Basic information

2021/0218(COD) COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Directive	Procedure completed
Renewable Energy Directive Amending Directive 98/70/EC 1996/0163(COD) Amending Regulation 2018/1999 2016/0375(COD) Amending Directive 2018/2001 2016/0382(COD) **Subject** 3.60.05 Alternative and renewable energies **Legislative priorities** Joint Declaration 2021 Joint Declaration 2022 Joint Declaration 2023-24	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
ITRE Industry, Research and Energy	PIEPER Markus (EPP)	17/09/2021
	Shadow rapporteur GONZÁLEZ CASARES Nicolás (S&D) GRUDLER Christophe (Renew) NIINISTÖ Ville (Greens/EFA) TOŠENOVSKÝ Evžen (ECR) BORCHIA Paolo (ID) REGO Sira (The Left)	

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
DEVE Development	BENTELE Hildegard (EPP)	23/12/2021
ENVI Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (Associated committee)	TORVALDS Nils (Renew)	15/09/2021
IMCO Internal Market and Consumer Protection	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	

	TRAN Transport and Tourism	THALER Barbara (EPP)	29/10/2021
	REGI Regional Development	FITTO Raffaele (ECR)	27/09/2021
	AGRI Agriculture and Rural Development	PICIERNO Pina (S&D)	09/09/2021
	PETI Petitions	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	

Committee for opinion on the legal basis	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
JURI Legal Affairs	VOSS Axel (EPP)	01/07/2023

Council of the European Union	
European Commission	

Commission DG	Commissioner
Energy	SIMSON Kadri

European Economic and Social Committee
European Committee of the Regions

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
14/07/2021	Legislative proposal published	COM(2021)0557	Summary
13/09/2021	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
11/11/2021	Referral to associated committees announced in Parliament		
13/07/2022	Vote in committee, 1st reading		
18/07/2022	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A9-0208/2022	Summary
13/09/2022	Debate in Parliament		
14/09/2022	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T9-0317/2022	Summary
14/09/2022	Results of vote in Parliament		
14/09/2022	Matter referred back to the committee responsible for interinstitutional negotiations		
28/06/2023	Approval in committee of the text agreed at 1st reading interinstitutional negotiations	PE751.617 GEDA/A/(2023)004123	
11/09/2023	Debate in Parliament		

12/09/2023	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T9-0303/2023	Summary
12/09/2023	Results of vote in Parliament		
09/10/2023	Act adopted by Council after Parliament's 1st reading		
18/10/2023	Final act signed		
31/10/2023	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2021/0218(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Directive
Amendments and repeals	Amending Directive 98/70/EC 1996/0163(COD) Amending Regulation 2018/1999 2016/0375(COD) Amending Directive 2018/2001 2016/0382(COD)
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 57_o Rules of Procedure EP 41 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 194-p2 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 114-p1
Mandatory consultation of other institutions	European Economic and Social Committee European Committee of the Regions
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ITRE/9/06924

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE719.550	14/02/2022	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE729.880	17/03/2022	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE729.881	17/03/2022	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE729.882	17/03/2022	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE729.928	17/03/2022	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE729.929	17/03/2022	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE729.930	17/03/2022	
Committee opinion	AGRI	PE700.585	22/04/2022	
Committee opinion	TRAN	PE719.572	19/05/2022	
Committee opinion	ENVI	PE703.044	24/05/2022	
Committee opinion	DEVE	PE719.604	24/05/2022	
Committee opinion	REGI	PE703.013	22/06/2022	

Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A9-0208/2022	18/07/2022	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, partial vote at 1st reading /single reading		T9-0317/2022	14/09/2022	Summary
Text agreed during interinstitutional negotiations		PE751.617	16/06/2023	
Specific opinion	JURI	PE751.842	07/09/2023	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T9-0303/2023	12/09/2023	Summary

Council of the EU

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Coreper letter confirming interinstitutional agreement	GEDA/A/(2023)004123	28/06/2023	
Draft final act	00036/2023/LEX	18/10/2023	

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal	COM(2021)0557	14/07/2021	Summary
Document attached to the procedure	SEC(2021)0657	15/07/2021	
Document attached to the procedure	SWD(2021)0620	15/07/2021	
Document attached to the procedure	SWD(2021)0621	15/07/2021	
Document attached to the procedure	SWD(2021)0622	15/07/2021	
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	SP(2023)525	19/12/2023	

National parliaments

Document type	Parliament /Chamber	Reference	Date	Summary
Contribution	ES_PARLIAMENT	SWD(2021)0620	03/11/2021	
Contribution	ES_PARLIAMENT	SWD(2021)0621	03/11/2021	
Contribution	ES_PARLIAMENT	SWD(2021)0622	03/11/2021	
Contribution	PL_SENATE	COM(2021)0557	29/11/2021	
Contribution	IT_CHAMBER	COM(2021)0557	27/06/2022	
Reasoned opinion	SE_PARLIAMENT	PE700.504	20/07/2023	

Other institutions and bodies

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
	Economic and Social Committee:			

EESC	opinion, report	CES3123/2021	08/12/2021	
CofR	Committee of the Regions: opinion	CDR4547/2021	28/04/2022	

Additional information		
Source	**Document**	**Date**
European Parliament	Briefing	12/11/2021
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Meetings with interest representatives published in line with the Rules of Procedure

Rapporteurs, Shadow Rapporteurs and Committee Chairs

Transparency				
Name	**Role**	**Committee**	**Date**	**Interest representatives**
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	ENVI	01/12/2023	ElectroFleet
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	ENVI	01/12/2023	ProWind
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	10/11/2023	CEFS
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	31/10/2023	Tiroler Rohre GmbH
TORVALDS Nils	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	ENVI	09/10/2023	ALTERMIND
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	ENVI	22/09/2023	SmartCity House
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	04/09/2023	European Calcium Silicate Producers Association
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	ENVI	23/06/2023	Verband der Deutschen Biokraftstoffindustrie e.V.
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	20/06/2023	IV Tirol
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	16/06/2023	Universität Graz HyCentA Research GmbH
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	06/06/2023	SynCraft
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	23/05/2023	Österreichs Energie
GRUDLER Christophe	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	25/04/2023	OE4EU
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	ENVI	21/04/2023	Revis Nordfuel Gmbh Hy2Gen Ag
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	14/04/2023	Nahwärme St. Anton am Arlberg
TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur for opinion	ENVI	23/03/2023	Eurnatur

GONZÁLEZ CASARES Nicolás	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	22/03/2023	Forestal del Atlántico
GRUDLER Christophe	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	14/03/2023	FEDENE
GONZÁLEZ CASARES Nicolás	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	09/03/2023	The German Permanent Representation
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	08/03/2023	Bayerischer Waldbesitzerverband e.V. Bundesverband Bioenergie e.V. Confédération Européenne des Propriétaires Forestiers Familienbetriebe Land und Forst Bayern e.V.
TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur for opinion	ENVI	21/02/2023	LP Brussels
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	17/02/2023	Finnish Energy - Energiateollisuus ry
GONZÁLEZ CASARES Nicolás	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	15/02/2023	French Energy Transition Minister
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	13/02/2023	Fern
TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur	ITRE	09/02/2023	Wärtsilä Corporation
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	ENVI	26/01/2023	Transport and Environment (European Federation for Transport and Environment)
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	ENVI	26/01/2023	Fern Partnership for Policy Integrity
GONZÁLEZ CASARES Nicolás	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	10/01/2023	Repsol, S.A.
GONZÁLEZ CASARES Nicolás	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	03/01/2023	Magallanes renovables
GONZÁLEZ CASARES Nicolás	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	03/01/2023	ENCE
GRUDLER Christophe	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	01/12/2022	Schneider Electric
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	29/11/2022	Münzer Bioindustrie GmbH
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	08/11/2022	VERBUND AG Vereinigung der österreichischen Industrie - Industriellenvereinigung Wirtschaftskammer Österreich AK BXL
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	07/11/2022	TIWAG
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	28/10/2022	Partnership for Policy Integrity
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	ENVI	26/10/2022	Fern Partnership for Policy Integrity
TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur	ENVI	26/10/2022	Stockholms Exergi
TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur	ENVI	25/10/2022	Nordfuel Oy
TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur	ENVI	14/10/2022	Aliceco Energy
TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur	ENVI	12/10/2022	Pohjolan Voima Oyj
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	03/10/2022	RELOOP
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	03/10/2022	ELECTRICITE DE FRANCE

TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur	ENVI	21/09/2022	Metsä group
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	14/09/2022	EPIA SolarPower Europe
GRUDLER Christophe	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	14/09/2022	USDA
GRUDLER Christophe	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	14/09/2022	EPIA SolarPower Europe WindEurope
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Rapporteur for opinion	ENVI	07/09/2022	Europe Beyond Burning Campaign
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	06/09/2022	Bunge Ltd European Biodiesel Board European Biogas Association Neste Oyj TotalEnergies SE FEDIOL COPA-COGECA EOA sugar CEFS CEPM CIBE COCERAL ePURE Polish Biofuels Association
TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur	ENVI	05/09/2022	Ei polteta tulevaisuutta
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	ENVI	30/08/2022	Fern Nabu Forest out of RED coalition
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	24/08/2022	Kreab Worldwide drt firmenich
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	21/07/2022	KFS Biodiesel
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	21/07/2022	Austrocell
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	19/07/2022	Bundesverband Bioenergie / Landesverband Erneuerbare Energien Niedersachsen
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	19/07/2022	Waldschutzgenossenschaft Osnabrück-Süd
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	18/07/2022	Renewable Energy Group
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	08/07/2022	TIWAG
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	07/07/2022	Deutsche Umwelthilfe e.V.
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	06/07/2022	smartEn Smart Energy Europe
GRUDLER Christophe	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	22/06/2022	Euroheat and Power
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	21/06/2022	International Road Transport Union Permanent Delegation to the EU
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	21/06/2022	European Association of Mining Industries, Metal Ores & Industrial Minerals
TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur	ENVI	14/06/2022	Climate Bonds Initiative Europe
				RECS Energy Certificate Association

NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	10/06/2022	The I-REC Standard Foundation
TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur	ENVI	08/06/2022	Fortum Oyj
GRUDLER Christophe	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	01/06/2022	RENAULT
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	11/05/2022	Community Leaders/T&E
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	11/05/2022	Transport and Environment (European Federation for Transport and Environment) Campanha Cerrado Conselho Indígena de Roraima
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	11/05/2022	Bioenergy Europe Advanced Woody Biomass Alliance (formerly US Industrial Pellet Association) Deutsches Forum für nachhaltige Holzenergie Onyx GmbH Österreichischer Biomasseverband
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	10/05/2022	Deutscher Wasserstoff-Verband e.V.
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	09/05/2022	Waldschutzgenossenschaft Osnabrück
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	06/05/2022	EUROFER
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	05/05/2022	Alliance for Solar Mobility Lightyear
BORCHIA Paolo	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	03/05/2022	Eni S.p.A.
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	27/04/2022	Metsäliitto Cooperative
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	27/04/2022	Deutsche Umwelthilfe e.V. Deutscher Naturschutzring, Dachverband der deutschen Natur-, Tier- und Umweltschutzverbände (DNR) e.V. Germanwatch Klima Allianz Deutschland e.V. Naturschutzbund Deutschland e.V.
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	27/04/2022	Uniper
TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur	ENVI	25/04/2022	Fortum Oyj
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	21/04/2022	European Anglers Alliance
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	20/04/2022	CLEPA
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	20/04/2022	MEW Mittelständische Energiewirtschaft Deutschland e.V.
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	11/04/2022	INNIO
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	11/04/2022	Bioenergie Tirol GmbH
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	08/04/2022	OEBB
TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur	ENVI	07/04/2022	Finnish Energy - Energiateollisuus ry
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	02/04/2022	OEAMTC
TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur	ENVI	31/03/2022	Stora Enso Oyj

TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur	ENVI	31/03/2022	EuroNatur - Stiftung Europäisches Naturerbe
TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur	ENVI	30/03/2022	Metsä group
TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur	ENVI	28/03/2022	Finnish Forest Industries Federation (Metsäteollisuus ry)
TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur	ENVI	28/03/2022	CEPF
TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur	ENVI	28/03/2022	Neste Oyj
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	24/03/2022	UNITI Bundesverband EnergieMittelstand e.V.
TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur	ENVI	23/03/2022	Vattenfall
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	14/03/2022	UPM-Kymmene Oyj
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	14/03/2022	Third Generation Environmentalism Ltd
KARLESKIND Pierre	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	11/03/2022	Farwing
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	10/03/2022	Suomen Osuuskauppojen Keskuskunta
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	09/03/2022	Hydrogen Europe Repsol, S.A. Renewable Hydrogen Coalition bp
KARLESKIND Pierre	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	09/03/2022	Union des ports de France
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	09/03/2022	Iogen Corporation
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	08/03/2022	Renewable hydrogen coalition
TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur	ENVI	08/03/2022	Eurogas
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	04/03/2022	Nel Hydrogen
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	04/03/2022	Agora Think Tanks gGmbH
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	04/03/2022	Suomen Satamat ry / Finnish Ports Association
KARLESKIND Pierre	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	03/03/2022	ESPO
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	03/03/2022	Westdeutscher Handwerkskammertag
TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur	ENVI	03/03/2022	Paikallisvoima ry
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	02/03/2022	ROBIN WOOD -- Gewaltfreie Aktionsgemeinschaft für Natur und Umwelt e.V.; EuroNatur - Stiftung Europäisches Naturerbe; EUREC- The association of European Renewable Energy Research Centres; Agora Energiewende;
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	01/03/2022	LANDWÄRME GMBH
TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur	ENVI	01/03/2022	Ørsted A/S
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	28/02/2022	DIGITALEUROPE
GRUDLER Christophe	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	28/02/2022	GRDF

GRUDLER Christophe	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	28/02/2022	Fransylva
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	25/02/2022	Advanced Woody Biomass Alliance (formerly US Industrial Pellet Association) Deutsches Forum für nachhaltige Holzenergie
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	24/02/2022	Stadtwerke Koeln GmbH
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	23/02/2022	GoodFuels
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	23/02/2022	European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity
GRUDLER Christophe	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	17/02/2022	EDF
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	16/02/2022	Tesla Motors Netherlands B.V.
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	16/02/2022	European Ventilation Industry Association
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	15/02/2022	smartEn Smart Energy Europe
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	15/02/2022	Obrist
TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur	ENVI	15/02/2022	Kotkamills
TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur	ENVI	11/02/2022	Etanoliautoilijat ry
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	10/02/2022	VNG AG
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	08/02/2022	eFuel Alliance
TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur	ENVI	08/02/2022	IBERDROLA
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	04/02/2022	MM Kotkamills Oy
GRUDLER Christophe	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	02/02/2022	EUROGAS
GRUDLER Christophe	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	01/02/2022	Green Planet Energy eG
TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur	ENVI	31/01/2022	DIGITALEUROPE
VANDENKENDELAERE Tom	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	AGRI	26/01/2022	Fertilizers Europe
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	25/01/2022	Euroheat and Power
KARLESKIND Pierre	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	21/01/2022	Union des ports de France
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	20/01/2022	Zero Waste Europe
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	20/01/2022	BAYERNOIL Raffineriegesellschaft mbH
VANDENKENDELAERE Tom	Rapporteur for opinion	AGRI	20/01/2022	Bioenergy Europe
TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur	ENVI	19/01/2022	FinMobility ry
TORVALDS Nils	Rapporteur	ENVI	19/01/2022	British Petroleum
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	18/01/2022	EUROGAS
GRUDLER Christophe	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	14/01/2022	Bioenergy Europe
				Transport and Environment (European Federation for Transport and

NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	13/01/2022	Environment)
GRUDLER Christophe	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	13/01/2022	ENEDIS
GRUDLER Christophe	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	12/01/2022	Vattenfall
GRUDLER Christophe	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	12/01/2022	NGO consortium on biomass
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	12/01/2022	E.ON SE
GRUDLER Christophe	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	11/01/2022	UNION FRANCAISE DE L'ELECTRICITE - UFE
GRUDLER Christophe	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	11/01/2022	FarmEurope
GRUDLER Christophe	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	11/01/2022	SAFRAN
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	10/01/2022	Arbeitsgemeinschaft Wasserkraftwerke Baden-Württemberg e.V.
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	04/01/2022	ÖBB-Holding AG
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	04/01/2022	Publyon Zürich 5 Coalition
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	06/12/2021	Breakthrough Energy Hydrogen Europe Open Grid Europe GmbH Siemens Energy AG Enapter S.r.l.
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	25/11/2021	EUROGAS WACKER CHEMIE AG Wirtschaftsvereinigung Stahl Renewable Hydrogen Coalition The EnergyTag Initiative Ltd
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	24/11/2021	ChargeUp Europe EPIA SolarPower Europe Primagas Energie GmbH smartEn Smart Energy Europe Future Cleantech Architects Minesto AB
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	24/11/2021	Association of the European Heating Industry KIC InnoEnergy SE Schneider Electric Verband der Deutschen Biokraftstoffindustrie ista International GmbH
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	18/11/2021	Deutsche Umwelthilfe e.V. Naturschutzbund Deutschland e.V.
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	16/11/2021	Deutscher Forstwirtschaftsrat (AfE-DFWR)
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	10/11/2021	Europex
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	09/11/2021	Climate Action Network Europe German Renewable Energy Federation Greenpeace European Unit Transport and Environment WWF European Policy Office
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	09/11/2021	Bundesverband der Deutschen Luftverkehrswirtschaft e. V. Gas Distributors for Sustainability PGE Polska Grupa Energetyczna SA Robert Bosch GmbH TenneT Holding B.V. Deutscher Industrie-und Handelskammertag e.V.

PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	18/10/2021	Bundesverband der Deutschen Heizungsindustrie e.V.

Other Members

Transparency		
Name	**Date**	**Interest representatives**
WÖLKEN Tiemo	04/02/2026	EWE Aktiengesellschaft
TORVALDS Nils	20/09/2023	SOK ABC
FUGLSANG Niels	21/06/2023	Ørsted A/S
FUGLSANG Niels	20/06/2023	Ørsted A/S
PEKKARINEN Mauri	15/03/2023	TotalEnergies SE
POULSEN Erik	01/02/2023	Green Power Denmark
WINZIG Angelika	31/01/2023	EVN AG PANTARHEI Corporate Advisors
TORVALDS Nils	12/01/2023	European Biogas Association
PETERSEN Morten	30/11/2022	Ørsted A/S
PETERSEN Morten	16/11/2022	Ørsted A/S
WIEZIK Michal	13/09/2022	Europe Beyond Burning Protect the Forest Sweden
ARIMONT Pascal	13/09/2022	SolarPower Europe
LIMMER Sylvia	13/09/2022	Renewable Hydrogen Coalition
DEPARNAY-GRUNENBERG Anna	08/09/2022	CEE Bankwatch Network European Environmental Bureau Stichting BirdLife Europe WWF European Policy Programme NABU Jo CanEurope
PETERSEN Morten	07/09/2022	Ørsted A/S
DEPARNAY-GRUNENBERG Anna	06/09/2022	ROBIN WOOD -- Gewaltfreie Aktionsgemeinschaft für Natur und Umwelt e.V. DUH NABU
KARLESKIND Pierre	06/09/2022	SEM REV
PETERSEN Morten	02/09/2022	Vestas Wind Systems A/S
OMARJEE Younous	31/08/2022	EURODOM
DECERLE Jérémy	30/08/2022	Interprobois
ARIMONT Pascal	09/06/2022	Unilever
ARIMONT Pascal	08/06/2022	ONGs belges
ARIMONT Pascal	08/06/2022	Group of Belgian NGOs: Fédération Inter Environnement Wallonie, Oxfam Belgique, FIAN Belgium, 11.11.11, Greenpeace, Bond Beter Leefmilieu, BOS+, CNCD
BOTENGA Marc	06/06/2022	Inter-Environnement Wallonie Bond Beter Leefmilieu
PETERSEN Morten	27/04/2022	Ørsted A/S
PETERSEN Morten	26/04/2022	Rådet for Grøn Omstilling

PETERSEN Morten	20/04/2022	Confederation of Danish Industry
PETERSEN Morten	19/04/2022	IBERDROLA
PETERSEN Morten	05/04/2022	PGE Polska Grupa Energetyczna SA
DE MEO Salvatore	22/03/2022	Confindustria
DE MEO Salvatore	15/03/2022	PFP
MITUȚA Alin	10/03/2022	EUROGAS
PETERSEN Morten	16/02/2022	Ørsted A/S
MITUȚA Alin	14/02/2022	European Geothermal Energy Council
CARVALHO Maria da Graça	11/02/2022	Greenvolt
PETERSEN Morten	31/01/2022	Enviva
TORVALDS Nils	20/01/2022	Finnish Biocycle and Biogas Association
PETERSEN Morten	20/12/2021	European Association of Distribution System Operators
PETERSEN Morten	15/12/2021	Rockwool
PETERSEN Morten	15/12/2021	Knauf Insulation
PETERSEN Morten	14/12/2021	Siemens Energy AG
PETERSEN Morten	03/12/2021	PGE Polska Grupa Energetyczna S.A
PETERSEN Morten	08/11/2021	Rådet for Grøn Omstilling
PETERSEN Morten	08/11/2021	WindEurope

Final act	
Directive 2023/2413 OJ L 000 31.10.2023, p. 0000	Summary
Corrigendum to final act 32023L2413R(02) OJ OJ L 10.01.2025	

Renewable Energy Directive

2021/0218(COD) - 14/07/2021 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: to amend existing legislation on the promotion of energy from renewable sources in the light of the EU's climate ambition.

PROPOSED ACT: Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the European Parliament decides in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and on an equal footing with the Council.

BACKGROUND: renewable energy plays a fundamental role in delivering the European Green Deal and for achieving climate neutrality by 2050, given that the energy sector contributes over 75% of total greenhouse gas emissions in the EU. By reducing those greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy also contributes to tackling environmental-related challenges such as biodiversity loss.

Directive (EU) 2018/2001 (Renewable energy Directive II - RED II) sets a binding Union target to reach a share of at least 32 % of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy by 2030. Under the Climate Target Plan, the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption would need to increase to 40% by 2030 in order to achieve the Union’s greenhouse gas emissions reduction target. Therefore, the target needs to be increased.

The European Green Deal launched a new growth strategy for the EU that aims to transform the EU into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy. The ‘European Climate Law’ has made the EU's climate neutrality target by 2050 legally binding.

The Commission has presented a **complementary and interconnected set of proposals as part of the 2030 Climate and Energy 'Fit for 55' package** to achieve the greenhouse gas emission reduction target of **at least 55% compared to 1990**. This 'Fit for 55' legislative package is the most comprehensive building block in the efforts to implement the ambitious new 2030 climate target, and all economic sectors and policies will need to make their contribution.

CONTENT: the proposed revision of the Renewable Energy Directive aims to raise the production target so that the **share of energy from renewable sources reaches 40% by 2030**. All Member States will contribute to this target, and specific targets are proposed for the use of renewable energy in transport, heating and cooling systems, buildings and industry.

The main changes are as follows:

Strengthening the renewable energy target

The proposal requires fuel suppliers to ensure that the amount of renewable fuels and renewable electricity supplied to the **transport sector** leads to a reduction in greenhouse gas intensity of **at least 13% by 2030**. It also provides for a mandatory annual increase of 1.1 percentage points for the use of renewable energy in the **heating and cooling sector** at national level.

In addition, the proposal sets an indicative target for **industry** (1.1 percentage point annual increase in the use of renewable energy) and a new EU indicative target of 49% renewable energy in buildings by 2030.

In line with the ambition of the EU hydrogen strategy, the proposal also raises the ambition level for **advanced biofuels** to 2.2% of transport energy consumption and introduces a 2.6% target for hydrogen and synthetic hydrogen fuels in the sector.

Promoting the deployment of and investment in renewable energy

In line with the EU's strategy for the integration of the energy system, the proposal introduces measures to **develop electrification**, including a credit mechanism for transport. The measures include:

- setting up an EU-wide certification scheme for renewable fuels (including hydrogen)

- facilitating purchase agreements for electricity from renewable sources;

- speeding up the authorisation of renewable energy projects;

- promote cross-border cooperation, including through the Renewable Energy Financing Facility.

Sustainable bioenergy

In line with the EU Biodiversity Strategy, the proposal **strengthens the EU's sustainability criteria** for the use of bioenergy and also provides for specific biodiversity and climate safeguards for forest biomass.

In particular, the proposal:

- bans the sourcing of biomass for energy production from primary forests, peatlands and wetlands;

- specifies sustainability criteria for harvesting and maintaining soil quality and biodiversity;

- promotes the use of biomass according to its highest economic and environmental added value (cascading);

- prohibits national financial incentives which support the use of saw logs, veneer logs (high quality wood), and stumps and roots (that are important for the soil) for energy generation;

- requires all biomass heat and power installations to meet minimum greenhouse gas emission reduction thresholds;

- requires the application of EU sustainability criteria to smaller heat and power plants (5 MW or more).

Renewable Energy Directive

2021/0218(COD) - 18/07/2022 - Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading

The Committee on Industry, Research and Energy adopted the report by Markus PIEPER (EPP, DE) on the proposal for a directive 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.

The committee responsible recommended that the European Parliament's position adopted at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure should amend the proposal as follows:

Binding overall EU target for 2030

Member States should collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final energy consumption in 2030 is at least 45%. Each Member State should set an indicative target of at least 5% of newly installed renewable energy capacity between the date of entry into force of the Directive and 2030 as innovative renewable energy technology.

To facilitate the integration of renewable energy and to increase flexibility and balancing services, Member States should set an indicative target for storage technologies.

To contribute to the achievement of the Union's binding target in a cost-effective manner and to ensure system efficiency, Member States should set an indicative minimum target at national level for demand flexibility corresponding to a 5% reduction of peak electricity demand by 2030.

In line with the Commission Recommendation on the **primacy of energy efficiency**, the Directive should take an integrated approach by promoting the most efficient renewable energy source for a given sector and application, and by promoting system efficiency in order to use the least amount of energy possible for the various economic activities.

Calculating the share of energy from renewable sources

When calculating the share of renewable energy in a Member State, renewable fuels of non-biological origin should be included in the sector where they are consumed (electricity, heating and cooling, or transport). Where renewable fuels of non-biological origin are consumed in a Member State other than that in which they were produced, the energy generated by the use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin should account for 80% of their volume in the country and sector where they are consumed and 20% of their volume in the country where they are produced, unless otherwise agreed between the Member States concerned.

Joint projects

Each Member State should enter into **cooperation agreements** to set up joint projects with one or more other Member States to produce renewable energy, including hybrid offshore renewable energy assets, as follows:

(a) by 31 December 2025, Member States with an annual electricity consumption of 100 TWh or less should set up at least two joint projects;

(b) by 2030 at the latest, Member States with an annual electricity consumption of more than 100 TWh should set up a third joint project.

Accelerating procedures

Overly complex and lengthy administrative procedures are a major obstacle to the deployment of renewable energy. The amended text stressed the need to further **streamline administrative and permitting procedures** to reduce the administrative burden for both renewable energy projects and related grid infrastructure projects. Within one year of the entry into force of the Directive, the Commission should revise the permitting guidelines to shorten and simplify procedures for new projects, retrofitting projects and upgrading of renewable energy projects. Key performance indicators should be developed as part of these guidelines.

Integration of renewable energy in the building sector

With a view to promoting the production and use of renewable energy and waste heat and cooling in the buildings sector, Member States should set an **indicative target** for the share of renewable energy produced on-site or nearby in the final energy consumption of their buildings sector in 2030 that is consistent with the indicative target of at least 49% of energy from renewable sources and waste heat and cooling in the buildings sector in the final energy consumption of the Union in 2030.

Member States should have the possibility to count waste heat and cold towards the indicative target for renewable energy in buildings, up to a limit of 20 %, with an upper limit of 54 %.

To promote the use of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector, each Member State should increase the share of renewable energy in this sector by an **indicative 2.3 percentage points**, calculated as an annual average for the periods 2021-2025 and 2026-2030, using the share of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector in 2020 as a reference point.

Reduction of greenhouse gas emission intensity in the transport sector

In the transport sector, renewables deployment should lead to a **16% reduction** in greenhouse gas emissions, through the use of higher shares of advanced biofuels and a more ambitious quota for renewable fuels of non-biological origin such as hydrogen.

Fuel suppliers would be obliged to ensure that the share of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from feedstocks listed in Annex IX, Part A, in the energy supplied to the transport sector is at least 0.5 % in 2025 and at least 2.2 % in 2030, and the share of renewable fuels of non-biological origin is at least 2.6 % in 2028 and at least 5.7 %in 2030.

Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels

Energy from biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels should only be considered if they meet sustainability and greenhouse gas emission saving criteria and if they respect the waste hierarchy and take into account the cascading principle.

Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass considered must not be produced from raw material from land of high biodiversity value (e.g. primary forests, old-growth forests and forests with high biodiversity value; areas designated for the protection of rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems or species; natural grasslands spanning more than one hectare with high biodiversity value).

Speeding up the launch of hydrogen

Members also insisted on the transparency of green electricity components and the simplification of hydrogen ramp-up, including a **simpler system for guaranteeing of its origin**. The amended text stressed the importance of encouraging research and innovation in the field of clean energies, such as hydrogen, in order to meet the growing demand for alternative fuels and, above all, to make available on the market energy that is cheaper than fossil fuels like diesel, fuel oil and petrol, for which prices are now hitting record highs.

Renewable Energy Directive

2021/0218(COD) - 12/09/2023 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 470 votes to 120, with 40 abstentions, a legislative resolution on the proposal for a directive 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.

Parliament's position adopted at first reading following the ordinary legislative procedure amended the Commission proposal as follows:

Binding overall Union target for 2030

Member States should collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final consumption of energy in 2030 is at least 42.5 %. They should aim to achieve 45%. Member States should set an indicative target for innovative renewable energy technology of at least 5 % of newly installed renewable energy capacity by 2030. Member States should design support schemes for energy from biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels in such a way as to avoid incentivising unsustainable pathways and distorting competition with the material sectors, with a view to ensuring that woody biomass is used according to its highest economic and environmental added value.

Joint projects

By 31 December 2025, each Member State should agree to establish a framework for cooperation on joint projects with one or more other Member States for the production of renewable energy, subject to the following:

- by 31 December 2030, Member States should endeavour to agree on establishing at least two joint projects;

- by 31 December 2033, Member States with an annual electricity consumption of more than 100 TWh shall endeavour to agree on establishing a third joint project.

Coordinated mapping

By 18 months after the date of entry into force of this amending Directive, Member States should carry out a coordinated mapping for the deployment of renewable energy in their territory to identify the domestic potential and the available land surface, sub-surface, sea or inland water areas that are necessary for the installation of renewable energy plants and their related infrastructure, such as grid and storage facilities, including thermal storage, that are required in order to meet at least their national contributions towards the overall Union renewable energy target for 2030.

Renewables acceleration areas

By 27 months after the date of entry into force of this amending Directive, Member States should ensure that competent authorities adopt one or more **plans** designating renewables acceleration areas for one or more types of renewable energy sources. Member States may exclude biomass combustion and hydropower plants.

In those plans, competent authorities should designate sufficiently **homogeneous land, inland water, and sea areas** where the deployment of a specific type or specific types of renewable energy sources is not expected to have a significant environmental impact, in view of the particularities of the selected area. Member States should ensure public participation regarding the plans designating renewables acceleration areas.

Member States may adopt one or more plans to designate dedicated infrastructure areas for the development of grid and storage projects that are necessary to integrate renewable energy into the electricity system where such development is not expected to have a significant environmental impact.

Permit-granting procedure in renewables acceleration areas

The permit-granting procedure should **not exceed 12 months** for renewable energy projects in renewables acceleration areas. However, in the case of offshore renewable energy projects, the permit-granting procedure shall not exceed two years.

The permit-granting procedure for the repowering of renewable energy power plants, for new installations with an electrical capacity of less than 150 kW, for co-located energy storage, including power and thermal facilities, as well as for their grid connection, where located in renewables acceleration areas, should not exceed six months. However, in the case of offshore wind energy projects, the permit-granting procedure shall not exceed 12 months.

Member States should ensure that the permit-granting procedure **should not exceed two years** for renewable energy projects located **outside renewables acceleration areas**.

In order to further promote and accelerate the repowering of existing renewable energy power plants, the amended text establishes a simplified permit-granting procedure for grid connections should be established where the repowering results in a limited increase in total capacity compared to the original project.

The duration of the permit procedure must not exceed (i) **three months** for the installation of solar energy and co-located energy storage equipment, including building-integrated solar installations, in existing or future man-made structures, excluding artificial water bodies; (ii) **one month** for the installation of solar energy equipment with a capacity of 100 kW or less, including for self-consumers of renewable energy and renewable energy communities; (iii) one month for the installation of heat pumps of less than 50 MW.

Mainstreaming renewable energy in industry

Member States should endeavour to increase the share of renewable sources in the amount of energy sources used for final energy and non-energy purposes in the industry sector by an indicative increase of at least **1.6 percentage points** as an annual average calculated for the periods 2021 to 2025 and 2026 to 2030.

Member States should ensure that the contribution of renewable fuels of non-biological origin used for final energy and non-energy purposes shall be **at least 42 %** of the hydrogen used for final energy and non-energy purposes in industry by 2030, and 60 % by 2035.

Heating and cooling

Each Member State should increase the share of renewable energy in this sector by at least **0.8 percentage points** calculated as an annual average for the period 2021-2025 and by at least 1.1 percentage points calculated as an annual average for the period 2026-2030. Member States should aim to increase the share of energy from renewable sources and from waste heat and cooling in heat and cooling networks by an indicative amount of 2.2 percentage points as an annual average over the period 2021-2030.

Transport sector

Each Member State should set an obligation on fuel suppliers to ensure that the amount of renewable fuels and renewable electricity supplied to the transport sector leads to a: (i) share of renewable energy within the final consumption of energy in the transport sector of at least 29 % by 2030; or (ii) **greenhouse gas intensity reduction of at least 14.5 % by 2030**.

To achieve this, the legislation on the one hand requires an increase in the share of advanced biofuels in the sector's consumption and, on the other, sets more ambitious quotas for renewable fuels of non-biological origin, such as hydrogen.

Use of biomass

Members called for stricter criteria on the use of biomass to ensure that the EU does not subsidise unsustainable practices. Biomass harvesting should be done in a way that prevents negative impacts on soil quality and biodiversity.

Renewable Energy Directive

2021/0218(COD) - 14/09/2022 - Text adopted by Parliament, partial vote at 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 418 votes to 109, with 111 abstentions, amendments on the proposal for a directive 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.

The matter was referred back to the committee responsible for inter-institutional negotiations.

The main amendments adopted in plenary are the following:

Binding overall EU target for 2030

Member States should collectively ensure that the share of energy from renewable sources in the Union's gross final energy consumption in 2030 is **at least 45%**. Each Member State should set an **indicative target of at least 5%** of newly installed renewable energy capacity between the date of entry into force of the Directive and 2030 as innovative renewable energy technology.

Member States should also:

- set an indicative target for storage technologies to facilitate the integration of renewable energy and increase flexibility and balancing services;

- set an indicative minimum target at national level for demand flexibility corresponding to a 5% reduction in peak electricity demand by 2030. This target would be achieved through demand flexibility in all end-use sectors, including through building renovation and energy efficiency.

Each Member State should identify in its integrated energy and climate plan the measures needed to achieve these targets.

Calculating the share of energy from renewable sources

When calculating the share of renewable energy in a Member State, renewable fuels of non-biological origin should be included in the sector where they are consumed (electricity, heating and cooling, or transport). Where renewable fuels of non-biological origin are consumed in a Member State other than that in which they were produced, the energy generated by the use of renewable fuels of non-biological origin should account for 80% of their volume in the country and sector where they are consumed and 20% of their volume in the country where they are produced, unless otherwise agreed between the Member States concerned.

Joint projects

Each Member State should enter into **cooperation agreements** to set up joint projects with one or more other Member States to produce renewable energy, including hybrid offshore renewable energy assets, as follows:

(a) by 31 December 2025, Member States with an annual electricity consumption of 100 TWh or less should set up at least two joint projects;

(b) by 2030 at the latest, Member States with an annual electricity consumption of more than 100 TWh should set up a **third joint project**.

Accelerating procedures

Overly complex and lengthy administrative procedures are a major obstacle to the deployment of renewable energy. The amended text stressed the need to further **streamline administrative and permitting procedures** to reduce the administrative burden for both renewable energy projects and related grid infrastructure projects.

National rules on authorisation, certification and licensing procedures should be proportionate and necessary and support the implementation of the energy efficiency principle. All administrative procedures should be simplified.

Integration of renewable energy in the building sector

With a view to promoting the production and use of renewable energy and waste heat and cooling in the buildings sector, Member States should set an **indicative target** for the share of renewable energy produced on-site or nearby in the final energy consumption of their buildings sector in 2030. Member States should have the possibility to count waste heat and cold towards the indicative target for renewable energy in buildings, up to a limit of **20 %**, with an upper limit of **54 %**.

Heating and cooling sector

To promote the use of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector, each Member State should increase the share of renewable energy in this sector by an **indicative 2.3 percentage points**, calculated as an annual average for the periods 2021-2025 and 2026-2030, using the share of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector in 2020 as a reference point.

Mainstreaming renewable energy in industry

Industry is expected to increase the use of renewable energy by **at least 1.9 percentage points** on an indicative average annual basis by 2030. This increase would be calculated as an average for the three-year periods 2024-2027 and 2027-2030.

Reduction of greenhouse gas emission intensity in the transport sector

In the transport sector, renewables deployment should lead to a **16% reduction** in greenhouse gas emissions, through the use of higher shares of advanced biofuels and a more ambitious quota for renewable fuels of non-biological origin such as hydrogen.

Fuel suppliers would be obliged to ensure that the share of advanced biofuels and biogas produced from feedstocks listed in Annex IX, Part A, in the energy supplied to the transport sector is at least 0.5 % in 2025 and at least 2.2 % in 2030, and the share of renewable fuels of non-biological origin is at least 2.6 % in 2028 and at least 5.7 %in 2030.

From 2030 onwards, fuel suppliers should deliver at least 1.2% of renewable fuels of non-biological origin and renewable hydrogen to the maritime transport mode.

Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels

Energy from biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels should only be considered if they meet sustainability and greenhouse gas emission saving criteria and if they respect the waste hierarchy and take into account the cascading principle.

Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels produced from agricultural biomass considered must not be produced from raw material from land of high biodiversity value (e.g. primary forests, old-growth forests and forests with high biodiversity value; areas designated for the protection of rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems or species; natural grasslands spanning more than one hectare with high biodiversity value).

Members adopted amendments calling for a **gradual reduction in the share of share of fuels derived from primary woody biomass**.

Speeding up the launch of hydrogen

Members also insisted on the transparency of green electricity components and the simplification of hydrogen ramp-up, including a **simpler system for guaranteeing of its origin**. The amended text stressed the importance of encouraging research and innovation in the field of clean energies, such as hydrogen.

Renewable Energy Directive

2021/0218(COD) - 31/10/2023 - Final act

PURPOSE: to adopt new rules in the field of renewable energies with a view to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, energy dependency and energy prices.

LEGISLATIVE ACT: Directive (EU) 2023/2413 of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and Directive 98/70/EC as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652.

CONTENT: the new Renewable Energy Directive aims to increase the share of renewable energy in the EU's overall energy consumption to **42.5% by 2030**, with an additional indicative target of 2.5% intended to help reach the 45% target. Each Member State will contribute to this common target.

Member States will set an indicative target for innovative renewable energy technologies of at least **5%** of newly installed renewable energy capacity by 2030.

All Member States will contribute to more ambitious sectoral targets in the transport, industry, buildings and district heating and cooling sectors.

Mapping for the deployment of renewable energy

Member States will be required to carry out coordinated mapping for the deployment of renewable energy and related infrastructure on their territory, in coordination with local and regional authorities. They will identify the **terrestrial, surface and underground areas**, and the maritime and inland water areas required for the establishment of renewable energy installations and related infrastructure, in order to meet their national contributions to the revised global renewable energy target for 2030.

By 21 February 2026 at the latest, Member States must ensure that the competent authorities adopt one or more plans designating **renewables acceleration areas** for one or more types of energy source.

Transport

Member states will have the possibility to choose between:

- a **binding target of a 14.5%** reduction in greenhouse gas intensity in transport from the use of renewables by 2030;

- or a **binding share of at least 29%** of renewables within the final consumption of energy in the transport sector by 2030.

The new rules establish a binding combined sub-target of 5.5% for **advanced biofuels** (generally derived from non-food-based feedstocks) and **renewable fuels of non-biological origin** (mostly renewable hydrogen and hydrogen-based synthetic fuels) in the share of renewable energies supplied to the transport sector. Within this target, there is a minimum requirement of 1% of renewable fuels of non-biological origin (RFNBOs) in the share of renewable energies supplied to the transport sector in 2030.

Buildings, heating and cooling

Member States will determine an indicative national share of renewable energy produced on-site or nearby as well as renewable energy taken from the grid in final energy consumption in their building sector in 2030 that is consistent with an **indicative target of at least a 49%** share of energy from renewable sources in the building sector in the Union’s final energy consumption in buildings in 2030.

Each Member State will increase the share of renewable energy in this sector by at least 0.8 percentage points calculated as an annual average for the period 2021-2025 and by at least **1.1 percentage points calculated as an annual average** for the period 2026-2030. The minimum annual average rate applicable to all Member States is complemented by additional indicative increases calculated specifically for each Member State.

Industry

The Directive states that industry will need to increase the use of renewable energy annually by **1.6%.** Member States agreed that **42%** of the hydrogen used in industry should come from renewable fuels of non-biological origin (RFNBOs) by 2030 and **60%** by 2035.

Member States will have the possibility to discount the contribution of RFNBOs in industry use by 20% under two conditions: (i) if the Member States’ national contribution to the binding overall EU target meets their expected contribution the share of hydrogen from fossil fuels consumed in the Member State is not more 23% in 2030 and 20% in 2035.

Bioenergy

The Directive strengthens the **sustainability criteria** for the use of biomass for energy, in order to reduce the risk of unsustainable bioenergy production. Member states will ensure that the cascading principle is applied, with a focus on support schemes and with due regard to national specificities.

Faster permits for projects

Permitting procedures for renewable energy projects will be accelerated. The duration of the permitting procedure will **not exceed twelve months** for renewable energy projects in renewables acceleration areas. However, in the case of offshore renewable energy projects, the permit-granting procedure will not exceed **two years**.

The duration of the permit procedure must not exceed (i) **three months** for the installation of solar energy and co-located energy storage equipment, including building-integrated solar installations, in existing or future man-made structures, excluding artificial water bodies; (ii) **one month** for the installation of solar energy equipment with a capacity of 100 kW or less, including for self-consumers of renewable energy and renewable energy communities; (iii) **one month** for the installation of heat pumps of less than 50 MW.

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 20.11.2023.

TRANSPOSITION: 21.5.2025.