

Basic information	
2001/0265(COD) COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Directive	Procedure completed
Energy: use of biofuels for road transport Repealed by 2008/0016(COD)	
Subject 3.20.05 Road transport: passengers and freight 3.60.02 Oil industry, motor fuels	

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible		Rapporteur
	ITRE Industry, External Trade, Research, Energy		AYUSO Pilar (PPE-DE) 24/01/2002
	Former committee responsible		Former rapporteur
	ITRE Industry, External Trade, Research, Energy		AYUSO Pilar (PPE-DE) 24/01/2002
	Former committee for opinion		Former rapporteur for opinion
	ECON Economic and Monetary Affairs		MAYOL I RAYNAL Miquel (V/ALE) 22/01/2002
	ENVI Environment, Public Health, Consumer Policy (Associated committee)		KRONBERGER Hans (NI) 22/01/2002
	AGRI Agriculture and Rural Development		AUROI Danielle (V/ALE) 19/02/2002
	RETT Regional Policy, Transport and Tourism		BAKOPOULOS Emmanouil (GUE/NGL) 22/01/2002
Council of the European Union	Council configuration	Meetings	Date
	General Affairs	2463	2002-11-18
	Agriculture and Fisheries	2500	2003-04-08
	Industry	2433	2002-06-06

European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner
	Energy and Transport	

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
07/11/2001	Legislative proposal published	COM(2001)0547 	Summary
16/01/2002	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
06/06/2002	Debate in Council		Summary
19/06/2002	Vote in committee, 1st reading		Summary
19/06/2002	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A5-0244/2002	
01/07/2002	Debate in Parliament		
04/07/2002	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T5-0361/2002	Summary
12/09/2002	Modified legislative proposal published	COM(2002)0508 	Summary
18/11/2002	Council position published	12695/1/2002	Summary
05/12/2002	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 2nd reading		
20/02/2003	Vote in committee, 2nd reading		Summary
20/02/2003	Committee recommendation tabled for plenary, 2nd reading	A5-0057/2003	
10/03/2003	Debate in Parliament		
12/03/2003	Decision by Parliament, 2nd reading	T5-0085/2003	Summary
08/04/2003	Act approved by Council, 2nd reading		
08/05/2003	Final act signed		
08/05/2003	End of procedure in Parliament		
17/05/2003	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2001/0265(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Directive
Amendments and repeals	Repealed by 2008/0016(COD)
Legal basis	EC Treaty (after Amsterdam) EC 175 Rules of Procedure EP 57_o
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A5-0244/2002	19/06/2002	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T5-0361/2002 OJ C 271 12.11.2003, p. 0378-0482 E	04/07/2002	Summary
Committee recommendation tabled for plenary, 2nd reading		A5-0057/2003	20/02/2003	
Text adopted by Parliament, 2nd reading		T5-0085/2003 OJ C 061 10.03.2004, p. 0150-0260 E	12/03/2003	Summary

Council of the EU

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Council position	12695/1/2002 OJ C 032 11.02.2003, p. 0001 E	18/11/2002	Summary
Council statement on its position	13759/2002	18/11/2002	

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal	COM(2001)0547 	07/11/2001	Summary
Modified legislative proposal	COM(2002)0508  OJ C 331 31.12.2002, p. 0291 E	12/09/2002	Summary
Commission communication on Council's position	SEC(2002)1273 	02/12/2002	Summary
Commission opinion on Parliament's position at 2nd reading	COM(2003)0193 	22/04/2003	Summary
Follow-up document	COM(2009)0192 	24/04/2009	Summary
Follow-up document	SEC(2009)0503 	24/04/2009	Summary
Follow-up document	SEC(2011)0130 	31/01/2011	Summary

Other institutions and bodies

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
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EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES0513/2002 OJ C 149 21.06.2002, p. 0007	24/04/2002	
CofR	Committee of the Regions: opinion	CDR0034/2002 OJ C 278 14.11.2002, p. 0029	16/05/2002	

Additional information		
Source	Document	Date
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Final act	
Directive 2003/0030 OJ L 123 17.05.2003, p. 0042-0046	Summary

Energy: use of biofuels for road transport

2001/0265(COD) - 18/11/2002 - Council position

The common position accepted in total or partially 26 out of the 60 amendments adopted by the European Parliament in its first reading. The main changes introduced by the Council are as follows : - the Council extended the scope of the directive to cover not only biofuels but also other renewable fuels for transport purposes in each Member State and broadened its objective by stating that the purpose of this Directive is to promote the use of these fuels instead of simply setting a percentage of biofuels to replace conventional fuels; - the Council considered that indicative targets would be more appropriate than mandatory ones, enabling Member States to introduce the necessary measures in a gradual and flexible manner, on the understanding that the system will be reviewed after a first stage of implementation. Therefore, the common position provides that the objective should be reached on the basis of reference values for stage one (2% by 31 December 2005) and stage two (5.75% by 31 December 2010). Member States set national indicative targets for the minimum proportion of biofuels and other renewable fuels placed on their markets, for stage one as well as for stage two. This two-stage approach is supplemented by a review clause, based on reports from the Commission and the Member States. In their reports, Member States may differentiate the national indicative targets as compared to the reference values of, but these differentiations have to be motivated on the basis of specific elements. Based on Member States' reports, the Commission draws up an evaluation report, and submits, where appropriate, proposals for an adaptation of the targets. The Council furthermore clarified/modified the following issues: - blending: the Council did not retain the proposed proportion of blending to be achieved in the second stage, considering that blending is not yet a standardised procedure and it should therefore be open to Member States whether they wish to blend biofuel into fossil fuel or not; - list of products: the Council moved the list of products considered "biofuels" from the Annex to Article 2(2) and added the following products: "bioMTBE", "synthetic biofuels" and "biohydrogen". While so doing, the Council also clarified that this list is an open list, which may be adapted to technical progress in accordance with the Comitology procedure; - environmental balance of biofuels: the Council strengthened the link between promoting biofuels and other renewable fuels and contributing to objectives such as climate change commitments, environmentally-friendly security of supply and the promotion of renewable energy sources. Furthermore the measures taken by Member States to ensure that a minimum proportion of biofuels and other renewable fuels is placed on their markets have also to consider the overall climate and environmental balance of the various types of biofuels and, in doing so, may give priority to those biofuels showing a very cost-effective environmental balance, while also taking into account competitiveness and security of supply; - reporting obligations: while the Council agrees that the condition in Member States should motivate the differentiation of their material targets as compared to the reference values on the basis of two set so elements: a) objective factors such as production potential and allocation of biomass to other energy uses and specific characteristics of the national transport fuel market; b) national policies consistent with the objectives of the energy sector, related to the transport sector in the EU and aiming at objectives similar to those pursued by this Directive. It should be noted that several delegations (Portugal, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Sweden, Finland and the United Kingdom) have made statements for the Council's minutes. These statements relate their obligations to report to the Commission (Article 4 paragraphs 1 and 2).

Energy: use of biofuels for road transport

2001/0265(COD) - 08/05/2003 - Final act

PURPOSE : to promote the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels to replace diesel or petrol for transport purposes in each Member State, with a view to contributing to objectives such as meeting climate change commitments, environmentally friendly security of supply and promoting renewable energy sources. **COMMUNITY MEASURE** : Directive 2003/30/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport. **CONTENT** : this Directive aims at promoting the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels to replace diesel or petrol for transport purposes in each Member State, with a view to contributing to objectives such as meeting climate change commitments,

environmentally friendly security of supply and promoting renewable energy sources. Member States should ensure that a minimum proportion of biofuels and other renewable fuels is placed on their markets, and, to that effect, shall set national indicative targets. A reference value for these targets shall be 2 %, calculated on the basis of energy content, of all petrol and diesel for transport purposes placed on their markets by 31 December 2005. A reference value for these targets shall be 5,75 %, calculated on the basis of energy content, of all petrol and diesel for transport purposes placed on their markets by 31 December 2010. Member States shall report to the Commission, before 1 July each year, on: - the measures taken to promote the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels to replace diesel or petrol for transport purposes, - the national resources allocated to the production of biomass for energy uses other than transport, and - the total sales of transport fuel and the share of biofuels, pure or blended, and other renewable fuels placed on the market for the preceding year. Where appropriate, Member States shall report on any exceptional conditions in the supply of crude oil or oil products that have affected the marketing of biofuels and other renewable fuels. In their first report following the entry into force of this Directive, Member States shall indicate the level of their national indicative targets for the first phase. In the report covering the year 2006, Member States shall indicate their national indicative targets for the second phase. By 31 December 2006 at the latest, and every two years thereafter, the Commission shall draw up an evaluation report for the European Parliament and for the Council on the progress made in the use of biofuels and other renewable fuels in the Member States. DATE OF TRANSPOSITION : 31 December 2004. ENTRY INTO FORCE : 17 May 2003.

Energy: use of biofuels for road transport

2001/0265(COD) - 04/07/2002 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted the resolution drafted by Maria del Pilar AYUSO GONZALEZ (EPP-ED, Spain) on the Commission's proposal. (Please refer to the document dated 19/06/02.) The Member States have to submit a report on the environmental impact of the planned measures and a breakdown of the cost. Several factors must be taken into account, including land use, the degree of intensity of cultivation, the use of pesticides, the protection of watercourses and energy efficiency. Parliament specified that any further increases in biofuels must be subject to a detailed assessment of a full analysis of their life cycle and their benefits in terms of CO₂ and sustainable farming practices. The Commission must carry out this assessment by 30/06/06. In respect of crops intended for the production of biofuels, Member States need to adopt appropriate environmental measures, in view of the particular situation of the farmland used or the production concerned.

Energy: use of biofuels for road transport

2001/0265(COD) - 31/01/2011 - Follow-up document

In accordance with the requirements of Directive 2001/77/EC and Directive 2003/30/EC, the Commission presents a staff working document which accompanies the [renewable energy progress report](#). It also provides further background material and detailed analysis of the economic aspects and environmental impacts of biofuels in transport, as required by Directive 2003/20/EC. The staff working document assesses Member State's progress towards 2010 targets for renewable electricity and renewable fuel use. It also briefly looks into developments in the heating and cooling sector. As the most recent available statistical data from Eurostat only cover the period up to 2008, it is not yet possible to determine whether Member States have met their 2010 targets based on Eurostat data. For this reason the Commission refers, where appropriate, to the National Renewable Energy Action Plans (NREAP) submitted by Member States in accordance with the Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC.

Progress to date: since the [last progress report](#), the renewable energy sector experienced continued growth in the period 2006-2008, with the overall renewable energy share in the EU reaching 10.3% in 2008 (8.8% in 2006) and progress in all three final sectors (to shares of 16.6% in electricity, 11.9% in heating and cooling and 3.5% in transport). In the absence of Eurostat data for 2009 and 2010, it is not yet possible to determine whether the EU will reach its 2010 targets for renewable electricity and transport. Preliminary analysis of Member State's intentions stated in their NREAPs indicate that overall EU share for renewable energy use in electricity in 2010 could reach 19.4%, for transport – 5% and for heating and cooling – 12.5%.

- **Electricity from renewable energy sources:** since the last progress report, the share of green electricity in the EU has grown continuously reaching 15.8% in 2007 and 16.6% in 2008, compared to 15.1% in 2006. In spite of this solid growth, the Commission states that it remains likely that the EU will fail to reach its 2010 target of 21%.
- **Renewable energy in the transport sector:** in 2008 the EU share of renewable energy in transport was 3.5%, up from 2.6% in 2007. Preliminary data for 2009 indicate further growth in the sector, with the biofuels share reaching 4% of the total fuel consumption in transport.
- **Renewable energy in heating and cooling:** despite being the dominant sector in renewable energy's contribution to final energy (where heating and cooling represent 54%), the growth in renewables based heating and cooling has been less rapid than in the other two sectors. In 2008 the share of renewable heating and cooling was 11.9%, compared to 11.5% in 2007 and 10.3% in 2006.

Despite continued growth in the last two years the staff working document highlights that there is still limited convergence in Member States' performance in developing renewable energy sources. Indeed, most Member States have recognised in their NREAPs their expectation of failure to reach their 2010 renewable electricity targets. For renewable energy use in transport the trend is somewhat better, as many Member States note in their NREAPs their expectation to exceed the 2010 targets. This is however not the case for all Member States.

It has been acknowledged that the previous European regulatory framework for renewable energy was too weak, and the new framework is much stronger, indeed one of the strongest in the world. Member States have presented the Commission with their NREAPs outlining their national strategies and measures to reach the 2020 renewable energy targets, and these plans confirm the ambition to reach the EU target of 20% for renewable energy use by 2020. Turning this ambition into reality, however, will require the complete and correct implementation of the new Renewable Energy Directive.

Energy: use of biofuels for road transport

This Renewable Energy Progress Report from the Commission is in accordance with Article 3 of Directive 2001/77/EC, Article 4(2) of Directive 2003/30/EC and on the implementation of the EU Biomass Action Plan.

In 1997 the Commission published a [White Paper](#) on renewable energy which announced a target to double the European Union's renewable energy share to 12% by 2010. Two key pieces of legislation (Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC) set indicative 2010 targets for all Member States and required actions to improve the growth, development and access of renewable energy. In addition, a Biomass Action Plan was adopted in 2005 to focus attention on the specific need for Member States to develop Europe's biomass resources.

Regular assessments and reports have been prepared on the EU's progress towards its 2010 targets and on its efforts in general to develop renewable energy. The reports issued in 2007 as well as the Renewable Energy [Roadmap](#) highlighted the slow progress Member States were making and the likelihood that the EU as a whole would fail to reach its 2010 target. The Commission therefore proposed a new, more rigorous framework to drive forward the development of renewable energy and more solid, legally binding targets for 2020. It proposed new legislation covering **all renewable energy** and set new targets for 2020 to ensure a stable regulatory framework for the decade ahead. This [new Renewable Energy Directive](#) has now been agreed.

The purpose of this report is to provide information on progress since the 2007 reports, as required under the two current Directives (2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC), focusing on data from 2004 to 2006 or 2007. The report also sets the scene for the future by describing the state of progress in developing renewable energy today and explaining how the new framework will drive forward the growth of renewable energy, including biomass, in the immediate years ahead.

Conclusions: the report concludes that **Europe is still likely to fail to meet its 2010 renewable energy targets**, despite the legislation, the recommendations, the exhortations and even legal proceedings against some Member States. However, there has been **limited recent progress**. In the **electricity sector** new policy measures have resulted in substantial growth in some Member States, six of whom achieved an increase in their share of at least two percentage points since 2004. At the same time, seven Member States' renewable electricity shares have actually stagnated or shrunk since 2004. In the **transport sector**, quite a widespread change to the use of obligation measures rather than just taxation measures has contributed to an increase in the EU share of 1.6 percentage points since 2004, driven by growth in shares of over 2% in seven Member States.

Whilst some recent progress has been achieved, the rate of growth remains slow and the barriers to growth, across all sectors, remain high in most Member States. Europe is unlikely to reach either the target for the share of electricity from renewable energy sources or the target for the share of renewable energy in transport. The European Commission will continue to take **legal action** to ensure compliance with the existing Directives and so improve progress towards the 2010 targets.

Given the major potential contribution of renewable energy to the EU's climate and energy goals, the new European Directive on renewable energy which will enter into force in early 2009, will provide a welcome strengthening of the legal framework.

The **National Action Plans** that Member States will have to prepare by 2010 will mean that all Member States, including those which so far have made very limited progress towards agreed EU objectives, will have to establish a clear plan as to how they intend to achieve their targets for renewable energy and for renewable energy in transport. They will have to explain how they intend to reform building codes and planning regimes to increase the use of renewable energy and to improve access conditions to the electricity grid. They will have to set out national sectoral targets, the measures and support schemes to be used to reach the targets, the specific measures for the **promotion of the use of energy from biomass**, the intended use of (statistical) transfers of renewable energy from other Member States and their assessment of the role different technologies will play in reaching the targets. Lastly, they will have to implement and monitor biofuel sustainability criteria to ensure biofuels clearly contribute to environmental objectives.

With all of these elements, the Directive will provide a stable policy regime for the rapid development of renewable energy in the EU for the next 12 years.

Energy: use of biofuels for road transport

This Commission Staff Working Document accompanies the Commission communication on the renewable energy progress report. It outlines the progress the European Union is making as regards the development of renewable energy.

Firstly, the Communication recalls the European policy framework for renewable energy: the importance of renewable energy for meeting our climate change and sustainability objectives, improving the security of our energy supply and developing an innovative European renewable energy industry to generate jobs and wealth for Europe.

This working document provides the background material and analysis supporting the results presented in the Communication. It also provides a summary of the detailed analysis undertaken for or by the Commission which explored the rate of progress and barriers to further growth in renewable energy and the impacts of biofuels in transport, as required under Directive 2003/30/EC.

More specifically, the particular areas dealt with in the report are as follows:

- **electricity sector:** support schemes; administrative barriers and grid access; guarantees of origin and the Member States' progress towards the 2010 targets.
- **transport sector:** progress in the use of biofuels and other renewable fuels; support schemes; economic and environmental impacts.
- **biomass sector:** the availability and use of biomass as well as the barriers to the uptake of bioenergy.

Lastly, the report also presents a summary of the state of implementation of the 33 actions of the Biomass Action.

Energy: use of biofuels for road transport

2001/0265(COD) - 12/09/2002 - Modified legislative proposal

The Commission has drafted the amended proposal incorporating a series of amendments introduced by Parliament. The main ones accepted include the following: - a new recital emphasises the use of secondary biomass and the parallel production of vegetable proteins. - there is a reporting system on the environmental impact and on the costs by Member States to the Commission and is in line with the agreement at the Energy Council. - priority on the promotion of biofuels in public transport - priority to the promotion of biofuels with a good environmental balance - the promotion of the possibilities of biofuels to the public and information for consumers. - an amendment specifying aspects about the Commission's evaluation report to be published every two years and stimulate environmentally friendly concerns. - the introduction of compliance with standard pr EN 14214 of biodiesel end products for fuels. - a transitional period of maximum 2 years for Member States with special difficulties.

Energy: use of biofuels for road transport

2001/0265(COD) - 22/04/2003 - Commission opinion on Parliament's position at 2nd reading

The Commission accepts all 7 amendments proposed by the European Parliament, which are in line with the objectives of the Commission's original proposal or constitute an acceptable compromise. Concerning the amendments accepted by the Commission, these concern: - the addition of a new product, 'Pure Plant Oil' and an accompanying definition to the illustrative list of biofuels; - the addition of a statement to the effect that Member States could further promote the use of biofuels by public transport; - an addition concerning the need for biofuels to adhere to existing technical standards and for appropriate monitoring and development to take place to ensure that biofuels are not subject to unnecessary barriers to market entry. The amendment proposes that specific reference be made to the monitoring and adaptation of standards related to 'volatility aspects'; - an addition dealing with the potential benefits of biofuel production to the EU agricultural sector. This amendment notes that this applies to both the existing and future EU Member States. The Commission can accept this amendment that builds on the original proposal. - bringing Articles 3(4) and 3(5) into line with the revised title of the Directive by extending the reference to 'biofuels' to cover 'other renewable fuels'; - the amendment proposes two additional subjects to be covered by these reports: the measures taken by the Member State to promote biofuels for transport; and the national resources allocated to the production of biomass for energy uses other than transport; - clarifying the list of factors that justify differentiated targets set by the Member States.

Energy: use of biofuels for road transport

2001/0265(COD) - 12/03/2003 - Text adopted by Parliament, 2nd reading

The European Parliament adopted a resolution drafted by Maria del Pilar AYUSO GONZALEZ (EPP-ED, Spain) and made some amendments to the common position: 1) Pure vegetable oil is included as a biofuel and a definition is inserted; 2) Member states must report to the Commission on: - the measures taken to promote the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels to replace diesel or petrol for transport purposes; - the national resources allocated to the production of biomass for energy uses other than transport.

Energy: use of biofuels for road transport

2001/0265(COD) - 06/06/2002

The Council examined the proposal for a Directive on the promotion of the use of biofuels for transport. Following the discussion, the President, pending the European Parliament's Opinion, noted broad agreement on a Presidency compromise text concerning the proposal. He asked the Permanent Representatives Committee to examine the European Parliament's opinion as soon as it was available so that the Council could adopt a common position at a forthcoming meeting. The main aspects of the compromise are as follows: - reference values are set for the proportion of the market taken up by biofuels in relation to all fuels sold for transport purposes: for the first stage, this proportion amounts to 2% to be reached by 31 December 2005, while for the second stage it amounts to 5,75% to be reached by 31 December 2010; - Member States set national indicative targets for the minimum proportion of biofuels placed on the market; - these targets may be differentiated in relation to the reference values; - this two-stage approach is supplemented by a review clause, which is based on Commission reports and information from Member States and may lead to an adjustment in the system of targets in 2007 or later. The dossier is linked to the proposal to enable Member States to apply a reduced rate of excise duties on biofuels, which was submitted by the Commission at the same time and will be on the agenda for the Economic and Financial Affairs Council which precedes the European Council in Seville on 21 and 22 June.

Energy: use of biofuels for road transport

2001/0265(COD) - 02/12/2002 - Commission communication on Council's position

The Commission considers that the common position adopted unanimously by the Council is faithful to the spirit of the Commission's proposal which was itself tabled in response to concerns expressed by the Council and the European Parliament. The Commission believes that the common position reflects the concerns and incorporates many of the amendment of the Parliament. On the key issue of the nature of the targets, the common position offers an alternative to either purely mandatory or purely voluntary action. Every Member State will, for the first time, have to work towards a target for the expansion in the use of biofuels for transport. The common position also retains the ambitious targets endorsed by the Parliament for the growth of biofuels and ensures that Member States choosing to set targets below these 'reference values' will have to justify this decision against a fairly narrow

set of criteria. Furthermore, the common position leaves open the possibility for the Commission to bring forwards future proposals for mandatory targets should the system envisaged be seen to be failing to achieve the overall objectives of the Directive. As regards the definition of biofuels, the Commission seeks to ensure that "other renewable fuels" use in the transport sector are not ignored by the proposal. The Commission appreciates that Parliament wishes to see biofuels introduced in a considered way, on the basis of clear evidence of their benefits. The Council shares this position and the common position incorporates or adapts a number of the specific amendments proposed by Parliament. In particular, the detailed and wide-ranging two-yearly reports proposed in the common position should provide reassurance to the Parliament. The common position also incorporates changes, reflecting the concerns of Parliament regarding the provision on information to consumers. Although the Commission, on the issue of the targets, notes that the common position has changed from mandatory to indicative, it believes that the common position has achieved a compromise between the need to take action at Community level and then need for Member States to have a degree of discretion in pursuing and achieving this shared objectives, under close monitoring by the Community.

Energy: use of biofuels for road transport

2001/0265(COD) - 07/11/2001 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE : to foster the use of biofuels for transport within the EU. CONTENT : The Gothenburg European Council of June 2001 adopted a strategy for sustainable development, which includes the development of biofuels. The transport sector accounts for more than 30% of final energy consumption in the Community and is expanding - a trend which is bound to increase, along with carbon dioxide emissions. Increased use of biofuels will enable greater compliance with the Kyoto Protocol, and strengthen security of energy supply in the medium and long term. In addition, promoting the use of biofuels in keeping with good farming practices will create new opportunities for sustainable rural development in a more market-orientated Common Agricultural Policy. This proposal lays down an obligation on Member States to introduce legislation to ensure that a minimum share of biofuels sold on their markets is 2%, calculated on the basis of energy content, of all gasoline and diesel sold for transport purposes on their markets by 31 December 2005, and that this share increases, aiming toward a minimum level of blending in accordance with a schedule in the annex to the draft legislation. The annex contains a list of liquids that are considered to be biofuels as well as the schedule for the share of biofuels in the total fuel market. Member States will monitor the effect of the use of biofuels in diesel blends above 5% by non-adapted vehicles and will take, where appropriate, measures to ensure compliance with the relevant Community legislation on emission standards. The measures taken to reach the annual targets will be set out in annual reports to the Commission by the Member States. On the basis of these reports, the Commission will then assess the action taken by Member States to meet their quotas for biofuels and, if appropriate, make proposals for amending the annex to the Directive. The committee procedure will be used for adapting the annex to technical progress.