Target Plan has shown that energy efficiency improvements will need to be significantly raised from the current level of ambition of 32,5%. ***However, the climate emergency, the surge in fossil energy prices, the acute geopolitical need to significantly reduce the Union energy independence and speed up the energy transition call for increased ambition. According to the International Energy Agency more than 40% of the necessary GHG emission reductions will need to be delivered through energy efficiency measures. Investments in energy efficiency benefits the economy and for every EUR 1 million invested in buildings renovation, 18 jobs are created on average in the Union. Building renovation measures in line with the renovation wave objectives could cut energy bills of gas-heated households by over EUR 400 per year by 2030^{1a}. A crucial part of maximising the energy efficiency potential will be the deep renovation of the Union building stock.***

^{1a} ***The impact of COVID-19 on the energy transition,
[HTTPS://WWW.DNV.COM/ENERGY-TRANSITION/IMPACT-OF-COVID19-ON-THE-ENERGY-TRANSITION.HTML](https://www.dnv.com/energy-transition/impact-of-covid19-on-the-energy-transition.html).***

Amendment 2

Proposal for a directive

Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) The sum of national contributions communicated by Member States in their National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) falls short of the Union's level of ambition of 32,5%. The contributions collectively would lead to a reduction of 29,4% for final energy consumption and 29,7% for primary energy consumption compared to the projections from the 2007 reference scenario for 2030. That would translate in a collective gap of 2,8 percentage points for primary energy consumption and 3,1 percentage points for final energy consumption for the EU 27.

Amendment

(8) The sum of national contributions communicated by Member States in their National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) falls short of the Union's level of ambition of 32,5%. The contributions collectively would lead to a reduction of 29,4% for final energy consumption and 29,7% for primary energy consumption compared to the projections from the 2007 reference scenario for 2030. That would translate in a collective gap of 2,8 percentage points for primary energy consumption and 3,1 percentage points for final energy consumption for the EU 27. ***To address this ambition gap issue a clear formula is needed for the calculation of national binding contributions which collectively deliver the Union's binding energy efficiency target.***

Amendment 3

Proposal for a directive

Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

(9) While the energy savings potential remains large in all sectors, there is a particular challenge related to transport, as it is responsible for more than 30% of final energy consumption, and to buildings, since 75% of the Union's building stock has a poor energy performance. Another increasingly important sector is the information and communications technology (ICT) sector, which is responsible for 5-9% of the world's total electricity use and more than 2% of all emissions. In 2018, data centres accounted for 2,7% of the electricity demand in the EU28.⁴⁸ In that context, the Union's

Amendment

(9) While the energy savings potential remains large in all sectors, there is a particular challenge related to transport, as it is responsible for more than 30% of final energy consumption and ***the energy saving potential within that sector is far from exhausted, as well as*** to buildings, since 75% of the Union's building stock has a poor energy performance, ***with significant differences amongst the Member States.*** Another increasingly important sector is the information and communications technology (ICT) sector, which is responsible for 5-9% of the world's total electricity use and more than 2% of all

Digital Strategy⁴⁹ highlighted the need for highly energy-efficient and sustainable data centres and transparency measures for telecoms operators as regards their environmental footprint. Furthermore, the possible increase in industry's energy demand that may result from its decarbonisation, particularly for energy intensive processes, should also be taken into account.

emissions. In 2018, data centres accounted for 2,7% of the electricity demand in the EU²⁸⁴⁸ **and can reasonably be expected to continue to grow substantially without the adoption of appropriate measures.** In that context, the Union's Digital Strategy⁴⁹ highlighted the need for highly energy-efficient and sustainable data centres and transparency measures for telecoms operators as regards their environmental footprint. Furthermore, the possible increase in industry's energy demand that may result from its decarbonisation, particularly for energy intensive processes, should also be taken into account.

⁴⁸ See also European Commission, Final study report, Energy-efficient Cloud Computing Technologies and Policies for an Eco-friendly Cloud Market, <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/energy-efficient-cloud-computing-technologies-and-policies-eco-friendly-cloud-market>.

⁴⁸ See also European Commission, Final study report, Energy-efficient Cloud Computing Technologies and Policies for an Eco-friendly Cloud Market, <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/energy-efficient-cloud-computing-technologies-and-policies-eco-friendly-cloud-market>.

⁴⁹ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions – Shaping Europe's digital future (COM(2020) 67 final).

⁴⁹ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions – Shaping Europe's digital future (COM(2020) 67 final).

Amendment 4

Proposal for a directive

Recital 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9a) The importance of improving energy efficiency in all sectors, where relevant, has further increased in the context of the Russian aggression against Ukraine, which has demonstrated the need to strengthen the Union's energy security and eliminate its dependence on energy supplies from countries whose

values and objectives conflict with those of the Union. For every 1% of energy savings gained, the Union could cut its gas imports by 2.6%^{1b}. Energy efficiency should be the key element of a new European energy model, and the foundation of a resilient, independent, democratic, highly renewable energy based, European energy system.

Amendment 5

Proposal for a directive

Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) The higher level of ambition requires a stronger promotion of cost-effective energy efficiency measures in all areas of the energy system and in all relevant sectors where activity affects energy demand, such as the transport, water and agriculture sectors. Improving energy efficiency throughout the full energy chain, including energy generation, transmission, distribution and end-use, will benefit the environment, improve air quality and public health, reduce GHG emissions, improve energy security, cut energy costs for households and companies, help alleviate energy poverty, and lead to increased competitiveness, more jobs and increased economic activity throughout the economy, thus improving citizens' quality of life. That complies with the Union commitments made in the framework of the Energy Union and global climate agenda established by the 2015 Paris Agreement.

Amendment

(10) The higher level of ambition requires a stronger promotion of cost-effective energy efficiency measures in all areas of the energy system and in all relevant sectors where activity affects energy demand, such as the transport, water and agriculture sectors. Improving energy efficiency throughout the full energy chain, including energy generation, transmission, distribution and end-use, will benefit the environment, improve air quality and public health, reduce GHG emissions *including methane emissions, and pressure on natural resources*, improve energy security, cut energy costs for households and companies, help alleviate *existing* energy poverty *whilst preventing its further spread*, and lead to increased competitiveness, more jobs and increased economic activity throughout the economy, thus improving citizens' quality of life. That complies with the Union commitments made in the framework of the Energy Union and global climate agenda established by the 2015 Paris Agreement.

Amendment 6

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10a) The Union imports 58 % of its energy, which makes it the largest energy importer in the world, at a cost of EUR 400 billion a year. 83% of Union gas and more than 90% of oil are imported, with Russia supplying more than 40% of gas and being Europe’s largest oil and coal supplier ^{1a}. Energy efficiency is the central measure to increase Europe’s energy security, as the safest energy supplies are those that are not used. For every 1% of energy savings gained, the Union could cut its gas imports by 2.6% ^{1b}. Energy efficiency should be the key element of a new European energy model, and the foundation of a resilient, independent, democratic, fully renewable energy based, European energy system.

^{1a} Eurostat and European Commission staff working document accompanying the Communication “Energy prices and costs in Europe” {COM(2020) 951 final}.

^{1b} European Commission Communication “Energy Efficiency and its contribution to energy security and the 2030 Framework for climate and energy policy” {SWD(2014) 255 final} and {SWD(2014) 256 final}.

Justification

Necessary for the internal logic and for coherence of the text.

Amendment 7

Proposal for a directive
Recital 10 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10b) Improving the energy performance of the transport and housing sectors also has the potential to foster urban regeneration, which is instrumental to employment, improving buildings and changing mobility and accessibility patterns, promoting more efficient and sustainable options.

Justification

This amendment is inextricably linked to other parts of the text changed by the Commission in its proposal'

Amendment 8

Proposal for a directive

Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) This Directive takes a step forward towards climate neutrality by 2050 , under which energy efficiency is to be treated as an energy source in its own right. The energy efficiency first principle is an overarching principle that should be taken into account across all sectors, going beyond the energy system, at all levels, including in the financial sector. Energy efficiency solutions should be considered as the first option in policy, planning and investment decisions, when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas. While the energy efficiency first principle should be applied without prejudice to other legal obligations, objectives and principles, they should also not hamper its application or exempt from applying the principle. The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand-side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency improvements need to be made whenever they are more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. That should help exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for the Union, in particular for citizens and

Amendment

(11) This Directive takes a step forward towards climate neutrality by 2050 , under which energy efficiency is to be treated as an energy source in its own right. The energy efficiency first principle is an overarching principle that should be taken into account across all sectors, going beyond the energy system, at all levels, including in the financial sector. Energy efficiency solutions should be considered as the first option in policy, planning and investment decisions, when setting new rules for the supply side and other policy areas ***providing that they lead to a reduction of GHG emissions per unit of final energy consumption.*** While the energy efficiency first principle should be applied without prejudice to other legal obligations, objectives and principles, they should also not hamper its application or exempt from applying the principle. ***The energy efficiency first principle should be applied at all decision-making levels: Union, national and local. At Union level, the energy efficiency first principle has recently been enshrined in energy and climate law, notably in Regulation (EU) 347/2013 of the European Parliament and***

businesses. Implementing energy efficiency improvement measures should also be a priority in alleviating energy poverty.

of the Council^{1a}, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{1b}, Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{1c}, and in this Directive. In the financial area, it has been introduced in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{1d}. The Commission should provide clarity as to how it will propose to apply the principle to the remaining parts of the Union energy and climate policy and investment frameworks, as well as to all other relevant Union policies, for instance in the environment, transport, and financial areas. To make the energy efficiency first principle fully operational and a strategic priority, the Commission should take adequate measures to make regulation more efficient and effective, avoiding allocating funds that are prone to not being exploited due to bureaucratic and administrative barriers; the Commission should eliminate conflicting instruments and prioritise narrowing the gap between the Union ambition and the national objectives, which, as presented in the NECPs, were not ambitious enough.

The Commission should ensure that energy efficiency and demand-side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity. Energy efficiency improvements need to be made whenever they are more cost-effective than equivalent supply-side solutions. That should help exploit the multiple benefits of energy efficiency for the Union, in particular for citizens and businesses. Implementing energy efficiency improvement measures should also be a priority in alleviating energy poverty.

^{1a}Regulation (EU) No 347/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2013 on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure and repealing Decision No 1364/2006/EC and amending Regulations (EC) No 713/2009,

(EC) No 714/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 (OJ L 115, 25.4.2013, p. 39).

^{1b}Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1.

^{1c} Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on common rules for the internal market for electricity and amending Directive 2012/27/EU (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 125).

^{1d} Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13).

Amendment 9

Proposal for a directive Recital 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(11a) As the energy efficiency first principle is at the core of a more circular economy system, the Commission should pay greater attention to the building sector which accounts for more than 40% of final energy consumption in the Union, not to mention that 75% of Union buildings are still energy-inefficient. By

better integrating circularity in the building sector, the infrastructures and technical capabilities of a building would secure longer life spans as well as lower energy consumption, while setting concrete decarbonisation and depollution pathways for this sector.

Justification

This amendment is inextricably linked to other parts of the text changed by the Commission in its proposal'

Amendment 10

Proposal for a directive

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) Energy efficiency should be recognised as a crucial element and a priority consideration in future investment decisions on the Union's energy infrastructure. The energy efficiency first principle should be applied taking primarily the system efficiency approach and societal perspective into consideration. Consequently, it should help increase the efficiency of individual end-use sectors and of the whole energy system. Application of the principle should also support investments in energy-efficient solutions contributing to environmental objectives listed in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁰.

Amendment

(12) Energy efficiency should be recognised as a crucial element ***in decarbonising the Union's building stock, to reach climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest and the 2030 targets enshrined by Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{49a}*** and a priority consideration in future investment decisions on the Union's energy infrastructure. The energy efficiency first principle should be applied taking primarily the system efficiency approach and societal ***and gender equality*** perspective into consideration. Consequently, it should help increase the efficiency of individual end-use sectors and of the whole energy system. Application of the principle should also support investments in energy-efficient solutions contributing to environmental objectives listed in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

^{49a} Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations

(EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).

⁵⁰ OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

⁵⁰ OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, p. 13–43.

Amendment 11

Proposal for a directive Recital 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(12a) The principle complements the Circular Economy Action Plan. Designing products and infrastructures for longer lifetimes, or re-using and recycling raw materials, leads to lower energy consumption and GHG emissions along the life-cycle of products and infrastructures. Applying circularity to the building sector, for instance, can lead to significant co-benefits in terms of energy and resource efficiency, decarbonisation and depollution.

Amendment 12

Proposal for a directive Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13) The energy efficiency first principle was defined in the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵¹ and is at the core of the Energy System Integration Strategy⁵². While the principle is based on cost-effectiveness, its application has wider implications, which can vary depending on the circumstances. The Commission prepared dedicated guidelines for the operation and application of the principle, **by** proposing specific tools and examples of application in various sectors. **The Commission has also issued a**

(13) The energy efficiency first principle was defined in the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵¹ and is at the core of the Energy System Integration Strategy⁵² **as well as of the Renovation Wave Strategy^{52a}**. While the principle is based on cost-effectiveness, its application has wider implications, which can vary depending on the circumstances. The Commission prepared dedicated guidelines **and a recommendation** for the operation and application of the principle, proposing specific tools and examples of application

recommendation to Member States that builds on the requirements of this Directive and calls for specific actions in relation to the application of the principle.

in various sectors and calling on Member States to take specific actions in relation to the application of the principle. The guidelines provide a list of environmental, social and economic benefits and impacts which policy makers should take into account, such as improved health, well being and comfort level, increased disposable household income, alleviation of energy poverty, reduced GHG emissions and reduced air pollution related to energy use, improved management and reduced consumption of energy sources, water and other resources, reduced pressure on ecosystems, decreased material consumption, decreased fossil fuels consumption and needed renewables investments to achieve the set policy targets, increased industrial productivity, increased market value of assets, changes in GDP and employment, changes in public budgets (particularly energy and social welfare spending), improved innovation and competitiveness, improved energy security and dependence. The energy efficiency first principle builds on those non-binding guidelines and recommendation, and enshrines in legislation their key elements. The Commission should supplement the guidelines and recommendation with sector-specific manuals and case studies.

⁵¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the

⁵¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the

Council, PE/55/2018/REV/1, OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1–77.

⁵² An EU Strategy for Energy System Integration COM(2020) 299 final.

Council, PE/55/2018/REV/1, OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1–77.

⁵² An EU Strategy for Energy System Integration COM(2020) 299 final.

^{52a} A Renovation Wave for Europe - greening our buildings, creating jobs, improving lives COM(2020) 662 final

Amendment 13

Proposal for a directive Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) In order to have an impact, the energy efficiency first principle needs to be consistently applied by decision makers in all relevant policy, planning and **major investment decisions – that is to say large-scale investments with a value of more than 50 euro million each or 75 euro million for transport infrastructure projects** – affecting energy consumption or supply. The proper application of the principle requires using the right cost-benefit analysis methodology, setting enabling conditions for energy efficient solutions and proper monitoring. Demand side flexibility can bring significant benefits to consumers and to society at large, and can increase the efficiency of the energy system and decrease the energy costs, for example by reducing system operation costs resulting in lower tariffs for all consumers. Member States should take into account potential benefits from demand side flexibility in applying the energy efficiency first principle and where relevant consider demand response, energy storage and smart solutions as part of their efforts to increase efficiency of the integrated energy system.

Amendment

(14) In order to have an impact, the energy efficiency first principle needs to be consistently applied by decision makers in all relevant policy, planning and investment decisions affecting **directly or indirectly**, energy consumption or supply. The proper application of the principle requires using the right cost-benefit analysis methodology, setting enabling conditions for energy efficient solutions and proper monitoring. Demand side flexibility can bring significant benefits to consumers and to society at large, and can increase the efficiency of the energy system and decrease the energy costs, for example by reducing system operation costs resulting in lower tariffs for all consumers. Member States should take into account potential benefits from demand side flexibility in applying the energy efficiency first principle and where relevant consider demand response, energy storage and smart solutions as part of their efforts to increase efficiency of the integrated energy system.

Amendment 14

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) The energy efficiency first principle should always be applied in a proportional way and the requirements of this Directive should not entail overlapping or conflicting obligations on Member States, where the application of the principle is ensured directly by other legislation. This might be the case for the projects of common interest included in the Union list pursuant to [Article 3 of the revised TEN-E regulation], which introduces the requirements to consider the energy efficiency first principle in the development and assessment for those projects.

Amendment

(15) The energy efficiency first principle should always be applied in a proportional way and the requirements of this Directive should not entail overlapping or conflicting obligations on Member States, where the application of the principle is ensured directly by other legislation. ***Among others***, this might be the case for the projects of common interest included in the Union list pursuant to [Article 3 of the revised TEN-E regulation], which introduces the requirements to consider the energy efficiency first principle in the development and assessment for those projects. ***The principle should be applied at all administrative levels within Member States in a proportional manner, commensurate with the size of the Member States.***

Amendment 15

Proposal for a directive
Recital 16 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(16a) In addition to the measures proposed by the Commission, and in order to achieve this objective, it is necessary to create a definition of people/neighbourhoods at risk of social exclusion that allows for more accurate detection of less developed micro-areas (rural and urban) encompassed within more developed areas. In this way, it would contribute to the identification and location of the most vulnerable social sectors and those suffering from energy poverty, thus helping to fight against social inequalities that may arise from the application of the different climate

measures.

Justification

This amendment is inextricably linked to other parts of the text changed by the Commission in its proposal'

Amendment 16

Proposal for a directive

Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) Low and medium income households, vulnerable customers, including final users, people facing or risking energy poverty and people living in social housing should benefit from the application of the energy efficiency first principle. Energy efficiency measures should be implemented as a priority to improve the situations of those individuals and households *or* to alleviate energy poverty. A holistic approach in policy making and in implementing policies and measures requires Member States to ensure that other policies and measures have no adverse effect on these individuals and households.

Amendment

(17) ***In particular***, low and medium income households, ***inhabitants of structurally disadvantaged regions***, vulnerable customers, including final users, people facing or risking energy poverty and people living in social housing should benefit from the application of the energy efficiency first principle. Energy efficiency measures should be implemented as a priority to improve the situations of those individuals and households ***and*** to alleviate energy poverty. A holistic approach in policy making and in implementing policies and measures requires Member States to ensure that other policies and measures have no adverse effect on these individuals and households.

Amendment 17

Proposal for a directive

Recital 17 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(17a) Legislative proposals must take into account evolving circumstances, and in particular, the economic and energy crisis the Union is currently facing, which is putting many businesses at competitive disadvantage and increasing the households at risk of energy poverty. Particular attention should be paid to speculative actions that may affect this

and should be addressed immediately.

Justification

This amendment is inextricably linked to other parts of the text changed by the Commission in its proposal'

Amendment 18

Proposal for a directive

Recital 18 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(18a) In the framework of energy efficiency policies, in particular in the buildings sector, the proposals resulting from the future revision of Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings should be taken into account.

Amendment 19

Proposal for a directive

Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(19) Reaching an ambitious energy efficiency target requires barriers to be removed in order to facilitate investment in energy efficiency measures. The LIFE Clean Energy Transition sub-programme will dedicate funding to support development of the European best practice in energy efficiency policy implementation addressing behavioural, market, and regulatory barriers to energy efficiency.

(19) Reaching an ambitious energy efficiency target ***also*** requires barriers to be removed ***and market certainty to be increased*** in order to facilitate investment in energy efficiency measures. The LIFE Clean Energy Transition sub-programme will dedicate funding to support development of the European best practice in energy efficiency policy implementation addressing behavioural, market, and regulatory barriers to energy efficiency. ***It also facilitates the socio-economic transition to sustainable energy and engagement of local and regional authorities, as well as non-profit organisations, energy communities, and consumers.***

Amendment 20

Proposal for a directive Recital 20 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(20a) Considering the increasing volatility in energy prices in 2020-2022 generated by unforeseeable external factors, including the COVID-19 pandemic and recently, the Russian-provoked war in Ukraine, the Commission should assess the viability of a minimum 45% energy efficiency target for the same timeframe, allowing Europe to invest into its full energy efficiency potential; the increasing of the target is also aimed at hedging away future similar events in the global energy market and consolidating the Union's own internal energy market.

Justification

This amendment is inextricably linked to other parts of the text changed by the Commission in its proposal'

Amendment 21

Proposal for a directive Recital 20 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(20b) As to adapt the energy efficiency technical potential to an economical viable solution by 2030, speeding up investments in this sector and facilitating the Union's energy transition away from fossil fuels, such as coal, oil and gas, would sustain the creation of additional jobs, stimulate economic activity through ecosystem restoration, lower consumers' utility costs and stabilise the energy prices and volatility.

Justification

This amendment is inextricably linked to other parts of the text changed by the Commission in

Proposal for a directive
Recital 21*Text proposed by the Commission*

(21) It is projected that the 32,5% Union's energy efficiency target for 2030 and the other policy instruments of the existing framework would lead to a reduction in GHG emission of about 45% by 2030.⁵⁹ For an increased climate ambition of a 55% decrease of GHG emissions by 2030, the impact assessment of the 2030 Climate Target Plan assessed what level of efforts would be needed in the different policy areas. It concluded that, in relation to the baseline, achieving the GHG emissions target in a cost-optimal way meant that final and primary energy consumption are to be decreased by at least 36-37% and 39-41% respectively.

Amendment

(21) It is projected that the 32,5% Union's energy efficiency target for 2030 and the other policy instruments of the existing framework would lead to a reduction in GHG emission of about 45% by 2030.⁵⁹ For an increased climate ambition of a 55% decrease of GHG emissions by 2030, the impact assessment of the 2030 Climate Target Plan assessed what level of efforts would be needed in the different policy areas. It concluded that, in relation to the baseline, achieving the GHG emissions target in a cost-optimal way meant that final and primary energy consumption are to be decreased by at least 36-37% and 39-41% respectively.

According to the latest United Nations (UN) Environment Programme Emissions Gap report ^{59a}, current countries' climate plans would lead to 2.4°C global warming, while the Paris Agreement aims to keep global warming below 1.5°C. Hence, at the 26th Conference of the Parties (COP26) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change of 31 October - 13 November 2021, it was concluded that countries should revise their plans to keep the 1.5°C within reach. Europe has the responsibility to at least ensure that sectoral law of the "Fit for 55" package allows overshooting the 2030 and 2050 GHG emissions targets set by Regulation (EU) 2021/1119. The increasing volatility in energy prices in 2020-2022 generated by unforeseeable external factors has contributed to making a minimum 45% energy efficiency target economically viable, allowing Europe to invest into its full energy efficiency potential. The increased target will help stabilise the energy prices and volatility, consolidate the Union's own

internal energy market; it will facilitate the Union's energy transition away from fossil fuels, such as coal, oil and gas, will sustain the creation of additional jobs, stimulate economic activity through ecosystem restoration, and lower consumers' energy costs.

⁵⁹ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank – A Clean Planet for all A European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy (COM(2018) 773 final).

⁵⁹ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank – A Clean Planet for all A European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy (COM(2018) 773 final).

^{59a} Emissions Gap Report 2021, UN Environment Programme. 59b Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law')(OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).

Amendment 23

Proposal for a directive Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) *The Union's energy efficiency target was initially set and calculated using the 2007 Reference Scenario projections for 2030 as a baseline. The change in the Eurostat energy balance calculation methodology and improvements in subsequent modelling projections call for a change of the baseline. Thus, using the same approach to define the target, that is to say comparing it to the future baseline projections, the ambition of the Union's*

Amendment

(22) *This Directive sets the increased Union's energy efficiency ambition by at least 45% in 2030 compared to the 2007 Reference Scenario.*

2030 energy efficiency target is set compared to the 2020 Reference Scenario projections for 2030 reflecting national contributions from the NECPs. With that updated baseline, the Union will need to further increase its energy efficiency ambition by at least 9% in 2030 compared to the level of efforts under the 2020 Reference Scenario. The new way of expressing the level of ambition for the Union's targets does not affect the actual level of efforts needed and corresponds to a reduction of 36% for final and 39% for primary energy consumption respectively when compared to the 2007 Reference Scenario projections for 2030.

Amendment 24

Proposal for a directive Recital 24

Text proposed by the Commission

(24) The need for the Union to improve its energy efficiency should be expressed in primary and final energy consumption, to be achieved in 2030, indicating additional level of efforts required when compared to the measures in place or planned measures in the national energy and climate plans. The 2020 Reference Scenario projects 864 Mtoe of final energy consumption and 1124 Mtoe of primary energy consumption to be reached in 2030 (excluding ambient heat and including international aviation). An additional reduction of 9% results in 787 Mtoe and 1023 Mtoe in 2030 respectively. ***Compared to 2005 levels, it means that final energy consumption in the Union should be reduced by some 23% and primary energy consumption should be reduced by some 32%. There are no binding targets at Member State level in the 2020 and 2030 perspective, and Member States should establish their contributions to the achievement of the***

Amendment

(24) The need for the Union to improve its energy efficiency should be expressed in primary and final energy consumption, to be achieved in 2030, indicating additional level of efforts required when compared to the measures in place or planned measures in the national energy and climate plans. The 2020 Reference Scenario projects 864 Mtoe of final energy consumption and 1124 Mtoe of primary energy consumption to be reached in 2030 (excluding ambient heat and including international aviation). An additional reduction of 9% results in 787 Mtoe and 1023 Mtoe in 2030 respectively. Member States should establish their ***binding*** contributions to the achievement of the Union's energy efficiency target ***according to*** the formula provided in this Directive. This Directive amends the way how Member States should express their contributions to ***the achievement of*** the Union's target. Member States' contributions to the Union's target should

Union's energy efficiency target ***taking into account*** the formula provided in this Directive. ***Member States should be free to set their national objectives based either on primary or final energy consumption or primary or final energy savings, or on energy intensity.*** This Directive amends the way how Member States should express their ***national*** contributions to the Union's target. Member States' contributions to the Union's target should be expressed in final and primary energy consumption to ensure consistency and monitoring of progress. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union's 2030 targets is necessary and is provided for in Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

be expressed in final and primary energy consumption to ensure consistency and monitoring of progress. A regular evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the Union's 2030 targets is necessary and is provided for in Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. ***To reach its climate neutrality objective by 2050, the Union will have to continue to improve energy efficiency beyond 2030; to provide predictability and confidence for all economic actors and governments, the Commission should by 2025 make proposals for adequate post-2030 Union and national energy efficiency targets. Such targets, like overall new Union GHG emissions targets, should be based on five-year cycles, to reflect the international commitment taken at COP26.***

Amendment 25

Proposal for a directive

Recital 27

Text proposed by the Commission

(27) To lead by example, the public sector should set its own decarbonisation and energy efficiency goals. Energy efficiency improvements in the public sector should reflect the efforts required at Union level. ***To comply with the final energy consumption target, the Union should decrease its final energy consumption by 19% by 2030 as compared to the average energy consumption in years 2017, 2018 and 2019.*** An obligation to achieve an annual reduction of the energy consumption in the public sector by at least ***1,7%*** should ensure that the public sector fulfils its exemplary role. Member States retain full flexibility regarding the choice of energy efficiency improvement measures to achieve a reduction of the final energy consumption. Requiring an annual reduction of final energy consumption has

Amendment

(27) To lead by example, the public sector should set its own decarbonisation and energy efficiency goals. Energy efficiency improvements in the public sector should reflect the efforts required at Union level. An obligation to achieve an annual reduction of the energy consumption in the public sector by at least ***2%*** should ensure that the public sector fulfils its exemplary role. Member States retain full flexibility regarding the choice of energy efficiency improvement measures to achieve a reduction of the final energy consumption. Requiring an annual reduction of final energy consumption has a lower administrative burden than establishing measurement methods for energy savings.

a lower administrative burden than establishing measurement methods for energy savings.

Amendment 26

Proposal for a directive

Recital 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) To fulfil their obligation, Member States should target the final energy consumption of all public services and installations of public bodies. To determine the scope of addressees, Member States should apply the definition of contracting authorities provided in the Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁰. The obligation can be fulfilled by the reduction of final energy consumption in any area of the public sector, including transport, public buildings, healthcare, spatial planning, water management and wastewater treatment, sewage and water purification, waste management, district heating and cooling, energy distribution, supply and storage, public lighting, infrastructure planning. To lower the administrative burden for public bodies, Member States should establish digital platforms or tools to collect the aggregated consumption data from public bodies, make them publicly available, and report the data to the Commission.

⁶⁰ Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26

Amendment

(28) To fulfil their obligation, Member States should target the final energy consumption of all public services and installations of public bodies. To determine the scope of addressees, Member States should apply the definition of contracting authorities provided in the Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁰. The obligation can be fulfilled by the reduction of final energy consumption in any area of the public sector, including transport, public buildings, healthcare, spatial planning, water management and wastewater treatment, sewage and water purification, waste management, district heating and cooling, energy distribution, supply and storage, public lighting, infrastructure planning. To lower the administrative burden for public bodies, Member States should establish digital platforms or tools to collect the aggregated consumption data from public bodies, make them publicly available, and report the data to the Commission. ***When fulfilling their energy consumption reduction obligation by addressing the public transport sector, Member States should consider promoting the use of collective and shared mobility, less polluting and more efficient mobility, modal shift, particularly towards light modes of transport, and improved urban mobility planning.***

⁶⁰ Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26

February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC, OJ L 94 28.3.2014, p. 65.

February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC, OJ L 94 28.3.2014, p. 65.

Amendment 27

Proposal for a directive Recital 30

Text proposed by the Commission

(30) Public authorities **are encouraged** to obtain support from entities such as sustainable energy agencies, where applicable established at regional or local level. The organisation of those agencies usually reflect the individual needs of public authorities in a certain region or operating in a certain area of the public sector. Centralised agencies can serve the needs better and work more effectively in other respects, for example, in smaller or centralised Member States or regarding complex or cross-regional aspects such as district heating and cooling. Sustainable energy agencies can serve as one-stop-shops pursuant to Article 21. Those agencies are often responsible for developing local or regional decarbonisation plans, which may also include other decarbonisation measures, such as the exchange of fossil fuels boilers, and to support public authorities in the implementation of energy related policies. Sustainable energy agencies or other entities to assist regional and local authorities may have clear competences, objectives and resources in the field of sustainable energy. Sustainable energy agencies could be encouraged to consider initiatives taken in the framework of the Covenant of Mayors, which brings together local governments voluntarily committed to implementing the Union's climate and energy objectives, and other existing initiatives for this purpose. The decarbonisation plans should be linked to territorial development plans and take into

Amendment

(30) Public authorities **should seek** to obtain support from entities such as sustainable energy agencies, where applicable established at regional or local level. The organisation of those agencies usually reflect the individual needs of public authorities in a certain region or operating in a certain area of the public sector. Centralised agencies can serve the needs better and work more effectively in other respects, for example, in smaller or centralised Member States or regarding complex or cross-regional aspects such as district heating and cooling. Sustainable energy agencies can serve as one-stop-shops pursuant to Article 21. Those agencies are often responsible for developing local or regional decarbonisation plans, which may also include other decarbonisation measures, such as the exchange of fossil fuels boilers, and to support public authorities in the implementation of energy related policies. Sustainable energy agencies or other entities to assist regional and local authorities may have clear competences, objectives and resources in the field of sustainable energy. Sustainable energy agencies could be encouraged to consider initiatives taken in the framework of the Covenant of Mayors, which brings together local governments voluntarily committed to implementing the Union's climate and energy objectives, and other existing initiatives for this purpose. The decarbonisation plans should be linked to territorial development plans and take into

account the comprehensive assessment which the Member States should carry out.

account the comprehensive assessment which the Member States should carry out.

Amendment 28

Proposal for a directive

Recital 31

Text proposed by the Commission

(31) Member States should support public bodies in planning and the uptake of energy efficiency improvement measures, including at regional and local levels, by providing guidelines promoting competence building and training opportunities and encouraging cooperation amongst public bodies including amongst agencies. For that purpose, Member States could set up national competence centres on complex issues, such as advising local or regional energy agencies on district heating or cooling.

Amendment

(31) Member States should support public bodies in planning and the uptake of energy efficiency improvement measures, including at regional and local levels, by providing ***financial and technical support and submitting plans addressing the lack of workforce needed for all stages of the green transition, including crafts persons as well as high-skilled green technology experts, applied scientists and innovators.*** ***Member States should encourage public bodies to take into account the wider benefits beyond energy savings, such as indoor environmental quality as well as the improvement of quality of life, especially in schools, nursing homes, hospitals and social housing.*** ***Member States should provide*** guidelines promoting competence building and training opportunities and encouraging cooperation amongst public bodies including amongst agencies. For that purpose, Member States could set up national competence centres on complex issues, such as advising local or regional energy agencies on district heating or cooling.

Amendment 29

Proposal for a directive

Recital 32

Text proposed by the Commission

(32) Buildings and transport, alongside

Amendment

(32) Buildings and transport, alongside

industry, are the main energy users and main source of emissions.⁶¹ Buildings are responsible for about 40% of the Union's total energy consumption and for 36% of its GHG from energy.⁶² The Commission Communication entitled Renovation Wave⁶³ addresses the twin challenge of energy and resource efficiency and affordability in the building sector and aims at doubling the renovation rate. It focusses on the worst performing buildings, energy poverty and on public buildings. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the Union objective of reaching climate neutrality by 2050. Buildings owned by public bodies account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of renovation of buildings owned by public bodies on the territory of a Member State to **upgrade their energy performance**. Member States are invited to set a higher renovation rate, where that is cost-effective in the framework of the renovation of their buildings stock in conformity with their Long Term Renovation Strategies or national renovation programmes. That renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero energy buildings (NZEBS) set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.⁶⁴ During the next review of Directive 2010/31/EU, the Commission should assess the progress Member States achieved regarding the renovation of public bodies' buildings. The Commission should consider submitting a legislative proposal to revise the renovation rate, while taking into account the progress achieved by the Member States, substantial economic or technical developments, or where needed, the Union's commitments for decarbonisation and zero pollution. The obligation to renovate **public bodies'** buildings in this Directive complements that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing

industry, are the main energy users and main source of emissions.⁶¹ Buildings are responsible for about 40% of the Union's total energy consumption and for 36% of its GHG from energy.⁶² The Commission Communication entitled Renovation Wave⁶³ addresses the twin challenge of energy and resource efficiency and affordability in the building sector and aims at doubling the renovation rate. It focusses on the worst performing buildings, energy poverty and on public buildings **and social infrastructure**. Moreover, buildings are crucial to achieving the Union objective of reaching climate neutrality by 2050. Buildings owned by public bodies **and buildings providing social services, such as education (kindergartens, schools, universities), health (hospitals and other health care facilities) and social assistance (social housing, and community centers serving the youth, elderly, or low-income people)**, account for a considerable share of the building stock and have high visibility in public life. It is therefore appropriate to set an annual rate of **deep** renovation of buildings owned by public bodies **and buildings fulfilling a social service function** on the territory of a Member State to **be transformed into nearly zero-energy buildings or zero-emission buildings**. . **Member States shall ensure that the private entities owning buildings fulfilling a social service function have the necessary funding to fulfil the annual renovation rate obligation, to prevent the rent and fees associated with the use of those buildings from increasing as a consequence of the renovations**. Member States are invited to set a higher renovation rate, where that is cost-effective in the framework of the renovation of their buildings stock in conformity with their Long Term Renovation Strategies or national renovation programmes. That renovation rate should be without prejudice to the obligations with regard to nearly-zero

buildings undergo *major* renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet the requirements on NZEBs.

energy buildings (NZEBs) set in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.⁶⁴ During the next review of Directive 2010/31/EU, the Commission should assess the progress Member States achieved regarding the renovation of public bodies' buildings. The Commission should consider submitting a legislative proposal to revise the renovation rate, while taking into account the progress achieved by the Member States, substantial economic or technical developments, or where needed, the Union's commitments for decarbonisation and zero pollution. The obligation to *deeply* renovate buildings *owned by public authorities and privately owned buildings providing social infrastructure* in this Directive complements that Directive, which requires Member States to ensure that when existing buildings undergo *significant* renovation their energy performance is upgraded so that they meet the requirements on NZEBs.

⁶¹ COM/2020/562 final.

⁶² See IRP, Resource Efficiency and Climate Change, 2020, and UN Environment Emissions Gap Report, 2019. These figures refer to the use and operation of buildings, including indirect emissions in the power and heat sector, not their full life cycle. The embodied carbon in construction is estimated to account for about 10% of total yearly greenhouse gas emissions worldwide.

⁶³ COM/2020/662 final.

⁶⁴ 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).

⁶¹ COM/2020/562 final.

⁶² See IRP, Resource Efficiency and Climate Change, 2020, and UN Environment Emissions Gap Report, 2019. These figures refer to the use and operation of buildings, including indirect emissions in the power and heat sector, not their full life cycle. The embodied carbon in construction is estimated to account for about 10% of total yearly greenhouse gas emissions worldwide.

⁶³ COM/2020/662 final.

⁶⁴ 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 30

Proposal for a directive

Recital 32 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(32a) This renovation in the building sector, must be a holistic reform of the whole building structure, which includes: building envelopes (roof and façade), shading, ventilation control, etc... It would lead to lower energy demand, especially in buildings constructed since World War II, thus taking into account in a more efficient way the population at risk of exclusion, which suffers most from energy poverty in the Union and avoiding the trend of mobility of households between rural, peri-urban and urban areas, thus avoiding a possible imposition of more expensive housing prices and the consequent emission of GHGs by increasing the use of private transport.

Justification

This amendment is inextricably linked to other parts of the text changed by the Commission in its proposal'

Amendment 31

Proposal for a directive

Recital 34

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(34) In 2020, more than half of the world's population lives in urban areas. That figure is expected to reach 68% by 2050⁶⁵. In addition, half of the urban infrastructures by 2050 are still to be built⁶⁶. Cities and metropolitan areas are centres of economic activity, knowledge generation, innovation and new technologies. Cities influence the quality of life of the citizens who live or work in them. Member States should support municipalities technically and financially. A number of municipalities and other public bodies in the Member States have already put into place integrated

(34) In 2020, more than half of the world's population lives in urban areas. That figure is expected to reach 68% by 2050⁶⁵. In addition, half of the urban infrastructures by 2050 are still to be built⁶⁶. ***Green and blue infrastructure can contribute to the achievement of energy efficient targets and to more energy efficient performance of buildings. Green roofs can reduce the energy required for heating and cooling and contribute to biodiversity in urban areas creating important synergies and providing broad array of social services.***^{64a} Cities and metropolitan areas are centres of economic

approaches to energy saving and energy supply, for example via sustainable energy action plans, such as those developed under the Covenant of Mayors initiative, and integrated urban approaches which go beyond individual interventions in buildings or transport modes.

activity, knowledge generation, innovation and new technologies. Cities influence the quality of life of the citizens who live or work in them. Member States should support municipalities technically and financially. A number of municipalities and other public bodies in the Member States have already put into place integrated approaches to energy saving and energy supply, for example via sustainable energy action plans, such as those developed under the Covenant of Mayors initiative, and integrated urban approaches which go beyond individual interventions in buildings or transport modes.

⁶⁵ <https://www.unfpa.org/world-population-trends>

⁶⁶

https://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/integration/pdf/fact_sheet.pdf

^{64a}

https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/ecosystems/pdf/SWD_2019_193_F1_STAFF_WORKING_PAPER_EN_V4_P1_1024_680.PDF Cities

⁶⁵ <https://www.unfpa.org/world-population-trends>

⁶⁶

https://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/integration/pdf/fact_sheet.pdf

Amendment 32

Proposal for a directive Recital 37

Text proposed by the Commission

(37) It is also important that Member States monitor how the energy efficiency requirements are taken into account by contracting authorities and contracting entities in the procurement of products, buildings, works and services by ensuring that information about the impact on energy efficiency of those winning tenders above the thresholds referred to in the procurement directives are made publically available. That allows stakeholders and citizens to assess the role of public sector

Amendment

(37) It is also important that Member States monitor how the energy efficiency requirements are taken into account by contracting authorities and contracting entities in the procurement of products, buildings, works and services by ensuring that information about the impact on energy efficiency **and the local social benefits** of those winning tenders above the thresholds referred to in the procurement directives are made publically available. That allows stakeholders and citizens to

towards ensuring energy efficiency first in public procurement in a transparent manner.

assess the role of public sector towards ensuring energy efficiency first in public procurement in a transparent manner.

Amendment 33

Proposal for a directive Recital 38

Text proposed by the Commission

(38) The European Green Deal recognises the role of circular economy in contributing to overall Union decarbonisation objectives. The public sector can contribute to those objectives by using their purchasing power to, **where appropriate**, choose environmentally friendly products, buildings, services and works via available tools for green public procurement, and thus making an important contribution to reduce energy consumption and environmental impacts.

Amendment

(38) The European Green Deal recognises the role of circular economy in contributing to overall Union decarbonisation objectives. The public sector can contribute to those objectives by using their purchasing power to choose environmentally friendly products, buildings, services, and works via available tools for green public procurement, and thus making an important contribution to reduce energy consumption and environmental impacts.

Amendment 34

Proposal for a directive Recital 39

Text proposed by the Commission

(39) It is important that Member States provide the necessary support to public bodies in the uptake of energy efficiency requirements in public procurement and, **where appropriate**, use of green public procurement, by providing necessary guidelines and methodologies on carrying out the assessment of life-cycle costs, and environment impacts and costs. Well-designed tools, in particular digital tools, are expected to facilitate the procurement procedures and reduce the administrative costs especially in smaller Member States that may not have sufficient capacity to prepare tenders. In this regard, Member

Amendment

(39) It is important that Member States provide the necessary support to public bodies in the uptake of energy efficiency requirements in public procurement and use of green public procurement, by providing necessary guidelines and methodologies on carrying out the assessment of life-cycle costs, and environment impacts and costs. Well-designed tools, in particular digital tools, are expected to facilitate the procurement procedures and reduce the administrative costs especially in smaller Member States that may not have sufficient capacity to prepare tenders. In this regard, Member

States should actively promote the use of digital tools and cooperation amongst contracting authorities including across borders for the purpose of exchanging best practice.

States should actively promote the use of digital tools and cooperation amongst contracting authorities including across borders for the purpose of exchanging best practice.

Amendment 35

Proposal for a directive Recital 41

Text proposed by the Commission

(41) The global warming potential over the full life-cycle measures the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the building at different stages along its life cycle. It therefore measures the building's overall contribution to emissions that lead to climate change. That is sometimes referred to as a carbon footprint assessment or the whole life carbon measurement. It brings together carbon emissions embodied in building materials with direct and indirect carbon emissions from use stage. Buildings are a significant material bank, being repositories for carbon intensive resources over many decades, and so it is important to explore designs that facilitate future reuse and recycling at the end of the operational life.

Amendment

(41) The global warming potential over the full life-cycle measures the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the building at different stages along its life cycle. It therefore measures the building's overall contribution to emissions that lead to climate change. That is sometimes referred to as a carbon footprint assessment or the whole life carbon measurement. It brings together carbon emissions embodied in building materials with direct and indirect carbon emissions from use stage. Buildings are a significant material bank, being repositories for carbon intensive resources over many decades, and so it is important to explore designs that facilitate future reuse and recycling at the end of the operational life, ***whilst reducing the existing significant carbon intensity of the buildings sector.***

Amendment 36

Proposal for a directive Recital 45

Text proposed by the Commission

(45) The energy savings obligation established by this Directive should be increased and should also apply after 2030 . That ensures stability for investors and thus encourage long-term investments and

Amendment

(45) The energy savings obligation established by this Directive should be increased and should also apply after 2030 . That ensures stability for investors and thus encourage long-term investments and

long-term energy efficiency measures, such as the deep renovation of buildings with the long-term objective of facilitating the cost effective transformation of existing buildings into NZEBs. The energy savings obligation has an important role in the creation of local growth, jobs, competitiveness and alleviating energy poverty. It should ensure that the Union can achieve its energy and climate objectives by creating further opportunities and to break the link between energy consumption and growth. Cooperation with the private sector is important to assess the conditions on which private investment for energy efficiency projects can be unlocked and to develop new revenue models for innovation in the field of energy efficiency.

long-term energy efficiency measures, such as the deep renovation of buildings with the long-term objective of facilitating the cost effective transformation of existing buildings into NZEBs. ***Deep renovations that improve the energy performance of a building by at least 60% are currently annually carried out only in 0.2% of the building stock, and in only a fifth of the cases, energy efficiency is significantly improved.*** The energy savings obligation has an important role in the creation of local growth, jobs, competitiveness and alleviating energy poverty. It should ensure that the Union can achieve its energy and climate objectives by creating further opportunities and to break the link between energy consumption and growth. Cooperation with the private sector is important to assess the conditions on which private investment for energy efficiency projects can be unlocked and to develop new revenue models for innovation in the field of energy efficiency.

Amendment 37

Proposal for a directive Recital 46

Text proposed by the Commission

(46) Energy efficiency improvement measures also have a positive impact on air quality, as more energy efficient buildings contribute to reducing the demand for heating fuels, including solid heating fuels. Energy efficiency measures therefore contribute to improving indoor and outdoor air quality and help achieve, in a cost effective manner, the objectives of the Union's air quality policy, as established in particular by Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷⁰.

Amendment

(46) Energy efficiency improvement measures also have a positive impact on air quality, as more energy efficient buildings contribute to reducing the demand for heating fuels, including solid heating fuels. Energy efficiency measures therefore contribute to improving indoor and outdoor air quality and help achieve, in a cost effective manner, the objectives of the Union's air quality policy, as established in particular by Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷⁰. ***Energy efficiency improvement measures pursuant to this Directive should also include a strategy to reduce the use of solid fuels and reduce indoor***

and outdoor pollution. Exposure reduction targets should be implemented at local and regional level where the use of solid heating fuels is part of the local or regional energy mix.

⁷⁰ 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).

⁷⁰ 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).

Amendment 38

Proposal for a directive Recital 47

Text proposed by the Commission

(47) Member States are required to achieve cumulative end-use energy savings for the entire obligation period up to 2030, equivalent to new annual savings of at least 0,8% of final energy consumption up to 31 December 2023 and of at least **1,5%** as of 1 January 2024 . That requirement could be met by new policy measures that are adopted during the 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, provided that the individual actions that trigger energy savings are introduced during the following period. To that end, Member States should be able to make use of an energy efficiency obligation scheme, alternative policy measures, or both.

Amendment 39

Proposal for a directive Recital 49

Amendment

(47) Member States are required to achieve cumulative end-use energy savings for the entire obligation period up to 2030, equivalent to new annual savings of at least 0,8% of final energy consumption up to 31 December 2023 and of at least **2%** as of 1 January 2024 . That requirement could be met by new policy measures that are adopted during the 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, provided that the individual actions that trigger energy savings are introduced during the following period. To that end, Member States should be able to make use of an energy efficiency obligation scheme, alternative policy measures, or both.

Text proposed by the Commission

(49) Where using an obligation scheme, Member States should designate obligated parties among transmission system operators, energy distributors, retail energy sales companies and transport fuel distributors or retailers on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria. The designation or exemption from designation of certain categories of such distributors or retailers should not be understood to be incompatible with the principle of non-discrimination. Member States are therefore able to choose whether such transmission system operators, distributors or retailers or only certain categories thereof are designated as obligated parties. To empower and protect vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing, and to implement policy measures as a priority among those people, Member States can require obligated parties to achieve energy savings among vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing. For that purpose, Member States can also establish energy cost reduction targets. Obligated parties could achieve these targets by promoting the installation of measures that lead to energy savings and financial savings on energy bills, such as the installation of insulation and heating measures.

Amendment 40

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 50 a (new)**

Amendment

(49) Where using an obligation scheme, Member States should designate obligated parties among transmission system operators, energy distributors, retail energy sales companies and transport fuel distributors or retailers on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria. The designation or exemption from designation of certain categories of such distributors or retailers should not be understood to be incompatible with the principle of non-discrimination. Member States are therefore able to choose whether such transmission system operators, distributors or retailers or only certain categories thereof are designated as obligated parties. To empower and protect vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing, and to implement policy measures as a priority among those people, Member States can require obligated parties to achieve energy savings among vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and people living in social housing. For that purpose, Member States can also establish energy cost reduction targets. Obligated parties could achieve these targets by promoting the installation of measures that lead to energy savings and financial savings on energy bills, such as the installation of insulation and heating measures ***and by supporting energy savings initiatives by renewable energy communities and citizen energy communities.***

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(50a) Indoor Environmental Quality (IEQ) should be taken into account including Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) to positively affect the health, comfort, and well-being of building occupants in all forms of renovations and in particular with deep renovations.

Amendment 41

Proposal for a directive Recital 55

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(55) Long-term energy efficiency measures will continue to deliver energy savings after 2020 but, ***in order*** to contribute to the Union's 2030 energy efficiency target, those measures should deliver new savings after 2020. ***On the other hand***, energy savings achieved after 31 December 2020 should not count towards the cumulative end-use energy savings required ***for the period*** from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2020.

(55) Long-term energy efficiency measures will continue to deliver energy savings after 2020 but, to contribute to the Union's 2030 energy efficiency target, those measures should deliver new savings after 2020. ***All new savings regarded as significant and generated after 2020 should be recorded and analysed to assess the total benefits and possible future ripple effects or innovations towards the Union's 2030 energy efficiency target. At the same time***, energy savings achieved after 31 December 2020 should not count towards the cumulative end-use energy savings required from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2020.

Amendment 42

Proposal for a directive Recital 55 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(55a) Such energy savings targets should be in line with the conclusions reached at the COP26 to the UN Framework Convention on Climate

Change of 31 October - 13 November 2021; furthermore, those energy saving targets should also be in line with the Article 6 mechanisms of the Paris Agreement Rulebook,^{1a} which supports further global cooperation on GHG emission reductions.

^{1a} Adoption of the Paris Agreement, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf.

Amendment 43

Proposal for a directive Recital 59

Text proposed by the Commission

(59) The effective management of water can make a significant contribution to energy savings. The water and wastewater sectors account for 3,5% of electricity use in the Union and that share is expected to rise. At the same time, water leaks account for 24% of total water consumed in the Union and the energy sector is the largest consumer of water, accounting for 44% of consumption. The potential for energy savings through the use of smart technologies and processes should be fully explored and applied whenever cost-effective and the energy efficiency first principle should be considered. ***In addition, advanced irrigation technologies could substantially reduce water consumption in agriculture and the energy used for treating and transporting it.***

Amendment

(59) ***Consideration of the water-energy nexus is particularly important to address the interdependent energy and water use and the increasing pressure on both resources. The International Energy Agency once estimated that to a 35% increase in world energy demand by 2035 would correspond an 85 % increase in water consumption. The World Resources Institute^{1a} projects that by 2030 there will be a 56% gap between global renewable water supply and demand, while the European Environment Agency^{1b} estimates that water stress already affects 20% of the European territory and 30% of its population and estimates the cost of droughts in Europe between EUR 2-9 billion annually.*** The effective management of water can make a significant contribution to energy savings, ***yielding climate, but also economic and social, benefits.*** The water and wastewater sectors account for 3,5% of electricity use in the Union and that share is expected to rise. At the same time, water leaks account for 24% of total water consumed in the Union and the energy sector is the largest consumer of water, accounting for 44% of

consumption. The potential for energy savings through the use of smart technologies and processes *such as water reuse techniques, data analytics of industrial processes, advanced irrigation technologies, green roof technologies, smart showers, processes for the reduction of leakages of water systems, etc. in the water sector, including supply, sanitation and storm water management, and across all industrial, residential and commercial water cycles and applications*, should be fully explored and applied whenever cost-effective and the energy efficiency first principle should be considered.

^{1a} Achieving Abundance: Understanding the Cost of a Sustainable Water Future, World Resources Institute, 21 January 2020.

^{1b} Water resources across Europe — confronting water stress: an updated assessment, European Environment Agency, 14 October 2021.

Amendment 44

Proposal for a directive Recital 59 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(59a) In spite of product efficiency measures – such as the replacement of old, inefficient light bulbs with LED bulbs – introduced in the public and private outdoor lighting sector, the energy consumption of this sector is at risk of increasing because of the Jevons paradox. At the same time, 99% of the population in the Union live in areas where the night sky is above the threshold set for polluted status and there is ample evidence on the negative effects of light pollution on the environment, biodiversity, and human

and animal health. Member States should assess the feasibility of decreasing outdoor night light flux levels per inhabitant, the flux per square km of urban areas and the product of flux per time of use of this flux, and simultaneously achieve reduction of energy consumption by outdoor lighting. The assessments should contain historic data on energy consumption by lighting, where possible broken down into public and private lighting, and on light flux levels, going back to at least the year 2010. Measures to reduce light flux levels may include the elimination of road lighting outside settlements and in roads where bikers and pedestrians are not allowed to transit, the reduction of the number of streetlight bulbs and of the hours during which street lights are on at night, as well as dimming and smart lighting solutions, using light only when and where there are users, the exclusive use of dynamic lighting that use light only when there are users and, consequently, the elimination of continuous lighting of outdoor areas. In parallel, the Commission should evaluate how the relevant green public procurement criteria could be strengthened to support public authorities' efforts in this regard.

Amendment 45

Proposal for a directive Recital 62

Text proposed by the Commission

(62) Around 34 million households in the Union were unable to keep their home adequately warm in 2019⁷⁴. The European Green Deal prioritises the social dimension of the transition by committing to the principle that 'no one is left behind'. The green transition, including the clean transition, affects women and men differently and may have a particular

Amendment

(62) Around 34 million households in the Union were unable to keep their home adequately warm in 2019⁷⁴. The European Green Deal prioritises the social dimension of the transition by committing to the principle that 'no one is left behind'. The green **and just** transition, including the clean transition, affects women and men differently and may have a particular

impact on some disadvantaged groups including people with disabilities. Energy efficiency measures must therefore be central to any cost-effective strategy to address energy poverty and consumer vulnerability and are complementary to social security policies at Member State level. To ensure that energy efficiency measures reduce energy poverty for tenants sustainably, the cost-effectiveness of such measures, as well as their affordability to property owners and tenants, should be taken into account, and adequate financial and technical support for such measures should be guaranteed at Member State level. Member States should support the local and regional level in identifying and alleviating energy poverty. The Union's building stock needs, in the long term, to be converted to NZEBs in accordance with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Current building renovation rates are insufficient and buildings occupied by citizens on low incomes who are affected by energy poverty are the hardest to reach. The measures laid down in this Directive with regard to energy savings obligations, energy efficiency obligation schemes and alternative policy measures are therefore of particular importance.

⁷⁴ COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION of 14.10.2020 on energy poverty, C(2020) 9600 final.

Amendment 46

Proposal for a directive Recital 63

Text proposed by the Commission

(63) To tap the energy savings potential in certain market segments where energy audits are generally not offered commercially (such as small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)), Member States

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impact on some disadvantaged groups including people with disabilities. Energy efficiency measures must therefore be central to any cost-effective strategy to address energy poverty and consumer vulnerability and are complementary to social security policies at Member State level. To ensure that energy efficiency measures reduce energy poverty for tenants sustainably, the cost-effectiveness of such measures, as well as their affordability to property owners and tenants, should be taken into account, and adequate financial and technical support for such measures should be guaranteed at Member State level. Member States should support the local and regional level in identifying and alleviating energy poverty. The Union's building stock needs, in the long term, to be converted to NZEBs in accordance with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Current building renovation rates are insufficient and buildings occupied by citizens on low incomes who are affected by energy poverty are the hardest to reach. The measures laid down in this Directive with regard to energy savings obligations, energy efficiency obligation schemes and alternative policy measures are therefore of particular importance.

⁷⁴ COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION of 14.10.2020 on energy poverty, C(2020) 9600 final.

Amendment

(63) To tap the energy savings potential in certain market segments where energy audits are generally not offered commercially (such as small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)), Member States

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should develop programmes to encourage SMEs to undergo energy audits. Energy audits should be mandatory and regular for large enterprises, as energy savings can be significant. Energy audits should take into account relevant European or International Standards, such as EN ISO 50001 (Energy Management Systems), or EN 16247-1 (Energy Audits), or, if including an energy audit, EN ISO 14000 (Environmental Management Systems) and thus be also in line with the provisions of Annex VI to this Directive as such provisions do not go beyond the requirements of these relevant standards. A specific European standard on energy audits is currently under development. Energy audits *may be carried out on a stand-alone basis or be part of a broader environmental management system or an energy performance contract*. In all such cases those systems should comply with the minimum requirements of Annex VI. In addition, specific mechanisms and schemes established to monitor emissions and fuel consumption by certain transport operators, for example under EU law the EU ETS, may be considered compatible with energy audits, including in energy management systems, if they comply with the minimum requirements set out in Annex VI.

should develop programmes to encourage SMEs to undergo energy audits. Energy audits should be mandatory and regular for large enterprises, as energy savings can be significant. Energy audits should *not only analyse the use of energy; they should also assess the use of water, which has an impact on energy consumption*. Energy audits should take into account relevant European or International Standards, such as EN ISO 50001 (Energy Management Systems), or EN 16247-1 (Energy Audits), or, if including an energy audit, EN ISO 14000 (Environmental Management Systems) *and EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)* and thus be also in line with the provisions of Annex VI to this Directive as such provisions do not go beyond the requirements of these relevant standards. A specific European standard on energy audits is currently under development. *For the large enterprises,* energy audits *should be a* part of a broader environmental management system or an energy performance contract. In all such cases those systems should comply with the minimum requirements of Annex VI. In addition, specific mechanisms and schemes established to monitor emissions and fuel consumption by certain transport operators, for example under EU law the EU ETS, may be considered compatible with energy audits, including in energy management systems, if they comply with the minimum requirements set out in Annex VI.

Amendment 47

Proposal for a directive

Recital 65

Text proposed by the Commission

(65) Where energy audits are carried out by in-house experts, the necessary independence would require these experts not to be directly engaged in the activity

Amendment

(65) Where energy audits are carried out by in-house experts, the necessary independence would require these experts not to be directly engaged in the activity audited. *To guarantee transparency, both*

audited.

the audit recommendations and the measures implemented following the audit recommendations should be easily available on the enterprise's website.

Amendment 48

Proposal for a directive Recital 65 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(65a) Waste water treatment plants are major energy users and account for around 0.8% of all electricity use in Europe. Recent analysis^{1a} shows that there is substantial potential to improve their energy efficiency, yet because of their nature there may be limited market pressure for them to do so. Their inclusion under the scope of the audit obligation will add no more than 1000 plants but cover about 40% of the sector's energy use^{1b}.

^{1a} Opportunities to improve energy use in urban wastewater treatment: a European-scale analysis, Ganora, D., Hospido, A., Husemann, J., Krampe, J., Loderer, C., Longo, S., Moragas Bouyat, L., Obermaier, N., Piraccini, E., Stanev, S., Váci, L., Pistocchi, A., Environmental Research. Letters, 2019, Volume 14, no 4.

^{1b} Commission Staff Working Document Impact Assessment Report Accompanying the Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy efficiency (recast) SWD/2021/623 final.

Amendment 49

Proposal for a directive Recital 66

(66) The information and communications technology (ICT) sector another important sector which receives increasing attention. In 2018 the energy consumption of data centres in the EU was 76,8 TWh. This is expected to rise to 98.5 TWh by 2030, a 28% increase. This increase in absolute terms can as well be seen in relative terms: within the EU, data centres accounted for 2,7% of electricity demand in 2018 and will reach 3,21% by 2030 if development continues on the current trajectory⁷⁵. Europe's Digital Strategy already highlighted the need for highly energy-efficient and sustainable data centres and calls for transparency measures for telecommunication operators on their environmental footprint. To promote sustainable development in the ICT sector, particularly of data centres, Member States should collect and publish data, which is relevant for the energy performance and water footprint of data centres. Member States should collect and publish data only about data centres with a significant footprint, for which appropriate design or efficiency interventions, for new or existing installations respectively, can result in a considerable reduction of the energy and water consumption or in the reuse of waste heat in nearby facilities and heat networks. A data centre sustainability indicator can be established on the basis of that data collected

⁷⁵ <https://digital->

(66) The information and communications technology (ICT) sector another important sector which receives increasing attention. In 2018 the energy consumption of data centres in the EU was 76,8 TWh. This is expected to rise to 98.5 TWh by 2030, a 28% increase. This increase in absolute terms can as well be seen in relative terms: within the EU, data centres accounted for 2,7% of electricity demand in 2018 and will reach 3,21% by 2030 if development continues on the current trajectory⁷⁵. Europe's Digital Strategy already highlighted the need for highly energy-efficient and sustainable data centres and calls for transparency measures for telecommunication operators on their environmental footprint. To promote sustainable development in the ICT sector, particularly of data centres, Member States should collect and publish data, which is relevant for the energy performance and water footprint of data centres. Member States should collect and publish data, ***according to a European harmonised template***, only about data centres with a significant footprint, for which appropriate design or efficiency interventions, for new or existing installations respectively, can result in a considerable reduction of the energy and water consumption or in the reuse of waste heat in nearby facilities and heat networks. A data centre sustainability indicator can be established on the basis of that data collected. ***To facilitate the disclosure, the Commission should prepare guidelines and recommendations, sector-specific manuals and case studies on key energy and water performance indicators. The Commission should carry out appropriate consultations, including with relevant industry stakeholders.***

⁷⁵ <https://digital->

Amendment 50

Proposal for a directive Recital 70

Text proposed by the Commission

(70) The costs and benefits of all energy efficiency measures taken, including pay-back periods, should be made fully transparent to consumers.

Amendment

(70) The costs and benefits of all energy efficiency measures taken, including pay-back periods, should be made fully transparent **and up-to-date, for example taking into account the expected trend in energy prices**, to consumers.

Amendment 51

Proposal for a directive Recital 80

Text proposed by the Commission

(80) High-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling have significant potential for saving primary energy in the Union. Member States should carry out a comprehensive assessment of the potential for high-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling. Those assessments should be coherent with the integrated national energy and climate plans and long term renovation strategies. New electricity generation installations and existing installations which are substantially refurbished or whose permit or licence is updated should, subject to a cost-benefit analysis showing a cost-benefit surplus, be equipped with high-efficiency cogeneration units to recover waste heat stemming from the production of electricity. Similarly, other facilities with substantial annual average energy input should be equipped

Amendment

(80) High-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling have significant potential for saving primary energy in the Union. ***This Directive should foster the replacement of old and inefficient heating equipment, as modern heating systems cut energy use, CO2 emissions from buildings and push progressively towards a 100% renewable energy-based national heating and cooling strategy.*** Member States should carry out a comprehensive assessment of the potential for high-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling. Those assessments should be coherent with the integrated national energy and climate plans and long term renovation strategies. ***They should include at least a scenario leading to renewable energy penetration levels in the national heating and cooling sector which are***

with technical solutions to deploy waste heat from the facility where the cost-benefit analysis shows a cost-benefit surplus. This waste heat could be transported where it is needed through district heating networks. The events that trigger a requirement for authorisation criteria to be applied will generally be events that also trigger requirements for permits under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷⁶ and for authorisation under Directive (EU) 2019/944.

compatible with the achievement of the climate neutrality objective by 2050 at the latest as referred to in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119. When notifying policies and measures adopted to realise the identified heating and cooling potential, Member States should explain whether such policies and measures are aligned with such a scenario. National policy measures for heating and cooling should be aligned with such a scenario. New electricity generation installations and existing installations which are substantially refurbished or whose permit or licence is updated should, subject to a cost-benefit analysis showing a cost-benefit surplus, be equipped with high-efficiency cogeneration units to recover waste heat stemming from the production of electricity. Similarly, other facilities with substantial annual average energy input should be equipped with technical solutions to deploy waste heat from the facility where the cost-benefit analysis shows a cost-benefit surplus. This waste heat could be transported where it is needed through district heating networks. The events that trigger a requirement for authorisation criteria to be applied will generally be events that also trigger requirements for permits under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷⁶ and for authorisation under Directive (EU) 2019/944.

⁷⁶ Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17).

⁷⁶ Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17).

Amendment 52

Proposal for a directive Recital 80 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(80a) When assessing the potential for efficient heating and cooling, Member States should take wider environmental, health and safety aspects into account. Due to the role of heat pumps for realising energy efficiency potentials in heating and cooling, the risks of negative environmental impacts from refrigerants that are persistent, bioaccumulative or toxic should be minimised.

Justification

Substances used as heat pump refrigerants can be persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic (PBT), or have higher global warming potential when leaking into the environment. This risk should be minimized.

Amendment 53

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 83**

Text proposed by the Commission

(83) To implement national comprehensive assessments, Member States should **encourage** the assessments of the potential for high-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling in regional and local level. Member States should take steps to promote and facilitate deployment of identified cost-efficient potential of the high-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling.

Amendment

(83) To implement national comprehensive assessments, Member States should **require** the assessments of the potential for high-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling in regional and local level. Member States should take steps to promote and facilitate deployment of identified cost-efficient potential of the high-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling.

Amendment 54

**Proposal for a directive
Recital 84**

Text proposed by the Commission

(84) Requirements for efficient district heating and cooling should be consistent

Amendment

(84) Requirements for efficient district heating and cooling should be consistent

with long-term climate policy goals, the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union, and should comply with the principle of ‘do no significant harm’ within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/85. All the district heating and cooling systems should aim for improved ability to interact with other parts of the energy system in order to optimise the use of energy and prevent energy waste by using the full potential of buildings to store heat or cold, including the excess heat from service facilities and nearby data centres. For that reason, efficient district heating and cooling system should ensure the increase of primary energy efficiency and a progressive integration of renewable energy and waste heat or cold. Therefore, this Directive introduces progressively stricter requirements for heating and cooling supply which should be applicable during specific established time periods and should be permanently applicable from 1 January 2050 onwards.

with long-term climate policy goals, the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union, and should comply with the principle of ‘do no significant harm’ within the meaning of Regulation (EU)2020/85. All the district heating and cooling systems should aim for improved ability to interact with other parts of the energy system in order to optimise the use of energy and prevent energy waste by using the full potential of buildings to store heat or cold, including the excess heat from service facilities and nearby data centres. For that reason, efficient district heating and cooling system should ensure the increase of primary energy efficiency and a progressive integration of renewable energy and waste heat or cold. Therefore, this Directive introduces progressively stricter requirements for heating and cooling supply which should be applicable during specific established time periods and should be permanently applicable from 1 January 2050 onwards, ***and it requires new built or renovation projects developed prior to that date not meeting the requirements set for that date to be part of a plan aiming to fulfil those requirements by that date.***

Amendment 55

Proposal for a directive

Recital 92

Text proposed by the Commission

(92) The contribution of renewable energy communities, pursuant to Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸⁰, and citizen energy communities, according to Directive (EU) 2019/944 towards the objectives of the European Green Deal and the 2030 Climate Target Plan, should be recognised. Member States should, therefore, ***consider*** and promote the role of renewable energy communities and citizen

Amendment

(92) ***As an organisational concept aimed at empowering collective action by citizens, energy communities can contribute significantly towards the achievement of the objectives of this Directive.*** The contribution of renewable energy communities, pursuant to Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸⁰, and citizen energy communities, according to Directive (EU) 2019/944 towards the

energy communities. Those communities can help Member States to **achieve the objectives of this Directive** by advancing energy efficiency at local or household level. They can empower and engage consumers and enable certain groups of household customers, including in rural and remote areas to participate in energy efficiency projects and interventions. Energy communities can help **fighting** energy poverty through facilitation of energy efficiency projects, reduced energy consumption and lower supply tariffs.

objectives of the European Green Deal and the 2030 Climate Target Plan, should be recognised. Member States should, therefore, **recognise** and promote the role of renewable energy communities and citizen energy communities. Those communities can help Member States to **implement an energy efficiency first approach at the local level** by advancing energy efficiency at local or household level **as well as in public buildings in collaboration with regional and local authorities**. They can empower and engage consumers and enable certain groups of household customers, including in rural and remote areas to participate in energy efficiency projects and interventions, **with investment in renewable energy**. **Energy communities also have a strong role to play in educating in matters of energy democracy but also in increasing citizens awareness of how they can undertake measures to achieve energy savings. If properly supported by Member States, energy communities can help fight energy poverty through facilitation of energy efficiency projects, reduced energy consumption and lower supply tariffs though the development of renewable energy projects and by strengthening the spirit of solidarity.**

⁸⁰ Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82).

⁸⁰ Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 82).

Amendment 56

Proposal for a directive Recital 95

Text proposed by the Commission

(95) A fair transition towards a climate-neutral Union by 2050 is central to the

Amendment

(95) A fair transition towards a climate-neutral Union by 2050 is central to the

European Green Deal. The European Pillar of Social Rights, jointly proclaimed by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on 17 November 2017, includes energy among the essential services which everyone is entitled to access. Support for access to such services must be available for those in need⁸¹.

⁸¹ EPSR, Principle 20 “Access to essential services”:

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/priorities/deeper-and-fairer-economic-and-monetary-union/european-pillar-social-rights/european-pillar-social-rights-20-principles_en

European Green Deal. The European Pillar of Social Rights, jointly proclaimed by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on 17 November 2017, includes energy among the essential services which everyone is entitled to access. Support for access to such services must be available for those in need⁸¹. ***The realisation of principles of just transition depend also on the actions re-affirmed by the European Council in the Porto declaration of 8 May 2021.***^{81a}

⁸¹ EPSR, Principle 20 “Access to essential services”:

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/priorities/deeper-and-fairer-economic-and-monetary-union/european-pillar-social-rights/european-pillar-social-rights-20-principles_en

81a

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2021/05/08/the-porto-declaration/>

Amendment 57

Proposal for a directive

Recital 96

Text proposed by the Commission

(96) It is necessary to ensure that people affected by energy poverty, vulnerable customers and, where applicable, people living in social housing are protected and, to this end, empowered to actively participate in the energy efficiency improvement interventions, measures and related consumer protection or information measures that Member States implement.

Amendment 58

Amendment

(96) It is necessary to ensure that people affected by energy poverty, ***whether actual or potential, as well as*** vulnerable customers and, where applicable, people living in social housing are protected and, to this end, empowered to actively participate in the energy efficiency improvement interventions, measures and related consumer protection or information measures that Member States implement.

Proposal for a directive
Recital 97

Text proposed by the Commission

(97) Public funding available at national and Union level should be strategically invested into energy efficiency improvement measures, in particular for the benefit of vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and those living in social housing. Member States should take advantage of *any* financial contribution they might receive from the Social Climate Fund⁸², and of revenues from allowances from the EU Emissions Trading System. These revenues will support Member States in fulfilling their obligation to implement energy efficiency measures and policy measures under the energy savings obligation as a priority among vulnerable customers and people affected by energy poverty, which may include those living in rural and remote regions.

⁸² Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a Social Climate Fund, COM 2021 568 final.

Amendment 59

Proposal for a directive
Recital 108

Text proposed by the Commission

(108) Member States and regions should be encouraged to make full use of the European funds available in the MFF and Next Generation EU including the Recovery and Resilience Facility, the Cohesion Policy Funds, the Rural Development Fund *and* the Just Transition Fund, as well as the financial instruments and technical assistance available under

Amendment

(97) Public funding available at national and Union level should be strategically invested into energy efficiency improvement measures, in particular for the benefit of vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and those living in social housing. Member States should take advantage of financial contribution they might receive from the Social Climate Fund⁸², and of revenues from allowances from the EU Emissions Trading System. These revenues will support Member States in fulfilling their obligation to implement energy efficiency measures and policy measures under the energy savings obligation as a priority among vulnerable customers and people affected by energy poverty, which may include those living in rural and remote regions.

⁸² Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a Social Climate Fund, COM 2021 568 final.

Amendment

(108) Member States and regions should be encouraged to make full use of the European funds available in the MFF and Next Generation EU including the Recovery and Resilience Facility, the Cohesion Policy Funds, the Rural Development Fund, the Just Transition *Fund and the Social Climate* Fund, as well as the financial instruments and

InvestEU, to trigger private and public investments in energy efficiency improvement measures. Investment in energy efficiency has the potential to contribute to economic growth, employment, innovation and a reduction in energy poverty in households, and therefore makes a positive contribution to economic, social and territorial cohesion and green recovery . Potential areas for funding include energy efficiency measures in public buildings and housing, **and providing new skills** to promote employment in the energy efficiency sector. The Commission will ensure synergies between the different funding instruments, in particular the funds in the shared management and in the direct management (like the centrally-managed programmes: Horizon Europe or LIFE), as well as between grants, loans and technical assistance to maximise their leverage effect on private financing and their impact on the achievement of energy efficiency policy objectives.

technical assistance available under InvestEU, to trigger private and public investments in energy efficiency improvement measures. Investment in energy efficiency has the potential to contribute to economic growth, employment, innovation and a reduction in energy poverty in households, and therefore makes a positive contribution to economic, social and territorial cohesion and green recovery . Potential areas for funding include energy efficiency measures in public buildings and housing **and the training, reskilling and upskilling of workers, in particular in jobs related to building renovation**, to promote employment in the energy efficiency sector. The Commission will ensure synergies between the different funding instruments, in particular the funds in the shared management and in the direct management (like the centrally-managed programmes: Horizon Europe or LIFE), as well as between grants, loans and technical assistance to maximise their leverage effect on private financing and their impact on the achievement of energy efficiency policy objectives.

Amendment 60

Proposal for a directive Recital 122

Text proposed by the Commission

(122) In accordance with the Energy Union Strategy and the principles of better regulation, monitoring **and** verification rules for the implementation of energy efficiency obligation schemes and alternative policy measures, including the requirement to check a statistically representative sample of measures, should be given greater prominence. In this Directive, a statistically significant proportion and representative sample of the energy efficiency improvement measures

Amendment

(122) In accordance with the Energy Union Strategy and the principles of better regulation, monitoring, verification **and harmonisation of** rules for the implementation of energy efficiency obligation schemes and alternative policy measures, including the requirement to check a statistically representative sample of measures, should be given greater prominence. In this Directive, a statistically significant proportion and representative sample of the energy efficiency

should be understood to require the establishment of a subset of a statistical population of the energy-saving measures in question in such a way that it accurately reflects the entire population of all energy-saving measures, and thus allows for reasonably reliable conclusions regarding confidence in the totality of the measures.

improvement measures should be understood to require the establishment of a subset of a statistical population of the energy-saving measures in question in such a way that it accurately reflects the entire population of all energy-saving measures, and thus allows for reasonably reliable conclusions regarding confidence in the totality of the measures.

Amendment 61

Proposal for a directive Recital 124

Text proposed by the Commission

(124) Some of the changes introduced by this Directive might require a subsequent amendment to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 in order to ensure coherence between the two legal acts. New provisions, mainly related to setting national contributions, gap filling mechanisms and reporting obligations, should be streamlined and transferred to that Regulation, once it is amended. Some provisions of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 might also need to be reassessed in view of the changes proposed in this Directive. The additional reporting and monitoring requirements should not create any new parallel reporting systems but would be subject to the existing monitoring and reporting framework under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Amendment

(124) Some of the changes introduced by this Directive might require a subsequent amendment to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 in order to ensure coherence between the two legal acts. New provisions, mainly related to setting ***binding*** national contributions, ***linear trajectories and their binding milestones***, gap filling mechanisms and reporting obligations, should be streamlined and transferred to that Regulation, once it is amended. Some provisions of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 might also need to be reassessed in view of the changes proposed in this Directive. The additional reporting and monitoring requirements should not create any new parallel reporting systems but would be subject to the existing monitoring and reporting framework under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Amendment 62

Proposal for a directive Recital 131 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(131a) The endeavour to improve climate

orientated policies, including increase energy efficiency, reduce greenhouse gases and increase carbon removal on a global scale is a global undertaking, and as such, the Union should encourage international partners at international fora, such as the upcoming UN Framework Convention on Climate Change COP27 and COP 28 summits, to also undertake additional commitments to enhancing these climate policies, including improving energy efficiency.

Justification

This amendment is inextricably linked to other parts of the text changed by the Commission in its proposal'

Amendment 63

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

This Directive establishes a common framework of measures to promote energy efficiency within the Union in order to ensure that the Union's target on energy efficiency is met and enables further energy efficiency improvements .

Amendment

This Directive establishes a common framework of measures to promote energy efficiency within the Union in order to ensure that the Union's target on energy efficiency is met and enables further energy efficiency improvements, ***enhancing the Union's contribution to the implementation of the Paris Agreement, contributing to the achievement of the Union's climate targets laid out in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, and strengthening the Union's energy independence.***

Amendment 64

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

This Directive lays down rules designed to implement energy efficiency as a priority

Amendment

This Directive lays down rules designed to implement energy efficiency as a priority

across all sectors, remove barriers in the energy market and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy. It also provides for the establishment of *indicative* national energy efficiency contributions for 2030.

across all sectors, remove barriers in the energy market and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy. It also provides for the establishment of *binding* national energy efficiency contributions for 2030.

Amendment 65

Proposal for a directive Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) ‘energy system’ means a system primarily designed to supply energy-services to satisfy the demand of end-use sectors for energy in the forms of heat, fuels, and electricity.

Amendment

(3) ‘energy system’ means a system primarily designed to supply energy-services to satisfy the demand of end-use sectors for energy in the forms of heat, *cool*, fuels, and electricity.

Amendment 66

Proposal for a directive Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6a) ‘system approach to energy efficiency first’ means the consideration of energy efficiency improvements at system level, assessing system optimisation options and options for the efficient integration of renewable energy solutions, and taking into account the whole energy chain, from production, to transport, distribution, consumption, and end of life;

Amendment 67

Proposal for a directive Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) ‘deep renovation’ means deep renovation as defined in Article 2, point(19) of Directive (EU) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council on the energy performance of buildings;

Amendment 68

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 14

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14) ‘energy management system’ means a set of interrelated or interacting elements of a plan which sets an energy efficiency objective and a strategy to achieve that objective , including monitoring of actual energy consumption, actions taken to increase energy efficiency and measurement of progress ;

(14) ‘energy management system’ means a set of interrelated or interacting elements of a plan which sets an energy efficiency objective and a strategy to achieve that objective, including monitoring of actual energy **and water** consumption, actions taken to increase energy **and water** efficiency and measurement of progress;

Amendment 69

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 27 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(27a) ‘small or medium-sized enterprise’ or ‘SME’ means a small or medium-sized enterprise as defined in Article 2 of the Annex to the Commission Recommendation of 6 May 2003^{1a};

^{1a} **Commission Recommendation of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises(OJ L 124, 20.5.2003, p. 36).**

Amendment 70

Proposal for a directive Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 28

Text proposed by the Commission

(28) ‘energy audit’ means a systematic procedure with the purpose of obtaining adequate knowledge of the energy consumption profile of a building or group of buildings, an industrial or commercial operation or installation or a private or public service, identifying and quantifying opportunities for cost-effective energy savings identifying the potential for cost-effective use or production of renewable energy and reporting the findings;

Amendment

(28) ‘energy audit’ means a systematic procedure with the purpose of obtaining adequate knowledge of the energy **and water** consumption profile of a building or group of buildings, an industrial or commercial operation or installation or a private or public service, identifying and quantifying opportunities for cost-effective energy **and water** savings identifying the potential for cost-effective use or production of renewable energy and reporting the findings;

Amendment 71

Proposal for a directive Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 29

Text proposed by the Commission

(29) ‘energy performance contracting’ means a contractual arrangement between the beneficiary and the provider of an energy efficiency improvement measure, verified and monitored during the whole term of the contract, where work, supply or service in that measure are paid for in relation to a contractually agreed level of energy efficiency improvement or other agreed energy performance criterion, such as financial savings;

Amendment

(29) ‘energy performance contracting’ means a contractual arrangement between the beneficiary and the provider of an energy efficiency improvement measure, verified and monitored during the whole term of the contract, where **investments (work, supply or service)** in that measure are paid for in relation to a contractually agreed level of energy **or water** efficiency improvement or other agreed energy performance criterion, such as financial savings;

Amendment 72

Proposal for a directive Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 33 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(33a) 'waste heat and cold' means waste heat and cold as defined in Directive (EU) 2022/... of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources;

Amendment 73

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 48

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(48) 'energy poverty' means a household's lack of access to essential energy services that underpin a decent standard of living and health, including adequate warmth, cooling, lighting, and energy to power appliances, in the relevant national context, existing social policy and other relevant policies;

(48) 'energy poverty' means energy poverty as defined in Regulation (EU) 2022/... of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a Social Climate Fund;

Amendment 74

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 50 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(50a) 'water-energy nexus' means the correlation between energy and water consumption in economic life. Water is needed for energy purposes. Energy is needed for the production of water, to abstract, pump, heat, cool, clean, treat and desalinate water;

Amendment 75

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 50 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(50b) ‘zero-emission building’ means a building with a very high energy performance, as defined in Article 2 of Directive (EU) 2022/... of the European Parliament and of the Council on the energy performance of buildings;

Amendment 76

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 50 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(50c) ‘nearly zero-energy building’ (NZEB) means a building with a very high energy performance as defined in Article 2, point (3) of Directive (EU) ... /... of the European Parliament and of the Council on the energy performance of buildings;

Amendment 77

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 50 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(50d) ‘building providing social infrastructure’ means a building within which a social service is provided; this may include the health sector (hospitals and healthcare facilities), the education sector (kindergartens, schools, universities), and the social sector (social housing, and community centres serving the youth, elderly, or low-income people).

Amendment 78

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

1. In conformity with the energy efficiency first principle, Member States shall ensure that energy efficiency solutions are taken into account in the planning, policy and *major* investment decisions related to the following sectors:

Amendment

1. In conformity with the energy efficiency first principle, Member States shall ensure that *cost-efficient* energy efficiency solutions are taken into *utmost* account in the planning, policy and investment decisions *at national, regional and local levels*, related to the following sectors:

Amendment 79

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) non-energy sectors, where those sectors have an impact on energy consumption and energy efficiency.

Amendment

(b) non-energy sectors, where those sectors have an impact on energy consumption and energy efficiency, *including, but not limited to: buildings, transport, water, information and communications technology (ICT), agriculture, and financial sectors.*

Amendment 80

Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) promote and, where cost-benefit assessments are required, ensure the application of cost-benefit methodologies that allow proper *assessment* of wider benefits of energy efficiency solutions from the societal perspective;

Amendment

(a) promote and, where cost-benefit assessments are required, ensure the application of *transparent, publicly available and easily accessible* cost-benefit methodologies that allow proper *calculation and monetisation* of wider *short and long-term* benefits of energy efficiency solutions from the societal perspective, *including environmental, social and economic ones*;

Amendment 81

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) identify an entity responsible for monitoring the application of the energy efficiency first principle and the impacts of planning, policy and investment decisions on energy consumption and energy efficiency;

Amendment

(b) identify, ***make publicly known and properly train and inform*** an entity responsible for monitoring the application of the energy efficiency first principle and the impacts of planning, policy and investment decisions on energy consumption and energy efficiency;

Amendment 82

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) provide information, guidance and assistance to relevant entities, especially at local level, on how the energy efficiency first principle shall be applied;

Amendment 83

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point b b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(bb) ensure that energy efficiency solutions lead to greenhouse gas emissions reductions per unit of energy consumption;

Amendment 84

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point b c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(bc) fully consider impacts on depollution, biodiversity, human and animal health;

Amendment 85

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point b d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(bd) fully consider the interdependencies between energy use and use of other resources, including the water-energy nexus, and prioritise measures which yield simultaneous energy and resource efficiencies;

Amendment 86

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point b e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(be) take a system and a life cycle approach, and fully consider security of supply, market integration, and energy affordability;

Amendment 87

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point b f (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(bf) remove all barriers to the application of energy efficiency first principle in practice in each sector;

Amendment 88

Proposal for a directive Article 3 – paragraph 3 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) report to the Commission, as part of the integrated national energy and climate progress reports in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on how the principle was taken into account in the national and regional planning, policy and **major** investment decisions related to the national and regional energy systems.

Amendment

(c) report to the Commission, as part of the integrated national energy and climate progress reports in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on how the principle was taken into **utmost** account in the national and regional planning, policy and investment decisions related to the national and regional energy systems **and to non-energy sectors, where those sectors have impact on energy consumption and energy efficiency.**

Amendment 89

Proposal for a directive Article 3 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. In the reports referred to in paragraph 3, point c, Member States shall explain:

(a) which cost-benefit methodologies referred to in paragraph 3, point a they have applied and promoted;

(b) which potential barriers to the implementation of the energy efficiency first principle they have identified and which related solutions they have implemented;

(c) how they have integrated the energy efficiency first principle in their policy, legal and financial frameworks.

Amendment 90

Proposal for a directive Article 3 – paragraph 3 b (new)

3b. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts, in accordance with Article 32, to supplement this Directive to provide a template for the reports referred to in paragraph 3, point (c).

Amendment 91

Proposal for a directive Article 4 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Member States shall collectively ensure a reduction of energy consumption of at least **9** % in 2030 compared to the projections of the **2020** Reference Scenario so that the Union's final energy consumption amounts to no more than **787** Mtoe and the Union's primary energy consumption amounts to no more than **1023** Mtoe in 2030.⁹¹

⁹¹ *The Union's energy efficiency target was initially set and calculated using the 2007 Reference Scenario projections for 2030 as a baseline. The change in the Eurostat energy balance calculation methodology and improvements in subsequent modelling projections call for a change of the baseline. Thus, using the same approach to define the target, that is to say comparing it to the future baseline projections, the ambition of the Union's 2030 energy efficiency target is set compared to the 2020 Reference Scenario projections for 2030 reflecting national contributions from the NECPs. With that updated baseline, the Union will need to further increase its energy efficiency ambition by at least 9 % in 2030 compared to the level of efforts under the 2020 Reference Scenario. The new way of expressing the level of ambition for the*

Amendment

1. Member States shall collectively ensure a reduction of energy consumption of at least **45** % in 2030 compared to the projections of the **2007** Reference Scenario so that the Union's final energy consumption amounts to no more than **XXX** Mtoe and the Union's primary energy consumption amounts to no more than **XXX** Mtoe in 2030.

Union's targets does not affect the actual level of efforts needed.

Amendment 92

Proposal for a directive Article 4 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Each Member State shall set national energy efficiency contributions for final and primary energy consumption to meet, collectively, the binding Union target set in paragraph 1. Member States shall notify those contributions together with *an indicative trajectory for* those contributions to the Commission as part of the updates of their integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, and as part of their integrated national energy and climate plans as referred to in, and in accordance with, the procedure set out in Article 3 and Articles 7 to 12 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. *When doing so, Member States shall use the formula defined in Annex I of this Directive and explain how, and on the basis of which data, the contributions have been calculated.*

Amendment

Each Member State shall set **binding** national energy efficiency contributions for final and primary energy consumption to meet, collectively, the binding Union target set in paragraph 1. **When doing so, Member States shall use the formula defined in Annex I to this Directive and use its result.** Member States shall notify those **binding national** contributions together with **a linear trajectory with two reference points in 2025 and 2027 for** those contributions to the Commission as part of the updates of their integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, and as part of their integrated national energy and climate plans as referred to in, and in accordance with, the procedure set out in Article 3 and Articles 7 to 12 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. **By 2027, the trajectory shall reach a reference point of at least 65 % of the total decrease in energy consumption between that Member State's binding 2020 national target and its contribution to the 2030 target.**

Amendment 93

Proposal for a directive Article 4 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall also provide the shares of energy consumption of energy

Amendment

Member States shall also provide the shares of energy **and water** consumption of

end-use sectors, as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 on energy statistics, including industry, residential, services and transport, in their national energy efficiency contributions. Projections for energy consumption in information and communications technology (ICT) shall also be indicated.

energy end-use sectors, as defined in Regulation(EC) No 1099/2008 on energy statistics, including industry, residential, **services, water supply and sanitation** services and transport, in their national energy efficiency contributions. Projections for energy **and water** consumption in information and communications technology (ICT)shall also be indicated.

Amendment 94

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 3 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) that the Union’s 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than **787** Mtoe of final energy or no more than **1023** Mtoe of primary energy consumption ;

(a) that the Union’s 2030 energy consumption has to be no more than **XXX** Mtoe of final energy or no more than **XXX** Mtoe of primary energy consumption ;

Amendment 95

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 3 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e) other national circumstances affecting energy consumption, in particular:

deleted

- (i) GDP evolution and forecast;***
- (ii) changes of energy imports and exports , developments in energy mix and deployment of new sustainable fuels ;***
- (iii) development of all sources of renewable energies, nuclear energy, carbon capture and storage;***
- (iv) decarbonisation of energy intensive industries.***

Amendment 96

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Where the Commission concludes, on the basis of its assessment pursuant to Article 29(1) and (3) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, that insufficient progress has been made towards meeting the energy efficiency contributions, Member States that are above their indicative trajectories referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall ensure that additional measures are implemented within one year following the date of reception of the Commission's assessment in order to ensure getting back on track to reach their energy efficiency contributions. Those additional measures shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following measures:

Amendment

Where the Commission concludes, on the basis of its assessment pursuant to Article 29(1) and(3) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, that insufficient progress has been made towards meeting the **binding** energy efficiency contributions, Member States that are above their indicative trajectories referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall ensure that additional measures are implemented within one year following the date of reception of the Commission's assessment in order to ensure getting back on track to reach their energy efficiency contributions. Those additional measures shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following measures:

Amendment 97

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

da. going beyond the minimum requirements for minimum energy performance standards set in [Article 9] of Directive (EU) 2022 /... of the European Parliament and of the Council on the energy performance of buildings by setting an earlier date of compliance for certain buildings' typologies to achieve higher performance classes.

Amendment 98

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

The Commission shall assess whether the national measures referred to in this paragraph are sufficient to achieve the Union's energy efficiency targets. Where national measures are deemed to be insufficient, the Commission shall, as appropriate, propose measures and exercise its power at Union level in order to ensure, in particular, the achievement of the Union's 2030 targets for energy efficiency.

Amendment

The Commission shall assess whether the national measures referred to in this paragraph are sufficient to achieve the Union's energy efficiency targets **and the Member States binding contributions**. Where national measures are deemed to be insufficient, the Commission shall, as appropriate, propose measures and exercise its power at Union level in **addition to those recommendations in** order to ensure, in particular, the achievement of the Union's 2030 targets for energy efficiency.

Amendment 99

**Proposal for a directive
Article 5 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall ensure that the total final energy consumption of all public bodies combined is reduced by at least **1,7%** each year, when compared to the year X-2 (with X as the year when this Directive enters into force).

Amendment

Member States shall ensure that the total final energy consumption of all public bodies combined is reduced by at least **2%** each year, when compared to the year X-2 (with X as the year when this Directive enters into force).

Amendment 100

**Proposal for a directive
Article 5 – paragraph 3**

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall ensure that regional and local authorities, establish specific energy efficiency measures in their decarbonisation plans after consulting stakeholders and the public, including the particular groups at risk of energy poverty or more susceptible to its effects, **such as women, persons with disabilities, older persons, children, and persons with a**

Amendment

3. Member States shall ensure that regional and local authorities, establish specific energy efficiency measures in their decarbonisation plans after consulting stakeholders and the public, including the particular groups at risk of energy poverty or more susceptible to its effects. **The policy design, outreach and engagement strategies for the vulnerable groups exposed to a higher risk of energy poverty**

minority racial or ethnic background.

shall take into account their needs.

Amendment 101

Proposal for a directive Article 5 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Member States shall support public bodies in the uptake of energy efficiency improvement measures, including at regional and local levels, by providing guidelines, **promoting** competence building and training opportunities and **encouraging** cooperation amongst public bodies.

Amendment

4. Member States shall support public bodies in the uptake of energy efficiency improvement measures, including at regional and local levels, by providing **financial and technical support and submitting plans addressing the lack of workforce needed for all stages of the green transition, including crafts persons as well as high-skilled green technology experts, applied scientists and innovators by promoting education and training programmes to support and achieve skilled workers and expertise in the field of energy efficiency and construction work including awareness raising for sustainable working techniques and health aspects such as asbestos.**

Member States shall encourage public bodies to take into account the wider benefits beyond energy savings, such as indoor environmental quality as well as the improvement of quality of life, especially in schools, nursing homes, hospitals and social housing. Member States shall provide guidelines, **promote** competence building and training opportunities and **encourage** cooperation amongst public bodies **and collaboration with community-led initiatives, such as renewable energy communities and citizen energy communities.**

Amendment 102

Proposal for a directive Article 5 – paragraph 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. *To decrease both energy consumption and light pollution from outdoor lighting, Member States shall assess the feasibility of reducing the outdoor night light flux levels per inhabitant, the flux per square km of urban areas and the product of flux per time of use of this flux. When the results of those assessments are positive, Member States shall develop plans with light flux reduction objectives and measures.*

Amendment 103

**Proposal for a directive
Article 5 – paragraph 4 b (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4b. *Member States shall ensure that public bodies implement energy efficiency measures, such as Energy Performance Contracting, that guarantee energy savings and maintain the obtained results over time through continuous monitoring, effective operation and maintenance.*

Amendment 104

**Proposal for a directive
Article 6 – title**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Exemplary role of public bodies' buildings

Exemplary role of public bodies' buildings
and buildings providing social infrastructure

Amendment 105

**Proposal for a directive
Article 6 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

Without prejudice to Article 7 of Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹², each Member State shall ensure that at least 3 % of the total floor area of heated and/or cooled buildings owned by public bodies *is* renovated each year to **at least** be transformed into nearly zero-energy buildings in accordance with **Article 9** of Directive 2010/31/EU.

⁹² 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

Without prejudice to Article 7 of Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹², each Member State shall ensure that at least 3 % of the total floor area of heated and/or cooled buildings owned by public bodies, **and, separately, at least 3% of the total floor area of heated and/or cooled privately owned buildings providing social infrastructure is deeply** renovated each year to be transformed into nearly zero-energy buildings **or zero-emission buildings**.

⁹² 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 106

**Proposal for a directive
Article 6 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2**

Text proposed by the Commission

Where public bodies occupy a building that they do not own, they shall exercise their contractual rights to the extent possible and encourage the building owner to renovate the building to a nearly zero-energy building in accordance with **Article 9 of Directive 2010/31/EU**. When concluding a new contract for occupying a building they do not own, public bodies shall aim for that building to fall into the top two energy efficiency classes on the energy performance certificate.

Amendment 107

Amendment

Where public bodies occupy a building that they do not own, they shall exercise their contractual rights to the extent possible and encourage the building owner to renovate the building to a nearly zero-energy building **or a zero-emission building**. When concluding a new contract for occupying a building they do not own, public bodies shall aim for that building to fall into the top two energy efficiency classes on the energy performance certificate.

Proposal for a directive
Article 6 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

To fulfil the requirement referred to in paragraph 1, Member States may decide to adopt integrated district or neighbourhood approaches, while ensuring that each renovated building is transformed into a nearly zero-energy building or a zero-emission building.

Amendment 108

Proposal for a directive
Article 6 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States may transfer up to 0.3% of over- and under-achievement of their annual renovation rate to the following years, provided that their average renovation rate over a three-year period is of at least 3%.

Amendment 109

Proposal for a directive
Article 6 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The rate of at least 3% shall be calculated on the total floor area of buildings having a total useful floor area over 250 *m*² owned by public bodies of the Member State concerned and which, ***on 1 January 2024***, are not nearly zero-energy buildings .

The rate of at least 3% shall be calculated on the total floor area of buildings having a total useful floor area over 250 *m*² owned by public bodies of the Member State concerned and ***of privately owned buildings providing social infrastructure*** which, ***on 1 January 2024***, are not nearly zero-energy buildings ***or zero-emission buildings***.

Amendment 110

Proposal for a directive
Article 6 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. *In exceptional cases, Member States may count towards the annual renovation rate of buildings new buildings owned as replacements for specific public bodies' buildings demolished in any of the two previous years. Such exceptions shall only apply where they would be more cost effective and sustainable in terms of the energy and lifecycle CO₂ emissions achieved compared to the renovations of such buildings. The general criteria, methodologies and procedures to identify such exceptional cases shall be clearly set out and published by each Member State.*

deleted

Amendment 111

Proposal for a directive
Article 6 – paragraph 3 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. For the purposes of this Article , Member States shall make publicly available an inventory of heated and/or cooled public *bodies'* buildings with a total useful floor area of more than 250 m². This inventory shall be updated at least once a year. The inventory shall contain at least the following data:

3. For the purposes of this Article Member States shall make publicly available an inventory of heated and/or cooled *buildings owned by public authorities and of privately owned buildings providing social infrastructure* with a total useful floor area of more than 250 m². This inventory shall be updated at least once a year *and the information on measured energy savings resulting from the renovation of public buildings shall also be included and made publicly available in the inventory, which shall be linked to the national energy performance certificate (EPC) databases.* The inventory shall contain at least the following data:

Amendment 112

Proposal for a directive
Article 6 – paragraph 3 – point a a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa) the energy intensity in kW/m²/year based on real data;

Amendment 113

Proposal for a directive
Article 6 – paragraph 3 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) the expected target date of renovation (in case not being transformed into nearly zero-energy buildings or zero-emission buildings.

Amendment 114

Proposal for a directive
Article 6 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. When planning implementation measures under this Article, Member States shall address the lack of workforce needed for all stages of the green transition, including crafts persons as well as high-skilled green technology experts, applied scientists and innovators. Member States shall encourage public bodies to take into account the wider benefits beyond energy savings, such as that the renovations shall lead to better indoor environmental quality as well as the improvement of quality of life, especially in schools, nursing homes, hospitals and social housing. They shall ensure that the renovations address the removal of hazardous substances, where relevant.

Amendment 115

Proposal for a directive Article 6 – paragraph 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3b. Members States shall report about their measures to remove possible obstacles, including regulatory obstacles, and about their measures related to the financing of renovation works, at national, regional or local levels, for the purpose of fulfilment of the requirement set out in paragraph 1.

Amendment 116

Proposal for a directive Article 6 – paragraph 3 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3c. Information on measured energy savings resulting from the renovation of public buildings shall also be included and made publicly available in the inventory, which shall be linked to the national EPC databases.

Amendment 117

Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. Notwithstanding paragraph 4 of Article 26 of this Directive, Member States shall ensure that contracting authorities and contracting entities **assess the feasibility of concluding** long-term energy performance contracts that provide long-term energy savings when procuring service contracts

3. Notwithstanding paragraph 4 of Article 26 of this Directive, Member States shall ensure that contracting authorities and contracting entities **conclude** long-term energy performance contracts that provide long-term energy savings when procuring service contracts with significant energy content, **unless this is not technically and**

with significant energy content .

economically feasible. Member States shall ensure that the parameters used for feasibility assessment are clearly defined and justified at central government level. When the use of energy performance contracting is assessed not to be feasible, the reasoning shall be made publicly available.

Amendment 118

Proposal for a directive

Article 7 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States *may* require that contracting authorities and contracting entities take into account, *where appropriate*, wider sustainability, social, environmental and circular economy aspects in procurement practices with a view to achieving the Union’s decarbonisation and zero pollution objectives. *Where appropriate, and* in accordance with the requirements laid down in Annex IV, Member States shall require contracting authorities and contracting entities to *take into account* Union green public procurement criteria.

Amendment

Member States *shall* require that contracting authorities and contracting entities take into account wider sustainability, social, environmental and circular economy aspects in procurement practices with a view to achieving the Union’s decarbonisation and zero pollution objectives. *Members States shall encourage contracting authorities and contracting entities to procure only new buildings and building renovations with high circularity and resource efficiency standards, based on techniques allowing for easy dismantling and high levels of recovery and recycling of materials. Member States shall establish targets for the increase of the current rate of use of secondary materials for public new and renovated buildings by 2030 for each material class, allowing the valorisation of locally sourced materials.* In accordance with the requirements laid down in Annex IV, Member States shall require contracting authorities and contracting entities to *apply* Union green public procurement criteria.

Amendment 119

Proposal for a directive
Article 7 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

To ensure transparency in the application of energy efficiency requirements in the procurement process, Member States shall make publicly available information on the energy efficiency impact of contracts with a value equal to or greater than the thresholds referred to in paragraph 1. Contracting authorities **may decide to** require that tenderers disclose information on the life cycle global warming potential of a new building and **may** make that information publically available for the contracts, in particular for new buildings having a floor area larger than 2000 square meters.

Amendment 120

Proposal for a directive
Article 7 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall support contracting authorities and contracting entities in the uptake of energy efficiency requirements, including at regional and local level, by providing clear rules and guidelines including methodologies on the assessment of lifecycle costs and environment impacts and costs, setting up competence support centres, encouraging cooperation amongst contracting authorities including across borders and using aggregated procurement and digital procurement where possible.

Amendment 121

Amendment

To ensure transparency in the application of energy efficiency requirements in the procurement process, Member States shall make publicly available information on the energy efficiency impact of contracts with a value equal to or greater than the thresholds referred to in paragraph 1. Contracting authorities **shall** require that tenderers disclose information on the life cycle global warming potential **including the circularity of the materials used and of a building to be renovated and shall** make that information publically available for the contracts, in particular for new buildings having a floor area larger than 2000 square meters.

Amendment

Member States shall support contracting authorities and contracting entities in the uptake of energy efficiency requirements, including at regional and local level, by providing clear rules and guidelines including methodologies on the assessment of lifecycle costs and environment impacts and costs, **by providing support for the implementation of Union methodologies as soon as available**, setting up competence support centres, encouraging cooperation amongst contracting authorities including across borders and using aggregated procurement and digital procurement where possible.

Proposal for a directive
Article 7 – paragraph 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

5a. Member States shall encourage contracting authorities and contracting entities procuring building renovations to only procure one-step deep renovations.

Amendment 122

Proposal for a directive
Article 7 – paragraph 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

7a. Member States shall encourage collaboration between regional and local authorities as contracting entities and local citizen and community-led initiatives, including through renewable energy communities and citizen energy communities. To support such efforts, the Commission shall, by...[one year after the date of entry into force of this Directive], develop Union green public procurement criteria to support collaboration between regional, local authorities and citizen-led initiatives on the development and implementation of energy efficiency measures.

Amendment 123

Proposal for a directive
Article 8 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) new savings each year from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2030 of **1,5** % of annual final energy consumption, averaged over the three-year period prior to 1 January 2020.

(c) new savings each year from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2030 of **2** % of annual final energy consumption, averaged over the three-year period prior to 1 January 2020.

Amendment 124

Proposal for a directive

Article 8 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall implement energy efficiency obligation schemes, alternative policy measures, or a combination of both, or programmes or measures financed under an Energy Efficiency National Fund, as a priority among people affected by energy poverty, vulnerable customers and, where applicable, people living in social housing. Member States shall ensure that policy measures implemented pursuant to this Article have no adverse effect on those persons. Where applicable, Member States shall make the best possible use of funding, including public funding, funding facilities established at Union level, and revenues from allowances pursuant to Article 22(3)(b) with the aim of removing adverse effects and ensuring a just and inclusive energy transition.

Amendment

Member States shall implement energy efficiency obligation schemes, alternative policy measures, or a combination of both, or programmes or measures financed under an Energy Efficiency National Fund, as a priority among people affected by energy poverty, ***low-income households***, vulnerable customers and, where applicable, people living in social housing. Member States shall ensure that policy measures implemented pursuant to this Article have no adverse ***short and long-term*** effect on those persons. Where applicable, Member States shall make the best possible use of funding, including public funding, funding facilities established at Union level, and revenues from allowances pursuant to Article 22(3)(b) with the aim of removing adverse effects and ensuring a just and inclusive energy transition.

Amendment 125

Proposal for a directive

Article 8 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

In designing ***such*** policy measures, Member States shall ***consider and*** promote the role of renewable energy communities and citizen energy communities in the contribution to the implementation towards these policy measures.

Amendment

In designing ***energy efficiency obligation schemes and alternative*** policy measures Member States shall promote ***and facilitate, inter alia in their integrated national energy and climate plans (NECPs) and progress reports pursuant to Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999,*** the role of renewable energy communities and citizen energy communities in the contribution to the implementation towards

these policy measures

Amendment 126

Proposal for a directive

Article 8 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 3 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall achieve a share of the required amount of cumulative end-use energy savings among people affected by energy poverty vulnerable customers and, where applicable, people living in social housing. This share shall at least equal the proportion of households in energy poverty as assessed in their National Energy and Climate Plan established in accordance with Article 3(3)(d) of the Governance Regulation 2018/1999. If a Member State had not notified the share of households in energy poverty as assessed in their National Energy and Climate Plan, the share of the required amount of cumulative end-use energy savings among people affected by energy poverty vulnerable customers and, where applicable, people living in social housing, shall at least equal the arithmetic average share of the following indicators for the year 2019 or, if not available for 2019, for the linear extrapolation of their values for the last three years that are available:

Amendment

Member States shall achieve a share of the required amount of cumulative end-use energy savings among people affected by energy poverty, ***low-income households***, vulnerable customers and, where applicable, people living in social housing. This share shall at least equal the proportion of households in energy poverty as assessed in their National Energy and Climate Plan established in accordance with Article 3(3)(d) of the Governance Regulation 2018/1999. ***Member States shall in their assessment of the share of energy poverty in their NECP consider the indicators in points(a), (b) and(c) of this subparagraph. If a Member States NECP assessment results in a lower share of cumulative end-use energy savings among people affected by energy poverty, low-income households, vulnerable customers and, where applicable, people living in social housing the Commission shall examine the assessment with regards to the indicators referred to in this Article.*** If a Member State had not notified the share of households in energy poverty as assessed in their National Energy and Climate Plan, the share of the required amount of cumulative end-use energy savings among people affected by energy poverty vulnerable customers and, where applicable, people living in social housing, shall at least equal the arithmetic average share of the following indicators for the year 2019 or, if not available for 2019, for the linear extrapolation of their values for the last three years that are available:

Amendment 127

Proposal for a directive Article 8 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 3 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

c) Structure of consumption expenditure by income quintile and COICOP consumption purpose (Eurostat, HBS, [hbs_str_t223], data for [CP045] Electricity, gas and other fuels). *deleted*

Amendment 128

Proposal for a directive Article 8 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 3 – point c a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ca) Total population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames or floor (Eurostat, SILC[file_mdho01]);

Amendment 129

Proposal for a directive Article 8 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 3 – point c b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(cb) At-risk-of-poverty rate (Eurostat, SILC and ECHP surveys [ilc_li02]) (cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers).

Amendment 130

Proposal for a directive Article 8 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Member States shall include information about the indicators applied, the arithmetic average share and the outcome of policy measures established in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article in the updates of their integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, in their subsequent integrated national energy and climate plans pursuant to Articles 3 and 7 to 12 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, and respective progress reports in accordance with Article 17 of that Regulation.

Amendment

4. Member States shall include information about the indicators applied, ***in a gender disaggregated manner***, the arithmetic average share and the outcome of policy measures established in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article in the updates of their integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, in their subsequent integrated national energy and climate plans pursuant to Articles 3 and 7 to 12 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, and respective progress reports in accordance with Article 17 of that Regulation.

Amendment 131

**Proposal for a directive
Article 8 – paragraph 11**

Text proposed by the Commission

11. Member States shall notify the Commission with the amount of the required energy savings referred to in point (c) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 and paragraph 3 of this Article, a description of the policy measures to be implemented to achieve the required total amount of the cumulative end-use energy savings and their calculation methodologies pursuant to Annex V of this Directive, as part of the updates of their integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, and as part of their integrated national energy and climate plans as referred to in, and in accordance with, the procedure pursuant to Articles 3 and 7 to 12 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. Member States shall use the reporting template provided to the Member States by the Commission.

Amendment

11. Member States shall notify the Commission with the amount of the required energy savings referred to in point(c) of the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 and paragraph 3 of this Article, a description of the policy measures to be implemented to achieve the required total amount of the cumulative end-use energy savings and their calculation methodologies pursuant to Annex V of this Directive, as part of the updates of their integrated national energy and climate plans in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, and as part of their integrated national energy and climate plans as referred to in, and in accordance with, the procedure pursuant to Articles 3 and 7 to 12 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. ***Calculations of the required amount of cumulative end-use energy savings from policy measures shall be transparent and***

supported by results from ex post evaluations pursuant to Annex V point 5a to this Directive. Member States shall use the reporting template provided to the Member States by the Commission.

Amendment 132

Proposal for a directive Article 8 – paragraph 14 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

14a. By strengthening the monitoring, reporting, and verification rules of energy savings, the Commission shall make sure that the national processes proposed are complemented with a periodic assessment of national programmes and savings by an independent entity; to that end, Member States shall carry out transparent ex post evaluations of the energy savings from all policy measures under this Article at least once every five years. A representative and statistically significant sample of energy efficiency actions from each policy measure shall be evaluated using ex-post energy consumption data in accordance with Annex V point 5a . The outcomes of the assessment should become public to allow for stakeholders' scrutiny. The Commission shall produce guidance on the design of those independent evaluations by 1 January 2023.

Amendment 133

Proposal for a directive Article 9 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Where Member States decide to fulfil their obligations to achieve the amount of savings required under Article 8(1) by way

Where Member States decide to fulfil their obligations to achieve the amount of savings required under Article 8(1) by way

of an energy efficiency obligation scheme, they shall ensure that obligated parties as referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article operating in each Member State's territory achieve, without prejudice to Article 8(8) and (9), their cumulative end-use energy savings requirement as set out in Article 8(1).

of an energy efficiency obligation scheme, they shall ensure that obligated parties as referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article operating in each Member State's territory achieve, without prejudice to Article 8(8) and (9), their cumulative end-use energy savings requirement as set out in Article 8(1).

Amendment 134

Proposal for a directive Article 11 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Member States shall ensure that enterprises with an average annual consumption higher than 100TJ of energy over the previous three years and taking all energy carriers together, implement an energy management system. The energy management system shall be certified by an independent body according to the relevant European or International Standards.

Amendment

1. Member States shall ensure that enterprises with an average annual consumption higher than 100TJ of energy over the previous three years and taking all energy carriers together, implement an energy management system. ***Member States may build upon existing systems to avoid unnecessary additional bureaucracy and costs.*** The energy management system shall be certified by an independent body according to the relevant European or International Standards.

Amendment 135

Proposal for a directive Article 11 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall ensure that enterprises with an average annual consumption higher than 10TJ of energy over the previous three years and taking all energy carriers together that do not implement an energy management system are subject to an energy audit. Energy audits shall be carried out in an independent and cost-effective manner by qualified or accredited experts in accordance with requirements provided

Amendment

Member States shall ensure that enterprises with an average annual consumption higher than 10TJ of energy over the previous three years and taking all energy carriers together that do not implement an energy management system are subject to an energy audit. ***Without prejudice to the Council Directive 91/271/EEC¹⁹, Member States shall ensure that waste-water treatment plants are also subject to an***

in Article 26 *or* implemented and supervised by independent authorities under national legislation. Energy audits shall be carried out at least every four years from the date of the previous energy audit.

audit. Following the implementation of the recommendations from the energy audit, a post-work diagnosis shall be carried out at the earliest one year and at the latest two years after the completion of the work. Energy audits shall be carried out in an independent and cost-effective manner by qualified or accredited experts in accordance with requirements provided in Article 26 *and* implemented and supervised by independent authorities under national legislation. *Accreditation of energy auditors shall be sector specific, including for buildings, industrial process, and transport.* Energy audits shall be carried out at least every four years from the date of the previous energy audit.

^{1a} Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste-water treatment (OJ L 135, 30.5.1991, p. 40).

Amendment 136

Proposal for a directive

Article 11 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

The results of the energy audits including the recommendations from these audits shall be transmitted to the management of the enterprise. Member States shall ensure that the results and the implemented recommendations are published *in* the enterprise's annual report, where applicable.

Amendment

The results of the energy audits including the *water performance and* recommendations from these audits shall be transmitted to the management of the enterprise. Member States shall ensure that the results and the implemented recommendations are published *on* the enterprise's *website, as well as the* annual report, where applicable. *Member States shall ensure that the recommendations from the audits are implemented by the enterprises by the next audit in line with the criteria laid out in Annex VI.*

Amendment 137

Proposal for a directive
Article 11 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

The energy audits referred to in the first subparagraph may be carried out by in-house experts or energy auditors provided that the Member State concerned has put in place a scheme to assure and check their quality, including, if appropriate, an annual random selection of at least a statistically significant percentage of all the energy audits they carry out.

Amendment

The energy audits referred to in the first subparagraph may be carried out by in-house experts or energy auditors provided that the Member State concerned has put in place a scheme to assure and check their ***impartiality, expertise and*** quality, including, if appropriate, an annual random selection of at least a statistically significant percentage of all the energy audits they carry out.

Amendment 138

Proposal for a directive
Article 11 – paragraph 10

Text proposed by the Commission

10. Without prejudice to ***paragraphs 1*** to 9, Member States shall require, by 15 March 2024 and every year thereafter, owners and operators of ***every*** data centre in their territory with ***a significant energy*** consumption to make publicly available the information set out in Annex VI (***Minimum requirements for monitoring and publishing the energy performance of data centres***), which Member States shall subsequently report to the Commission.

Amendment

10. Without prejudice to ***paragraphs 1*** to 9, Member States shall require, by 15 March 2024 and every year thereafter, owners and operators of ***each*** data centre in their territory with ***an installed IT power demand equal to or greater than 100 kW*** consumption to make publicly available the information set out in Annex VI, ***point 2, in a harmonised pre-defined format*** which Member States shall subsequently report to the Commission.

Amendment 139

Proposal for a directive
Article 22 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall ***take*** appropriate ***measures to*** empower and protect people affected by energy poverty, vulnerable customers and, where applicable, people

Amendment

Member States shall ***develop a robust long-term strategy that would grant*** appropriate ***technical and financial assistance to consumers, including***

living in social housing.

solutions such as less emitting heating or cooling systems, and monitor, inform, empower and protect people affected by energy poverty, vulnerable customers and, where applicable, people living in social housing, to alleviate energy poverty.

Amendment 140

Proposal for a directive Article 22 – paragraph 3 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

b) make the best possible use of public funding available at national and Union level, including, where applicable, the financial contribution Member State received from the Social Climate Fund pursuant to [Article 9 and Article 14 of the Social Climate Fund Regulation, **COM 2021 568 final**], and revenues from allowance auctions from emission trading pursuant to the EU ETS [**COM(2021) 551 final, 2021/0211 (COD)**], for investments into energy efficiency improvement measures as priority actions;

Amendment

b) make the best possible use of public funding **available at** national and Union level, including, where applicable, the financial contribution Member State received from the Social Climate Fund pursuant to [Article 9 and Article 14 of the Social Climate Fund Regulation], and revenues from allowance auctions from emission trading pursuant to the EU ETS, for investments into energy efficiency improvement measures as priority actions, **including for deep renovation projects for energy poor households;**

Amendment 141

Proposal for a directive Article 22 – paragraph 3 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

e) foster technical assistance for social actors to promote vulnerable customer's active engagement in the energy market, and positive changes in their energy consumption behaviour;

Amendment

e) foster technical assistance for social actors to promote vulnerable customer's active engagement in the energy market, and positive changes in their energy consumption behaviour, **for example through participation in energy communities by people affected by energy poverty, vulnerable customers, low income households and people living in social housing;**

Amendment 142

Proposal for a directive

Article 22 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

a) to establish national definitions, indicators and criteria of energy poverty, energy poor and concepts of vulnerable customers, including final users;

Amendment

(a) to establish national definitions, indicators and criteria of energy poverty, energy poor and concepts of vulnerable customers ***as set out in Article 8(3)***, including final users;

Amendment 143

Proposal for a directive

Article 22 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

b) to develop or improve relevant indicators and data sets, pertinent to the issue of energy poverty, that should be used and reported upon;

Amendment

(b) to develop or improve relevant indicators and data sets, ***using gender-disaggregated data***, pertinent to the issue of energy poverty, that should be used and reported upon;

Amendment 144

Proposal for a directive

Article 22 – paragraph 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. Member States shall ensure that vulnerable customers have access to an “energy efficiency service centre” or any other existing entity which fulfils the following tasks:

(a) facilitate support from social workers in form of a one stop shop for social, administrative and financial possibilities, by coordinating organisations such as social and job centres, debt advice centres or Non-governmental organisations and national network of experts;

(b) provide technical support and energy efficiency advice by energy efficiency experts in line with the national one stop shop as referred to in Article 21(2);

(c) enable and set up, in a fair, reasonable and adequate manner, financial means for energy efficiency investments by the energy efficiency service center or another entity; Member States may use or combine, in setting up such funding, existing or new tools, including the Recovery and Resilience Facility, established in Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{1a} without prejudice to the existing Directive;

(d) provide an effective and independent out of court dispute settlement mechanism and an effective complaint handling procedure for consumers as referred to in Article 21(4).

^{1a} Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility (OJ L 57, 18.2.2021, p. 17).

Amendment 145

Proposal for a directive Article 23 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. As part of its integrated national energy and climate plan, its subsequent integrated national energy and climate plan and respective progress reports notified in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, each Member State shall notify to the Commission a comprehensive heating and cooling assessment. That comprehensive assessment shall contain the information set out in Annex IX **and**

Amendment

1. As part of its integrated national energy and climate plan, its subsequent integrated national energy and climate plan and respective progress reports notified in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, each Member State shall notify to the Commission a comprehensive heating and cooling assessment. That comprehensive assessment shall contain the information set out in Annex IX. **It**

shall be accompanied with the assessment carried out pursuant to Article 15(7) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001.

shall include information on cogeneration plants and units in existing district heating and cooling networks and an assessment of the related potential for energy savings. That information shall cover at least the data on system efficiency, system losses, connection density, network losses and temperature spread, primary energy and final energy consumption, emission factors and upstream chains of the energy sources. That data shall be published. The comprehensive assessment shall be accompanied with the assessment carried out pursuant to Article 15(7) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. Member States shall ensure that at least one of the alternative scenarios to the baseline to be produced as part of the comprehensive assessment in accordance with Annex IX, point 8, leads to renewable energy penetration levels in the national heating and cooling sector which are compatible with the achievement of the climate neutrality objective by 2050 at the latest set by Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Amendment 146

Proposal for a directive Article 23 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Member States shall ensure that the public *is* given the opportunity to participate in the preparation of heating and cooling plans, the comprehensive assessment and the policies and measures.

Amendment

2. Member States shall ensure that the public ***and relevant stakeholders, including the industry, are*** given the opportunity to participate in the preparation of heating and cooling plans, the comprehensive assessment and the policies and measures.

Amendment 147

Proposal for a directive Article 23 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall designate the competent authorities responsible for carrying out the cost-benefit analyses, provide the detailed methodologies and assumptions in accordance with Annex X and establish and make public the procedures for the economic analysis.

Amendment

Member States shall designate the competent authorities responsible for carrying out the cost-benefit analyses, provide the detailed methodologies and assumptions in accordance with Annex X and establish and make public the procedures for the economic analysis. ***With a view to ensuring comparability and consistency of Member States' analyses, the Commission shall cooperate with the designated competent authorities in order to provide best European energy and CO₂ price development forecasts and European discount rates.***

Amendment 148

**Proposal for a directive
Article 23 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

Where the assessment referred to in paragraph 1 and the analysis referred to in paragraph 3 identify a potential for the application of high-efficiency cogeneration and/or efficient district heating and cooling whose benefits exceed the costs, Member States shall take adequate measures for efficient district heating and cooling infrastructure to be developed and/or to accommodate the development of high-efficiency cogeneration and the use of heating and cooling from waste heat and renewable energy sources in accordance with paragraph 1, and Article 24(4) and (6).

Amendment

Where the assessment referred to in paragraph 1 and the analysis referred to in paragraph 3 identify a potential for the application of high-efficiency cogeneration and/or efficient district heating and cooling whose benefits exceed the costs, Member States shall take adequate measures for efficient district heating and cooling infrastructure to be developed and/or to accommodate the development of high-efficiency cogeneration and the use of heating and cooling from waste heat and renewable energy sources ***complying with the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions criteria set by Directive (EU) 2022/... of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the***

promotion of energy from renewable sources and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652. in accordance with paragraph 1 and Article 24(4) and (6).

Amendment 149

Proposal for a directive Article 23 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

5. Member States shall adopt policies and measures which ensure that the potential identified in the comprehensive assessments carried out pursuant to paragraph 1 is realised. These policies and measures shall include at least the elements set out in Annex IX. Each Member State shall notify those policies and measures as part of the update of its integrated national energy and climate plans, its subsequent integrated national energy and climate plan, and respective progress reports notified in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Amendment

5. Member States shall adopt policies and measures which ensure that the potential identified in the comprehensive assessments carried out pursuant to paragraph 1 is realised. These policies and measures shall include at least the elements set out in Annex IX. Each Member State shall notify those policies and measures as part of the update of its integrated national energy and climate plans, its subsequent integrated national energy and climate plan, and respective progress reports notified in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. ***Member States shall explain whether policies and measures are aligned with the scenario leading to renewable energy penetration levels which are compatible with the achievement of the climate neutrality objective by 2050 at the latest set by Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.***

Amendment 150

Proposal for a directive Article 23 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

6. Member States shall ***encourage*** regional and local authorities ***to*** prepare local heating and cooling plans at least in municipalities having a total population

Amendment

6. Member States shall ***ensure that*** regional and local authorities prepare local heating and cooling plans at least in ***communities and*** municipalities having a

higher than **50.000**. Those plans should at least:

total population higher than **25.000**. Those plans should at least:

Amendment 151

Proposal for a directive

Article 23 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) be based on the information and data provided in the comprehensive assessments carried out pursuant to paragraph 1 **and** provide an estimate and mapping of the potential for increasing energy efficiency, including via waste heat recovery, and renewable energy in heating and cooling in that particular area;

Amendment

(a) be based on the information and data provided in the comprehensive assessments carried out pursuant to paragraph 1, provide an estimate and mapping of the potential for increasing energy efficiency, including via waste heat recovery, and renewable energy in heating and cooling in that particular area, **and develop a strategy to replace fossil fuel based heating and cooling appliances with efficient, renewable energy based alternatives, based on the scenario of the assessments carried out pursuant to paragraph 1 leading to renewable energy penetration levels which are compatible with the achievement of the climate neutrality objective by 2050 at the latest;**

Amendment 152

Proposal for a directive

Article 23 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 1 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) assess how renewable energy communities and other citizens-led initiatives can substantially contribute to the implementation of local heating and cooling projects;

Amendment 153

Proposal for a directive

Article 23 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 1 – point d b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(db) include a strategy which will include a tool kit of policies and measures that will empower vulnerable households affected by energy poverty to shift to renewable energy heating and cooling pursuant to Article 22;

Amendment 154

Proposal for a directive

Article 23 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 1 – point d c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(dc) assess how to finance the implementation of policies and measures identified and foresee financial mechanisms allowing consumers to shift to renewable heating and cooling;

Amendment 155

Proposal for a directive

Article 23 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 1 – point e a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ea) investigate potential synergies with the plans of neighbouring regional or local authorities to favour joint investments, economy of scale and cost-efficiency;

Amendment 156

Proposal for a directive

Article 23 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 1 – point e b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(eb) include air pollution reduction measures for indoor and outdoor air

quality control.

Amendment 157

Proposal for a directive

Article 23 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall ensure that the public is given the opportunity to participate the preparation of heating and cooling plans, the comprehensive assessment and the policies and measures.

Amendment

Member States shall ensure that the public, **and relevant stakeholders, including the industry**, is given the opportunity to participate the preparation of heating and cooling plans, the comprehensive assessment and the policies and measures. **They shall ensure that online heat maps are made available to the public, and that the public is made aware of renewable energy community possibilities, to direct local action to energy efficiency improvements in local heating and cooling consumption.**

Amendment 158

Proposal for a directive

Article 24 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Member States shall ensure that where a district heating and cooling system is built or substantially refurbished it meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1 applicable at such time when it **starts or** continues its operation after the refurbishment. In addition, Member States shall ensure that when a district heating and cooling system is **built or** substantially refurbished, there is no increase in the use of fossil fuels **other than natural gas** in existing heat sources compared to the annual consumption averaged over the previous three calendar years of full operation before refurbishment, **and** that any new heat sources in that system do not

Amendment

2. Member States shall ensure that where a district heating and cooling system is built or substantially refurbished it meets the criteria set out in paragraph 1 applicable at such time when it continues its operation after the refurbishment. In addition, Member States shall ensure that when a district heating and cooling system is substantially refurbished, there is no increase in the use of fossil fuels in existing heat sources compared to the annual consumption averaged over the previous three calendar years of full operation before refurbishment, that any new heat sources in that system do not use fossil fuels, **and that, if the new built or**

use fossil fuels *other than natural gas*.

refurbishment project results in a district heating and cooling system not meeting the criterion set out in paragraph 1, point (e), the project is part of a broader plan aimed at meeting that criterion.
Furthermore, Member States shall ensure that geographic routing of existing district heating and cooling systems are mapped and published.

Amendment 159

Proposal for a directive Article 24 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall ensure that as from 1 January 2025, and every five years thereafter, operators of all existing district heating and cooling systems with a total energy output exceeding 5 MW and which do not meet the criteria set out in paragraph 1(b) to (e), prepare a plan to increase primary energy efficiency and renewable energy. The plan shall include measures to meet the *criteria* set out in paragraph *1(b) to (e)* and shall be approved by the competent authority.

Amendment

3. Member States shall ensure that as from 1 January 2025, and every five years thereafter, operators of all existing district heating and cooling systems with a total energy output exceeding 5 MW and which do not meet the criteria set out in paragraph 1(b) to (e), prepare a plan to increase primary energy efficiency and renewable energy *and to reduce distribution losses*. The plan shall include measures to meet the *criterion* set out in paragraph *1 (e)* and shall be approved by the competent authority.

Amendment 160

Proposal for a directive Article 24 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. For the purpose of compliance with this Article, only renewable energy complying with the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions criteria set by Directive (EU) 2022/... of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council,

Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652 shall be considered.

Amendment 161

Proposal for a directive

Article 24 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) a data centre with a total rated energy input exceeding **1 MW** level, to assess the cost and benefits of utilising the waste heat to satisfy economically justified demand, and of the connection of that installation to a district heating network or an efficient/RES-based district cooling system. The analysis shall consider cooling system solutions that allow removing or capturing the waste heat at useful temperature level with minimal ancillary energy inputs.

Amendment

(d) a data centre with a total rated energy input exceeding **100 kW** level, to assess the cost and benefits of utilising the waste heat to satisfy economically justified demand, and of the connection of that installation to a district heating network or an efficient/RES-based district cooling system. The analysis shall consider cooling system solutions that allow removing or capturing the waste heat at useful temperature level with minimal ancillary energy inputs.

Amendment 162

Proposal for a directive

Article 24 – paragraph 5 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) data centres whose waste heat is or will be used in a district heating network or directly for space heating, domestic hot water preparation or other uses in the building or group of buildings where it is located.

Amendment

(c) data centres whose waste heat is or will be used in a district heating network or directly for space heating, domestic hot water preparation or other uses in the building or group of buildings where it is located ***or other uses in the locality around the data centre.***

Amendment 163

Proposal for a directive
Article 28 – paragraph 9

Text proposed by the Commission

9. Member States may set up **an** Energy Efficiency **National** Fund. The purpose of this fund shall be to implement energy efficiency measures, **including** measures pursuant to Article 8(3) and Article 22 **as a priority** among vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and, where applicable, people living in social housing, **and to implement national energy efficiency measures to support Member States in meeting their national energy efficiency contributions and their indicative trajectories referred to in Article 4(2). The Energy Efficiency National** Fund may be financed with revenues from the allowance auctions pursuant to the EU Emission Trading System on buildings and transport sectors.

Amendment

9. Member States may set up **a National** Energy Efficiency Fund. The purpose of this fund shall be to implement energy efficiency measures **in support of Member States' national contributions pursuant to Article 4(2). Member States shall take into account the value needed to realise the planned energy efficiency improvement** measures **for the alleviation of poverty**. Pursuant to Article 8(3) and Article 22, **the National Energy Efficiency Fund shall support the implementation of measures** among vulnerable customers, people affected by energy poverty and, where applicable, people living in social housing. **The** National Energy Efficiency Fund may be financed with revenues from the allowance auctions pursuant to the EU Emission Trading System on buildings and transport sectors.

Amendment 164

Proposal for a directive
Article 31 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 32 to **amend or** supplement this Directive by establishing, after having consulted the relevant stakeholders, **a common Union scheme for rating the sustainability of** data centres located in its territory. **The scheme shall establish the definition of data centre sustainability indicators, and, pursuant to paragraph 10 of Article 11 of this Directive, define the minimum thresholds for significant energy consumption** and set out the key indicators and the methodology **to measure**

Amendment

3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts **by 31 December 2023** in accordance with Article 32 to supplement this Directive by establishing, after having consulted the relevant stakeholders, **minimum energy performance standards for** data centres located in its territory and set out the key indicators and the methodology **for data centres to meet** them.

them.

Justification

Necessary for the internal logic and for coherence of the text.

Amendment 165

**Proposal for a directive
Annex III – point a – paragraph 1 – indent 3**

Text proposed by the Commission

— ***direct emissions of the carbon dioxide*** from cogeneration production ***that is fuelled with fossil fuels, are less than 270 gCO₂ per 1 kWh of energy output*** from the combined generation (including heating/cooling, power and mechanical energy).

Amendment

— ***life cycle greenhouse gas*** emissions from cogeneration production from the combined generation (including heating/cooling, power and mechanical energy) ***comply with criteria set out in the taxonomy regulation (Regulation (EU) 2020/852).***

Amendment 166

**Proposal for a directive
Annex III – point a – paragraph 1 – indent 4**

Text proposed by the Commission

— When a cogeneration unit is built or substantially refurbished, Member States shall ensure that there is no increase in the use of fossil fuels ***other than natural gas*** in existing heat sources compared to the annual consumption averaged over the previous three calendar years of full operation before refurbishment, and that any new heat sources in that system do not use fossil fuels ***other than natural gas***.

Amendment

— When a cogeneration unit is built or substantially refurbished, Member States shall ensure that there is no increase in the use of fossil fuels in existing heat sources compared to the annual consumption averaged over the previous three calendar years of full operation before refurbishment, and that any new heat sources in that system do not use fossil fuels ***and shall ensure strict sustainability criteria for renewable energy in existing heat sources in accordance with Article 29(2) to (7) of Directive 2018/2001/EU*** .

Amendment 167

Proposal for a directive Annex IV – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) where a product or a service is covered by the Union green public procurement criteria, with relevance to energy efficiency of the product or service, ***make best efforts to*** purchase only products and services that respect ***at least the technical specifications set at ‘core’ level in*** the relevant Union green public procurement criteria ***including among others for data centres, server rooms and cloud services, Union green public procurement criteria for road lighting and traffic signals, Union green public procurement criteria for computers, monitors tablets and smartphones;***

Amendment

(c) where a product or a service is covered by the Union green public procurement criteria, with relevance to energy efficiency of the product or service, ***and to aspects with an impact on energy efficiency such as water use and waste generation,*** purchase only products and services that respect the relevant Union green public procurement criteria;

Amendment 168

Proposal for a directive Annex IV – paragraph 1 – point f – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

(f) ***purchase, or*** make new rental agreements ***for,*** only buildings that ***comply at least with the minimum energy performance requirements referred to in Article 4(1)*** of Directive 2010/31/EU unless the purpose of the purchase is:

Amendment

(f) Make new rental agreements ***only for buildings that fall into the top two energy efficiency classes on the energy performance certificate; purchase*** only buildings that ***are nearly zero-energy buildings or zero-emission buildings*** unless the purpose of the purchase is:

Amendment 169

Proposal for a directive Annex IV – paragraph 1 – point f – point i

Text proposed by the Commission

(i) to undertake deep renovation or

Amendment

(i) to undertake deep renovation ***to transform the building into a nearly zero-***

demolition;

energy building or a zero-emission building or demolition;

Amendment 170

Proposal for a directive Annex V – point 5 – paragraph 1 – point m

Text proposed by the Commission

(m) the calculation methodology, including how additionality and materiality have been determined ***and*** which methodologies and benchmarks are used for deemed and scaled savings, and, where applicable, the net calorific values and conversion factors used ;

Amendment

(m) the calculation methodology, including how additionality and materiality have been determined, which methodologies and benchmarks are used for deemed and scaled savings, ***how the results from ex post evaluations of energy savings have been considered***, and, where applicable, the net calorific values and conversion factors used;

Amendment 171

Proposal for a directive Annex V – point 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

5a. Ex-post evaluation of energy savings

Member States shall appoint an independent entity to carry out transparent ex post evaluations of energy savings resulting from policy measures to assess whether the estimated energy savings have materialised and inform future ex ante energy savings calculations.

The ex post evaluations shall be carried out by 31 December 2025, and every five years thereafter.

The ex-post evaluations shall be made publicly available and notified to the Commission. Each ex post evaluation shall include:

(a) the estimation of energy savings using energy consumption data from a representative and statistically significant sample of energy efficiency actions.

Energy consumption data from the sample should be compared with estimates of counterfactual energy consumption, i.e. what energy consumption would have been without the policy measure.

Estimates of counterfactual energy consumption should be based on historic energy consumption and any other relevant variables that have a significant impact on energy consumption, such as outdoor air temperature;

(b) a comparison between the estimates of energy savings from the evaluation and the energy savings that were expected from the policy measure;

(c) a list of recommendations to improve the ex-ante calculation of expected savings where the evaluation concludes that there is a discrepancy between the expected savings and ex-post energy consumption data.

Energy savings calculated using the metered savings method shall be exempt from this requirement.

Amendment 172

Proposal for a directive Annex VI – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) be based on up-to-date, measured, traceable operational data on energy consumption and (for electricity) load profiles;

Amendment

(a) be based on up-to-date, measured, traceable operational data on energy consumption and (for electricity) load profiles *and water consumption*;

Amendment 173

Proposal for a directive Annex VI – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) comprise a detailed review of **the energy consumption** profile of buildings or groups of buildings, industrial operations or installations, including transportation;

Amendment

(b) comprise a detailed review of profile of buildings or groups of buildings, industrial operations or installations, including transportation **in terms of energy and water consumption**;

Amendment 174

Proposal for a directive Annex VI – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) identify energy efficiency measures to decrease energy consumption;

Amendment

(c) identify energy efficiency measures to decrease energy **and water** consumption;

Amendment 175

Proposal for a directive Annex VI – paragraph 1 – point c a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ca) identify water efficiency measures to decrease energy consumption;

Amendment 176

Proposal for a directive Annex VI – paragraph 1 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

(e) build, **whenever possible**, on life-cycle cost analysis (LCCA) instead of Simple Payback Periods (SPP) in order to take account of long-term savings, residual values of long-term investments and discount rates;

Amendment

(e) build on life-cycle cost analysis (LCCA) instead of Simple Payback Periods (SPP) in order to take account of long-term savings, residual values of long-term investments and discount rates;

Amendment 177

Proposal for a directive
Annex VI – subheading 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Minimum requirements for monitoring and publishing the energy performance of data centres

Amendment

Minimum requirements for monitoring and publishing the energy **and water** performance of data centres

Amendment 178

Proposal for a directive
Annex VI – paragraph 4 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

The following minimum information shall be monitored and published as regards the energy performance of data centres referred to in Article 11(10):

Amendment

The following minimum information shall be monitored and published as regards the energy **and water** performance of data centres referred to in Article 11(10):

Amendment 179

Proposal for a directive
Annex IX – Part I – point 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

1. heating and cooling demand in terms of assessed useful energy¹¹⁰ and quantified final energy consumption in GWh per year¹¹¹ by sectors:

Amendment

1. heating and cooling **annual** demand in terms of assessed useful energy¹¹⁰ and quantified final energy consumption in GWh per year¹¹¹, **and heating and cooling peak demand in terms of useful energy and energy consumption in GWh per day** by sectors:

¹¹⁰ The amount of thermal energy needed to satisfy the heating and cooling demand of end-users.

¹¹¹ The most recent data available should be used.

¹¹⁰ The amount of thermal energy needed to satisfy the heating and cooling demand of end-users.

¹¹¹ The most recent data available should be used.

Amendment 180

Proposal for a directive
Annex IX – Part I – point 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

2. identification, or in the case of point 2(a)(i), identification or estimation, of current heating and cooling supply:

Amendment

2. identification, or in the case of point 2(a)(i), identification or estimation, of current heating and cooling supply **and associated GHG emissions**:

Amendment 181

Proposal for a directive
Annex IX – Part I – point 2 – point a – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) by technology, in GWh per year¹¹², within sectors mentioned under point 1 where possible, distinguishing between energy derived from fossil and renewable sources:

Amendment

(a) by technology, in GWh per year¹¹², **and GWh per day in peak heating and cooling periods**, within sectors mentioned under point 1 where possible, distinguishing between energy derived from fossil and renewable sources:

¹¹² The most recent data available should be used.

¹¹² The most recent data available should be used.

Amendment 182

Proposal for a directive
Annex IX – Part I – point 2 – point c a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ca) geological heat reservoirs.

Amendment 183

Proposal for a directive
Annex IX – Part I – point 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. a forecast of trends in the demand for heating and cooling to maintain a perspective of the next 30 years in **GWh** and taking into account in particular projections for the next 10 years, the change in demand in buildings and different sectors of the industry, and the impact of policies and strategies related to the demand management, such as long-term building renovation strategies under Directive (EU) 2018/844;

Amendment

4. a forecast of trends in the demand for heating and cooling to maintain a perspective of the next 30 years in **GWh/year and GWh/day** and taking into account in particular projections for the next 10 years, the change in demand in buildings and different sectors of the industry, and the impact of policies and strategies related to the demand management, such as long-term building renovation strategies under Directive (EU) 2018/844;

Amendment 184

Proposal for a directive

Annex IX – Part III – point 7 – paragraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) renewable energy sources (such as geothermal, solar thermal and biomass) other than those used for high efficiency cogeneration;

Amendment

(d) renewable energy sources **for heat and/or cold** (such as geothermal, solar thermal and **sustainable** biomass) other than those used for high efficiency cogeneration **and electricity with subsequent conversion into heat and/or cold (solar and wind electricity), complementary thermal energy storage;**

Amendment 185

Proposal for a directive

Annex IX – Part III – point 8 – point b – paragraph 1 – point ii – indent 5

Text proposed by the Commission

— environmental, health and safety costs, to the extent possible;

Amendment

— environmental, health and safety costs, **including on content of persistent, bio accumulative, toxic substances,** to the extent possible;

Amendment 186

Proposal for a directive
Annex IX – Part III – point 8 – point e – point iii

Text proposed by the Commission

(iii) Member States shall use national, European or international energy price development forecasts if appropriate in their national and/or regional/local context;

Amendment

(iii) Member States shall use national, European or international energy **and CO₂** price development forecasts if appropriate in their national and/or regional/local context;

Amendment 187

Proposal for a directive
Annex X – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

Assessment of waste heat utilization shall take into consideration current technologies. The assessment shall take into consideration the direct use of waste heat **or** its upgrading to higher temperature levels, or both. In case of waste heat recovery on-site, at least the use of heat exchangers, heat pumps, and heat to power technologies shall be assessed. In case of waste heat recovery off-site, at least industrial installations, agriculture sites and district heating networks shall be assessed as potential demand points.

Amendment

Assessment of waste heat utilization shall take into consideration current technologies. **Primarily**, the assessment shall take into consideration the direct use of waste heat **at useful temperature levels. Only where the direct use of waste heat is neither practicable nor technologically feasible** its upgrading to higher temperature levels, or both **shall be taken into consideration**. In case of waste heat recovery on-site, at least the use of heat exchangers, heat pumps, and heat to power technologies shall be assessed. In case of waste heat recovery off-site, at least industrial installations, agriculture sites and district heating networks shall be assessed as potential demand points.

Amendment 188

Proposal for a directive
Annex XIV – indent 1

Text proposed by the Commission

— Findings /recommendations of an analysis/ audit carried out before the contract has been concluded that covers

Amendment

— Findings /recommendations of an analysis/ audit carried out before the contract has been concluded that covers

energy use of the building with a view to implement energy efficiency improvement measures.

energy *and water* use of the building with a view to implement energy efficiency improvement measures.

Justification

Necessary for the internal logic and for coherence of the text.

PROCEDURE – COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

Title	Energy efficiency (recast)
References	COM(2021)0558 – C9-0330/2021 – 2021/0203(COD)
Committee responsible Date announced in plenary	ITRE 13.9.2021
Opinion by Date announced in plenary	ENVI 13.9.2021
Rapporteur for the opinion Date appointed	Eleonora Evi 21.9.2021
Discussed in committee	3.3.2022
Members present for the final vote	Mathilde Androuët, Bartosz Arłukowicz, Margrete Auken, Simona Baldassarre, Marek Paweł Balt, Traian Băsescu, Aurélie Beigneux, Monika Beňová, Hildegard Bentele, Sergio Berlato, Alexander Bernhuber, Simona Bonafè, Delara Burkhardt, Pascal Canfin, Sara Cerdas, Mohammed Chahim, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Nathalie Colin-Oesterlé, Esther de Lange, Christian Doleschal, Marco Dreosto, Cyrus Engerer, Cornelia Ernst, Eleonora Evi, Agnès Evren, Pietro Fiocchi, Raffaele Fitto, Malte Gallée, Catherine Griset, Jytte Guteland, Teuvo Hakkarainen, Anja Hazekamp, Martin Hojsík, Pär Holmgren, Jan Huitema, Adam Jarubas, Petros Kokkalis, Athanasios Konstantinou, Ewa Kopacz, Peter Liese, Sylvia Limmer, Javi López, César Luena, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Fulvio Martusciello, Liudas Mažylis, Joëlle Mélin, Tilly Metz, Dolors Montserrat, Alessandra Moretti, Ville Niinistö, Ljudmila Novak, Grace O’Sullivan, Jutta Paulus, Stanislav Polčák, Jessica Polfjård, Nicola Procaccini, Luisa Regimenti, Frédérique Ries, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Sándor Rónai, Rob Rooken, Silvia Sardone, Christine Schneider, Günther Sidl, Ivan Vilibor Sinčić, Linea Søgaaard-Lidell, Maria Spyraiki, Nicolae Ștefănuță, Nils Torvalds, Edina Tóth, Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Petar Vitanov, Alexandr Vondra, Mick Wallace, Pernille Weiss, Emma Wiesner, Michal Wiezik, Tiemo Wölken, Anna Zalewska
Substitutes present for the final vote	Catherine Chabaud, Nicolás González Casares, Dace Melbārde, Idoia Villanueva Ruiz, Nikolaj Villumsen

PROCEDURE – COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

Title	Energy efficiency (recast)
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Rapporteur for the opinion Date appointed	Eleonora Evi 21.9.2021
Discussed in committee	3.3.2022
Members present for the final vote	Mathilde Androuët, Bartosz Arłukowicz, Margrete Auken, Simona Baldassarre, Marek Paweł Balt, Traian Băsescu, Aurélie Beigneux, Monika Beňová, Hildegard Bentele, Sergio Berlato, Alexander Bernhuber, Simona Bonafè, Delara Burkhardt, Pascal Canfin, Sara Cerdas, Mohammed Chahim, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Nathalie Colin-Oesterlé, Esther de Lange, Christian Doleschal, Marco Dreosto, Cyrus Engerer, Cornelia Ernst, Eleonora Evi, Agnès Evren, Pietro Fiocchi, Raffaele Fitto, Malte Gallée, Catherine Griset, Jytte Guteland, Teuvo Hakkarainen, Anja Hazekamp, Martin Hojsík, Pär Holmgren, Jan Huitema, Adam Jarubas, Petros Kokkalis, Athanasios Konstantinou, Ewa Kopacz, Peter Liese, Sylvia Limmer, Javi López, César Luena, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Fulvio Martusciello, Liudas Mažylis, Joëlle Mélin, Tilly Metz, Dolors Montserrat, Alessandra Moretti, Ville Niinistö, Ljudmila Novak, Grace O’Sullivan, Jutta Paulus, Stanislav Polčák, Jessica Polfjård, Nicola Procaccini, Luisa Regimenti, Frédérique Ries, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Sándor Rónai, Rob Rooken, Silvia Sardone, Christine Schneider, Günther Sidl, Ivan Vilibor Sinčić, Linea Søgaard-Lidell, Maria Spyragi, Nicolae Ștefănuță, Nils Torvalds, Edina Tóth, Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Petar Vitanov, Alexandr Vondra, Mick Wallace, Pernille Weiss, Emma Wiesner, Michal Wiezik, Tiemo Wölken, Anna Zalewska
Substitutes present for the final vote	Catherine Chabaud, Nicolás González Casares, Dace Melbārde, Idoia Villanueva Ruiz, Nikolaj Villumsen

FINAL VOTE BY ROLL CALL IN COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

47	+
NI	Athanasios Konstantinou, Ivan Vilibor Sinčić
PPE	Stanislav Polčák
Renew	Pascal Canfin, Catherine Chabaud, Martin Hojsík, Jan Huitema, Frédérique Ries, María Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Nicolae Ștefănuță, Linea Søgaard-Lidell, Nils Torvalds, Véronique Trillet-Lenoir, Emma Wiesner, Michal Wiezik
S&D	Marek Paweł Balt, Monika Beňová, Simona Bonafè, Delara Burkhardt, Sara Cerdas, Mohammed Chahim, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Cyrus Engerer, Nicolás González Casares, Jytte Guteland, Javi López, César Luena, Alessandra Moretti, Sándor Rónai, Günther Sidl, Petar Vitanov, Tiemo Wölken
The Left	Cornelia Ernst, Anja Hazekamp, Petros Kokkalis, Idoia Villanueva Ruiz, Nikolaj Villumsen, Mick Wallace
Vertq/ALE	Margrete Auken, Eleonora Evi, Malte Gallée, Pär Holmgren, Tilly Metz, Ville Niinistö, Grace O'Sullivan, Jutta Paulus, Michèle Rivasi

30	-
ECR	Rob Rooker
ID	Mathilde Androuët, Simona Baldassarre, Aurélie Beigneux, Marco Dreosto, Catherine Griset, Teuvo Hakkarainen, Sylvia Limmer, Joëlle Mélin, Silvia Sardone
NI	Edina Tóth
PPE	Bartosz Arłukowicz, Traian Băsescu, Hildegard Bentele, Alexander Bernhuber, Christian Doleschal, Adam Jarubas, Ewa Kopacz, Esther de Lange, Peter Liese, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Fulvio Martusciello, Liudas Mažylis, Dolores Montserrat, Ljudmila Novak, Jessica Polfjärd, Luisa Regimenti, Christine Schneider, Maria Spyraiki, Pernille Weiss

9	0
ECR	Sergio Berlato, Pietro Fiocchi, Raffaele Fitto, Dace Melbārde, Nicola Procaccini, Alexandr Vondra, Anna Zalewska
PPE	Nathalie Colin-Oesterlé, Agnès Evren

Key to symbols:

+ : in favour

- : against

0 : abstention

