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DRAFT REPORT

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))

Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

Rapporteur: Niels Fuglsang

(Recast – Rule 110 of the Rules of Procedure)

Symbols for procedures

- * Consultation procedure
- *** Consent procedure
- ***I Ordinary legislative procedure (first reading)
- ***II Ordinary legislative procedure (second reading)
- ***III Ordinary legislative procedure (third reading)

(The type of procedure depends on the legal basis proposed by the draft act.)

Amendments to a draft act

Amendments by Parliament set out in two columns

Deletions are indicated in ***bold italics*** in the left-hand column. Replacements are indicated in ***bold italics*** in both columns. New text is indicated in ***bold italics*** in the right-hand column.

The first and second lines of the header of each amendment identify the relevant part of the draft act under consideration. If an amendment pertains to an existing act that the draft act is seeking to amend, the amendment heading includes a third line identifying the existing act and a fourth line identifying the provision in that act that Parliament wishes to amend.

Amendments by Parliament in the form of a consolidated text

New text is highlighted in ***bold italics***. Deletions are indicated using either the **■** symbol or strikeout. Replacements are indicated by highlighting the new text in ***bold italics*** and by deleting or striking out the text that has been replaced.

By way of exception, purely technical changes made by the drafting departments in preparing the final text are not highlighted.

CONTENTS

	Page
DRAFT EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION.....	5
EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.....	85
ANNEX: LIST OF ENTITIES OR PERSONS FROM WHOM THE RAPPORTEUR HAS RECEIVED INPUT	89

DRAFT EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

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))

(Ordinary legislative procedure – recast)

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission proposal to Parliament and the Council (COM(2021)0558),
- having regard to Article 294(2) and Article 194(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, pursuant to which the Commission submitted the proposal to Parliament (C9-0330/2021),
- having regard to Article 294(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,
- having regard to the reasoned opinion submitted, within the framework of Protocol No 2 on the application of the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality, by the Czech Senate, asserting that the draft legislative act does not comply with the principle of subsidiarity,
- having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee of ... ¹,
- having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions of ... ²,
- having regard to the Interinstitutional Agreement of 28 November 2001 on a more structured use of the recasting technique for legal acts³,
- having regard to the letter of ... sent by the Committee on Legal Affairs to the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy in accordance with Rule 110(3) of its Rules of Procedure,
- having regard to Rules 110 and 59 of its Rules of Procedure,
- having regard to the opinions of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, the Committee on Transport and Tourism and the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality,
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (A9-0000/2022),

1. Adopts its position at first reading hereinafter set out, taking into account the

¹ OJ C ... / Not yet published in the Official Journal.

² OJ C ... / Not yet published in the Official Journal.

³ OJ C 77, 28.3.2002, p. 1.

recommendations of the Consultative Working Party of the legal services of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission;

2. Calls on the Commission to refer the matter to Parliament again if it replaces, substantially amends or intends to substantially amend its proposal;
3. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council, the Commission and the national parliaments.

Amendment 1

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. ***As regards primary and final energy consumption figures for 2020, the Union target has been achieved due to the temporary effects of the pandemic measures taken in 2020 that considerably slowed down economic activity and transport in particular. The reported levels of primary and final energy consumption for 2020 require careful analysis.***

Or. en

Amendment 2

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

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, ***unless that would lead to an increase of greenhouse gas emissions***, 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 businesses. Implementing energy efficiency improvement measures should also be a priority in alleviating energy poverty.

Or. en

Amendment 3

Proposal for a directive
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(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 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.

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.

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 ***from the societal perspective, which should be carefully evaluated through robust cost-benefit assessment methodologies that take into account the multiple benefits of energy efficiency***. 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 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.

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.

Or. en

Amendment 4

Proposal for a directive Recital 13 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13a) The energy efficiency first principle implies adopting a holistic approach, which takes into account the overall efficiency of the integrated energy system and promotes the most efficient solutions for climate neutrality across the whole value chain, from energy production, network transport to final energy consumption, so that efficiencies are achieved both in primary and final energy consumption. This approach should look at the system performance and dynamic use of energy, where demand-side resources and system flexibility are considered to be efficiency solutions. At the same time, the principle can also be applied at a lower, asset level when energy efficiency performance of specific solutions is to be identified and solutions are adapted to favour those with a better energy ratio.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 5

Proposal for a directive Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

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 major

(14) In order to have an impact, the energy efficiency first principle needs to be consistently applied by ***national, local and sectoral*** decision makers in all relevant

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.

scenarios and policy, planning and major investment decisions affecting energy consumption, *transmission, distribution, storage* 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. *This includes giving priority to demand-side solutions where they are more cost effective than investments in energy supply infrastructure in meeting policy objectives. Furthermore, it entails that cost-benefit analyses are systematically developed, carried out and made publicly available.* Demand side flexibility can bring *wider economic, environmental and societal* benefits to consumers and *local communities*, 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.

Or. en

Amendment 6

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*

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.

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.

Or. en

Amendment 7

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) 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 *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.

Or. en

Amendment 8

Proposal for a directive Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) The Union's energy efficiency

Amendment

(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 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***.

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. The new way of expressing the level of ambition for the Union's targets does not affect the actual level of efforts needed.

Or. en

Amendment 9

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

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. **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 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.

(excluding ambient heat and including international aviation). An additional reduction of **19%** results in **700 Mtoe** and **911 Mtoe** in 2030 respectively. **This corresponds to a reduction of 43% for final and 45.5% for primary energy consumption respectively when compared to the 2007 Reference Scenario projections for 2030.** There are no binding targets at Member State level *to achieve the 2020 energy efficiency target. For the 2030 target, national contributions should become binding* and Member States should establish their contributions to the achievement of the Union's energy efficiency target **according to** 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 **binding** national contributions to the **binding** Union's target. Member States' **binding** 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.

Or. en

Amendment 10

Proposal for a directive Recital 25

Text proposed by the Commission

(25) ***It would be preferable for the energy efficiency target to be achieved as a result of the cumulative implementation of specific national and European measures***

Amendment

(25) The energy efficiency target ***should*** be achieved as a result of the cumulative implementation of specific national and European measures promoting energy

promoting energy efficiency in different fields. Member States should be required to set national energy efficiency policies and measures . Those policies and measures and the individual efforts of each Member State should be evaluated by the Commission, alongside data on the progress made, to assess the likelihood of achieving the overall Union target and the extent to which the individual efforts are sufficient to meet the common goal.

efficiency in different fields. Member States should be required to set national energy efficiency policies and measures . Those policies and measures and the individual efforts of each Member State should be evaluated by the Commission, alongside data on the progress made, to assess the likelihood of achieving the overall Union target and the extent to which the individual efforts are sufficient to meet the common goal.

Or. en

Amendment 11

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

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.

Or. en

Amendment 12

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

(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.

Or. en

Amendment 13

Proposal for a directive

Recital 49

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

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.

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, *low-income households*, 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, *low-income households*, 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.

Or. en

Amendment 14

Proposal for a directive Recital 50

Text proposed by the Commission

(50) When designing policy measures to fulfil the energy savings obligation, Member States should respect the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union and comply with the principle of ‘do no significant harm’ within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852⁷¹. Member States should not promote activities that are not environmentally sustainable such as use of *solid* fossil fuels. The energy savings obligation aims at strengthening the response to climate change by promoting incentives to Member

Amendment

(50) When designing policy measures to fulfil the energy savings obligation, Member States should respect the climate and environmental standards and priorities of the Union and comply with the principle of ‘do no significant harm’ within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852⁷¹. Member States should not promote activities that are not environmentally sustainable such as use of fossil fuels. The energy savings obligation aims at strengthening the response to climate change by promoting incentives to Member

States to implement a sustainable and clean policy mix, which is resilient, and mitigates climate change. Therefore, energy savings from policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion will not be eligible energy savings under energy savings obligation as of transposition of this Directive. It will allow aligning the energy savings obligation with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the Climate Target Plan, the Renovation Wave Strategy, and mirror the need for action identified by the IEA in its net zero report⁷². The restriction aims at encouraging Member States to spend public money into future-proof, sustainable technologies only. It is important that Member States provide a clear policy framework and investment certainty to market actors. The implementation of the calculation methodology under energy savings obligation should allow all market actors to adapt their technologies in a reasonable timeframe. Where Member States support the uptake of efficient fossil fuel technologies or early replacement of such technology, for example through subsidy schemes or energy efficiency obligation schemes, energy savings may not be eligible anymore under the energy savings obligation. While energy savings resulting, for example, from the promotion of natural gas-based cogeneration would not be eligible, the restriction would not apply for indirect fossil fuel usage, for example where the electricity production includes fossil fuel generation. Policy measures targeting behavioural changes to reduce the consumption of fossil fuel, for example through information campaigns, eco-driving, should remain eligible. The energy savings from policy measures targeting building renovations may contain measures such as a replacement of fossil fuel heating systems together with building fabric improvements, which should be limited to those technologies that allow achieving the required energy savings according to the

States to implement a sustainable and clean policy mix, which is resilient, and mitigates climate change. Therefore, energy savings from policy measures regarding the use of direct fossil fuel combustion will not be eligible energy savings under energy savings obligation as of transposition of this Directive. It will allow aligning the energy savings obligation with the objectives of the European Green Deal, the Climate Target Plan, the Renovation Wave Strategy, and mirror the need for action identified by the IEA in its net zero report⁷². The restriction aims at encouraging Member States to spend public money into future-proof, sustainable technologies only. It is important that Member States provide a clear policy framework and investment certainty to market actors. The implementation of the calculation methodology under energy savings obligation should allow all market actors to adapt their technologies in a reasonable timeframe. Where Member States support the uptake of efficient fossil fuel technologies or early replacement of such technology, for example through subsidy schemes or energy efficiency obligation schemes, energy savings may not be eligible anymore under the energy savings obligation. While energy savings resulting, for example, from the promotion of natural gas-based cogeneration would not be eligible, the restriction would not apply for indirect fossil fuel usage, for example where the electricity production includes fossil fuel generation. Policy measures targeting behavioural changes to reduce the consumption of fossil fuel, for example through information campaigns, eco-driving, should remain eligible. The energy savings from policy measures targeting building renovations may contain measures such as a replacement of fossil fuel heating systems together with building fabric improvements, which should be limited to those technologies that allow achieving the required energy savings according to the

national building codes established in a Member State. Nevertheless, Member States should promote upgrading heating systems as part of deep renovations in line with the long-term objective of carbon neutrality, i.e. reducing the heating demand and covering the remaining heating demand with a carbon-free energy source.

⁷¹ 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. 13–43.

⁷² 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>.

national building codes established in a Member State. Nevertheless, Member States should promote upgrading heating systems as part of deep renovations in line with the long-term objective of carbon neutrality, i.e. reducing the heating demand and covering the remaining heating demand with a carbon-free energy source.

⁷¹ 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. 13–43.

⁷² 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>.

Or. en

Amendment 15

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

Amendment

(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, ***water reuse and***

substantially reduce water consumption in agriculture and the energy used for treating and transporting it .

rainwater harvesting technologies could substantially reduce water consumption in agriculture, *industry and buildings* and the energy used for treating and transporting it.

Or. en

Amendment 16

Proposal for a directive

Recital 60

Text proposed by the Commission

(60) In accordance with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and should therefore ensure equal access to energy efficiency measures for all consumers affected by energy poverty. Improvements in energy efficiency should, be implemented as a priority among vulnerable customers and final users, people affected by energy poverty, *and, where appropriate*, among medium-income households and people living in social housing, elderly people and those living in rural and remote areas . In this context, specific attention should be paid to particular groups which are more at risk of being affected by energy poverty or more susceptible to the adverse impacts of energy poverty, such as women, persons with disabilities, elderly people, children, and persons with a minority racial or ethnic background. Member States can require obligated parties to include social aims in energy-saving measures in relation to energy poverty and this possibility had already been extended to alternative policy measures and Energy Efficiency National Funds. That should be transformed into an obligation to protect and empower vulnerable customers and final users and to alleviate energy poverty , while allowing Member States to retain full flexibility with regard to the type of policy measure, their

Amendment

(60) In accordance with Article 9 of the Treaty, the Union's energy efficiency policies should be inclusive and should therefore ensure equal access to energy efficiency measures for all consumers affected by energy poverty. Improvements in energy efficiency should, be implemented as a priority among vulnerable customers and final users, people affected by energy poverty, among *low-income and* medium-income households and people living in social housing, elderly people and those living in rural and remote areas. In this context, specific attention should be paid to particular groups which are more at risk of being affected by energy poverty or more susceptible to the adverse impacts of energy poverty, such as women, persons with disabilities, elderly people, children, and persons with a minority racial or ethnic background. Member States can require obligated parties to include social aims in energy-saving measures in relation to energy poverty and this possibility had already been extended to alternative policy measures and Energy Efficiency National Funds. That should be transformed into an obligation to protect and empower vulnerable customers and final users and to alleviate energy poverty , while allowing Member States to retain full flexibility with regard to the type of policy measure, their

size, scope and content. If an energy efficiency obligation scheme does not permit measures relating to individual energy consumers, the Member State may take measures to alleviate energy poverty by means of alternative policy measures alone. Within its policy mix, Member States should ensure that other policy measures do not have an adverse effect on vulnerable customers, final users, people affected by energy poverty and, where applicable, people living in social housing. Member States should make best possible use of public funding investments into energy efficiency improvement measures, including funding and financial facilities established at Union level.

size, scope and content. If an energy efficiency obligation scheme does not permit measures relating to individual energy consumers, the Member State may take measures to alleviate energy poverty by means of alternative policy measures alone. Within its policy mix, Member States should ensure that other policy measures do not have an adverse effect on vulnerable customers, final users, people affected by energy poverty and, where applicable, people living in social housing. Member States should make best possible use of public funding investments into energy efficiency improvement measures, including funding and financial facilities established at Union level.

Or. en

Amendment 17

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 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

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 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), **EN ISO 50005 (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

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.

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.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 18

Proposal for a directive Recital 66

Text proposed by the Commission

(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 trajectory. Europe's Digital Strategy already highlighted the need for highly energy-efficient and sustainable

Amendment

(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 trajectory. 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

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 *an installed IT power demand equal to or greater than 100 kW*, 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. Data centre sustainability *indicators should* be established on the basis of that data collected. *With a view to facilitating disclosure, the Commission should prepare guidelines setting out the information to be provided on data centres, after carrying out appropriate consultations with stakeholders. It is imperative to have a harmonised approach with standard rules in all Member States, in order to avoid different reporting schema, key performance indicators and mandatory energy efficiency initiatives at Member State level.*

Or. en

Amendment 19

Proposal for a directive Recital 67

Text proposed by the Commission

(67) The data centre sustainability indicators can be used to measure four basic dimensions of a sustainable data centre, namely how efficiently it uses

Amendment

(67) The data centre sustainability indicators can be used to measure four basic dimensions of a sustainable data centre, namely how efficiently it uses

energy, how much of that energy comes from renewable energy sources, the reuse of any waste heat that it produces and the usage of freshwater. The data centre sustainability indicators should raise awareness amongst data centre owners and operators, manufactures of equipment, developers of software and services, users of data centre services at all levels as well as entities and organisations that deploy, use or procure cloud and data centre services. It should also give confidence about the actual improvements following efforts and measures to increase the sustainability in new or existing data centres. Finally, it should be used as a basis for transparent and evidence-based planning and decision-making. Use of the data centre sustainability indicators should be optional for Member States. Use of the data centre sustainability indicator should be *optional* for Member States.

energy, how much of that energy comes from renewable energy sources, the reuse of any waste heat that it produces and the usage of freshwater. The data centre sustainability indicators should raise awareness amongst data centre owners and operators, manufactures of equipment, developers of software and services, users of data centre services at all levels as well as entities and organisations that deploy, use or procure cloud and data centre services. It should also give confidence about the actual improvements following efforts and measures to increase the sustainability in new or existing data centres. Finally, it should be used as a basis for transparent and evidence-based planning and decision-making. Use of the data centre sustainability indicators should be optional for Member States. Use of the data centre sustainability indicator should be *mandatory* for Member States.

Or. en

Amendment 20

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 energy communities. Those communities can help Member States to achieve the objectives of this Directive by advancing energy efficiency at local or household

Amendment

(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 energy communities. Those communities can help Member States to achieve the objectives of this Directive ***and implement the energy efficiency first principle at the***

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*.

local level by advancing energy efficiency at local or household level, *as well as in public buildings in collaboration with 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. Energy communities *also have a strong role to play in educating and increasing citizens' awareness of the measures they can undertake to achieve energy savings*.

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).

Or. en

Amendment 21

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

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, *trajectories and 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

Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

monitoring and reporting framework under
Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

Or. en

Amendment 22

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

1. This Directive establishes a common framework of measures to promote energy efficiency within the Union in order to ensure that the **binding** Union's target on energy efficiency is met and enables further energy efficiency improvements. ***It also contributes to enabling the Union to meet its commitments under the Paris Agreement.***

Or. en

Amendment 23

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 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.

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 **binding** national energy efficiency contributions for 2030.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is

inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 24

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3 a) ‘system efficiency’ means the selection of energy-efficient solutions where they also enable a cost-effective decarbonisation pathway, additional flexibility and the efficient use of resources;

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 25

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 a household’s ***inability, linked to non-affordability, to meet its basic energy supply needs and*** lack of access to essential energy services ***such as to guarantee basic levels of comfort and health***, a decent standard of living, including adequate ***heating and*** cooling, lighting, and energy to power appliances, in the relevant national context, existing social policy and other relevant policies, ***as a result of insufficient disposable income.***

Or. en

Amendment 26

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(50 a) ‘engagement strategy’ means a strategy that sets objectives and establishes the process by which to involve all relevant stakeholders at national and local level, including civil society representatives such as consumer organisations, in the policymaking process, with the goal of obtaining feedback on such policies and improving their public acceptance;

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 27

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(50 b) ‘tertiary buildings’ mean buildings solely occupied by public authorities, associations and companies providing public services such as education (kindergartens, schools, universities, etc), health (hospitals, nursing homes for elderly people, etc) and social services (such as community centres serving young people, older people or people living in low-income households).

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 28

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 ***and as further specified in the Commission Recommendation of 28 September 2021 entitled “Energy Efficiency First: from principles to practice — Guidelines and examples for its implementation in decision-making in the energy sector and beyond”***, Member States shall ensure that energy efficiency solutions, ***including demand-side resources and system flexibilities, are adequately and systematically assessed*** in the planning, policy and investment decisions related to the following sectors:

Or. en

Amendment 29

Proposal for a directive

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) in the public and private financial sector, where financial services and instruments can contribute to support energy efficiency measures.

Or. en

Amendment 30

Proposal for a directive Article 3 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Member States shall ensure that the application of the energy efficiency first principle is verified by the relevant entities where policy, planning and investment decisions are subject to approval and monitoring requirements.

Amendment

2. Member States shall ensure that the application of the energy efficiency first principle **and, where appropriate, consideration of sector integration and cross-sectoral impacts**, is verified by the relevant entities where policy, planning and investment decisions are subject to approval and monitoring requirements.

Or. en

Amendment 31

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) ***develop, apply and make publicly available a cost-benefit methodology that allows the proper assessment of the wider benefits of energy efficiency solutions from the societal perspective, including through an estimation of the full costs of the future impacts of climate change on the energy systems, which shall be applicable to energy related sectors, in particular energy generation, transformation, transmission and distribution, and energy use sectors, such as buildings, industry including SMEs, transport, Information and Communications Technology (ICT) services and agriculture;***

Or. en

Amendment 32

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa) ensure that energy efficiency solutions driven by the energy efficiency first principle lead to greenhouse gas emissions reduction per unit of consumption;

Or. en

Amendment 33

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(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;

(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, energy efficiency ***and energy systems, including the associated benefits of the energy efficiency first principle;***

Or. en

Amendment 34

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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 account in the national and regional planning, policy and major investment decisions related to the

(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 ***energy efficiency first*** principle was taken into account in the national and regional planning, policy and major investment decisions related to the national

national and regional energy systems.

and regional energy systems, *such report including, but not being limited to, the following:*

Or. en

Amendment 35

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(i) an assessment of the systematic application of the energy efficiency first principle in the national, regional and local planning, policy and investment decisions related to the national, regional and local energy systems;

Or. en

Amendment 36

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ii) a list of actions taken to remove any regulatory or non-regulatory barriers to energy efficiency in order to put demand-side solutions on an equal footing with supply side measures, including through the identification and removal of national legislation and measures that are contrary to the energy efficiency first principle;

Or. en

Amendment 37

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(iii) an assessment of the impact of the application of the energy efficiency first principle on energy consumption and on the energy systems, and its associated benefits;

Or. en

Amendment 38

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ca) secure that the investments made are environmentally sustainable at all stages of the energy value chain and apply circularity principles to building renovation;

Or. en

Amendment 39

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(cb) ensure that the application of the energy efficiency first principle is consistent with system efficiency considerations, in order to maximise efficiency in the use of existing energy infrastructure, critical raw materials and opportunities for smart system integration across sectors, including in the transport and residential sectors.

Amendment 40**Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 3 a (new)***Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

3a. By 30 June 2024, the Commission shall adopt a delegated act supplementing this Directive by establishing a common general framework that Member States should use to design the cost-benefit methodologies referred to in paragraph 3, point (a), in order to ensure comparability while leaving the possibility for Member States to adapt to national and local circumstances.

Or. en

Amendment 41**Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 1***Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

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

1. Member States shall collectively ensure a reduction of energy consumption of at least **19** % in 2030 compared to the projections of the 2020 Reference Scenario so that the Union's final energy consumption amounts to no more than **700** Mtoe and the Union's primary energy consumption amounts to no more than **911** 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

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

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

Or. en

Amendment 42

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

2. 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

2. 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. Member States shall notify those contributions, together with ***a binding linear*** trajectory ***with two reference points (milestones) 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. ***In setting their binding national contributions***, Member States shall ***apply***

the formula defined in Annex I of this Directive and explain how, and on the basis of which data, the contributions have been calculated.

Or. en

Amendment 43

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 3 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

In setting those contributions, Member States shall take into account:

The formula set out in Annex I shall be based on objective criteria taking into account:

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 44

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 **700** Mtoe of final energy or no more than **911** Mtoe of primary energy consumption;

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 45

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 3 – point d – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(d) *any* relevant factors affecting efficiency efforts, *such as*:

(d) *the following* relevant factors affecting efficiency efforts:

Or. en

Amendment 46

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 3 – point d – point iii a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(iii a) the greenhouse gas intensity of the energy system;

Or. en

Amendment 47

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.*

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 48**Proposal for a directive****Article 4 – paragraph 3 – introductory part***Text proposed by the Commission*

3. **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

3. The Commission **shall assess**, pursuant to Article 29(1) and (3) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, **the progress of Member States towards the achievement of their binding national contributions and milestones referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article. Where the Commission concludes, on the basis of its assessment**, that insufficient progress has been made towards meeting the energy efficiency contributions, Member States that are above their 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 49**Proposal for a directive****Article 4 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 2***Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

Where a Member State is above its *indicative* trajectory referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, it shall include in its integrated national energy and climate progress report pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, an explanation of *how* it will cover the gap to ensure reaching its national energy efficiency contributions.

Where a Member State is above its trajectory referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, it shall include in its integrated national energy and climate progress report pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, an explanation of *the measures* it will *take to* cover the gap to ensure reaching its national energy efficiency contributions *and the amount of energy savings each measure is expected to deliver*.

Or. en

Amendment 50

Proposal for a directive Article 5 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Member States shall include, in their national energy and climate plans and updates thereof pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, *a* list of public bodies which shall contribute to the fulfilment of the obligation set out in paragraph 1 of this Article, the amount of energy consumption reduction to be achieved by each of them *and* the measures they plan to achieve it. As part of their integrated national energy and climate reports pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, Member States shall report to the Commission the final energy consumption reduction achieved annually.

Amendment

2. Member States shall include, in their national energy and climate plans and updates thereof pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, *the* list of *all* public bodies which shall contribute to the fulfilment of the obligation set out in paragraph 1 of this Article, the amount of energy consumption reduction to be achieved by each of them, the measures they plan to achieve it *and the energy savings planned to be delivered by each measure*. As part of their integrated national energy and climate reports pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, Member States shall report to the Commission the final energy consumption reduction achieved annually.

Or. en

Amendment 51

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 **provide financial and technical** support to public bodies in the uptake of energy efficiency improvement measures **and encourage them to take into account the wider benefits beyond energy savings such as improved indoor air quality, improved environmental quality and comfort of renovating public buildings, especially schools, nursing homes for elderly people, hospitals and social housing**, including at regional and local levels. **Member States shall provide** guidelines, promoting competence building and training opportunities and encouraging cooperation amongst public bodies.

Or. en

Amendment 52

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

5a. Member States shall encourage public bodies to take adequate measures to address the heating dimension of buildings owned or occupied by public bodies, in particular via the replacement of old and inefficient heaters and phase out of fossil fuels.

Or. en

Amendment 53

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

5b. Member States shall support and actively engage with regional and local authorities and their energy agencies in developing one-stop shops providing technical and financial advice and solutions to households, through an integrated process.

Or. en

Amendment 54

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

5c. Member States shall engage with relevant regional energy observatories that have public mandates and are specialised in collecting data, processing of such data and providing advice in policy development and in the decision-making process.

Or. en

Amendment 55

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. 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.

1. 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 **or occupied** by public bodies **and of tertiary buildings** 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).

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).

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 56

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

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 ***ensure that the building falls*** into the top two energy efficiency classes on the energy performance certificate.

Or. en

Amendment 57

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

Text proposed by the Commission

The rate of at least 3% shall be calculated on the total floor area of buildings having a total useful floor area over 250 m² owned

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 m² owned

by public bodies of the Member State concerned and which , on 1 January 2024, are not nearly zero-energy buildings.

or occupied by public bodies of the Member State concerned and *of tertiary buildings and* which, on 1 January 2024, are not nearly zero-energy buildings.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 58

Proposal for a directive

Article 6 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

When planning implementation measures under this Article, Member States shall encourage public authorities to consider the wider benefits beyond energy savings such as improved indoor environment, health and indoor air quality as well as comfort of renovating public buildings especially schools, nursing homes for elderly people, hospitals and social housing.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 59

Proposal for a directive

Article 6 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States shall lay down requirements to ensure that, where technically and economically feasible during a renovation, buildings owned or occupied by its central government public bodies or publicly accessible buildings above 500m² are equipped with building automation and control systems or other solutions to actively manage energy flows. The building automation and control systems shall have the capabilities in accordance with Article 14, paragraph 4, of Directive 2018/844/EU.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 60

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

Text proposed by the Commission

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:

Amendment

3. For the purposes of this Article, Member States shall make publicly available an inventory of heated and/or cooled public bodies' buildings, ***including social housing and tertiary buildings fulfilling public services***, with a total useful floor area of more than 250 m². This inventory shall be ***set up by 30 June 2024, and*** updated at least once a year. ***It shall be linked to the building stock overview done in the framework of the national long-term renovation strategies in accordance with Article 2a of Directive 2018/844/EU and the databases set up pursuant to Article [19] of Directive 2022/.../EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the energy performance of buildings^{110a}***. The inventory shall contain

at least the following data:

^{110a} Directive 2022/.../EU of the European Parliament and of the Council from ...on the energy performance of buildings (recast) (OJ L ...)

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 61

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) the measured energy savings resulting from the renovation of public bodies' buildings covered under this Article;

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 62

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(bb) engagement strategies designed and implemented in buildings owned or occupied by public bodies in order to ensure managers and users of the

buildings adapt their behaviour to nearly zero-energy buildings. This part of the inventory shall be made available in the form of, or be added to pre-existing, resource centres managed by local authorities, which shall be accessible to several stakeholders, including policymakers, private social landlords and tenant associations, and managers of private offices.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 63

Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

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 with significant energy content.

Amendment

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.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 64

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

5a. Where appropriate, the Commission may provide further guidance and tools to national authorities and procurement officials. Such support may potentially strengthen existing supporting fora (e.g. concerted action) for Member States and assist them in taking the green public procurement criteria into account, such as those related to circular economy and climate resilience.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 65

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

-1. With a view to ensuring a stable and predictable contribution towards achieving the Union's energy and climate targets for 2030 and the climate neutrality objective for 2050, Member States shall achieve cumulative end-use energy savings in two obligation periods. The first obligation period covered by point (a) shall be from 2014 to 2020. The second obligation period covered by points (b) and (c) shall be from 2021 to 2030.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 66

Proposal for a directive

Article 8 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(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.

Amendment

(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.

Or. en

Amendment 67

Proposal for a directive

Article 8 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall decide how to phase the calculated quantity of new savings over each period referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph, provided that the required total cumulative end-use energy savings have been achieved by the end of each obligation **period**.

Amendment

Member States shall decide how to phase the calculated quantity of new savings over each period referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph, provided that the required total cumulative end-use energy savings have been achieved by the end of each **of the two** obligation **periods**.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 68

Proposal for a directive

Article 8 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3. 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.

3. 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 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.

Or. en

Amendment 69

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

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 70

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 **minimum** 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 National Energy and Climate Plan consider the indicators in points (a), (b), (c), (ca) and (cb) of this subparagraph.** 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, **low-income households**, 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:

Or. en

Amendment 71

Proposal for a directive

Article 8 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 3 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

c) Structure of consumption expenditure by income quintile and COICOP consumption purpose (Eurostat, HBS, [hbs_str_t223], data for [CP045])

Amendment

deleted

Electricity, gas and other fuels).

Or. en

Amendment 72

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 [ilc_mdho01]);

Or. en

Amendment 73

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.

Or. en

Amendment 74

Proposal for a directive

Article 8 – paragraph 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. To achieve the amount of energy savings required under paragraph 1, either by establishing an energy efficiency obligation scheme referred to in Article 9

or by adopting alternative policy measures referred to in Article 10, Member States and obligated parties shall consider and promote the role of renewable energy communities and citizen energy communities in contributing to the implementation towards these policy measures as well as their potential in delivering the amount of energy savings required under paragraph 1 of this Article.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 75

Proposal for a directive Article 9 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Member States *may* require obligated parties to achieve a share of their energy savings obligation among people affected by energy poverty, vulnerable customers and, where applicable, people living in social housing. Member States may also require obligated parties to achieve energy cost reduction targets and to achieve energy savings by promoting energy efficiency improvement measures, including financial support measures mitigating carbon price effects on SMEs and micro-SMEs.

Amendment

4. Member States *shall* require obligated parties to achieve a share of their energy savings obligation among people affected by energy poverty, vulnerable customers and, where applicable, people living in social housing. Member States may also require obligated parties to achieve energy cost reduction targets and to achieve energy savings by promoting energy efficiency improvement measures, including financial support measures mitigating carbon price effects on SMEs and micro-SMEs.

Or. en

Amendment 76

Proposal for a directive
Article 9 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

5. Member States *may* require obligated parties to work with local authorities or municipalities to promote energy efficiency improvement measures among people affected by energy poverty, vulnerable customers and, where applicable, people living in social housing. This includes identifying and addressing the specific needs of particular groups at risk of energy poverty or more susceptible to its effects. To protect people affected by energy poverty vulnerable customers and, where applicable, people living in social housing, Member States shall encourage obligated parties to carry out actions such as renovation of buildings, including social housing, replacement of appliances, financial support and incentives for energy efficiency improvement measures in conformity with national financing and support schemes, or energy audits.

Amendment

5. Member States *shall* require obligated parties to work with local authorities or municipalities, *as well as social services and civil society organisations (such as consumer organisations, social NGOs, housing associations), in order to set up a platform dedicated to energy poverty alleviation*, to promote energy efficiency improvement measures among people affected by energy poverty, vulnerable customers and, where applicable, people living in social housing. This includes identifying and addressing the specific needs of particular groups at risk of energy poverty or more susceptible to its effects. To protect people affected by energy poverty vulnerable customers and, where applicable, people living in social housing, Member States shall encourage obligated parties to carry out actions such as renovation of buildings, including social housing, replacement of appliances, financial support and incentives for energy efficiency improvement measures in conformity with national financing and support schemes, or energy audits.

Or. en

Amendment 77

Proposal for a directive
Article 10 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. When reporting a taxation measure, Member States shall demonstrate how the effectiveness of the price signal, such as tax rate and visibility over time, has been ensured in the design of the taxation measure. Where there is a decrease in the

Amendment

4. When reporting a taxation measure, *including para-fiscal charges or levies*, Member States shall demonstrate *that they were designed with the purpose to generate energy savings and* how the effectiveness of the price signal, such as

tax rate, Member States shall justify how the taxation measures still result in new energy savings.

tax rate and visibility over time, has been ensured in the design of the taxation measure. Where there is a decrease in the tax rate, Member States shall justify how the taxation measures still result in new energy savings.

Or. en

Amendment 78

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 **18TJ** 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.

Or. en

Amendment 79

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

Text proposed by the Commission

2. 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

Amendment

2. Member States shall ensure that enterprises with an average annual consumption higher than **3.6TJ** 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 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.

qualified or accredited experts in accordance with requirements provided in Article 26 or 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.

Or. en

Amendment 80

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 recommendations from these audits shall be transmitted to the management of the enterprise. Member States shall ensure that the ***implementation of the recommendations is mandatory, with the exception of those where the payback period is longer than four years.*** Member States shall ensure that the results and the implemented recommendations are published in the enterprise's annual report, where applicable.

Or. en

Amendment 81

Proposal for a directive Article 11 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Member States shall develop programmes to encourage SMEs that are not subject to paragraph 1 or 2 to undergo

Amendment

4. Member States shall develop programmes to encourage SMEs that are not subject to paragraph 1 or 2 to undergo

energy audits and the subsequent implementation of the recommendations from these audits.

energy audits and the subsequent implementation of the recommendations from these audits, ***respecting the minimum criteria set out in Annex VI.***

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 82

**Proposal for a directive
Article 11 – paragraph 4 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. For the purpose of paragraph 4, Member States shall ensure that the programmes include:

a) integration of energy management systems involving the management of the enterprise, including financial incentives with the commitment of the enterprise to uptake the energy efficiency measures identified;

b) support to SMEs in quantifying the multiple benefits of energy efficiency measures within their operations;

c) development of company-specific “energy transition roadmaps” developed in an interactive process, with a prioritisation of goals, measures and technological options;

d) development of energy transition networks of SMEs, facilitated by independent facilitators;

e) support mechanisms for the aggregation of several companies (as by means of an association, network, etc.) to simultaneously develop their energy audits or energy management systems.

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 83

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 ***of this Article***, Member States shall require, by 15 March 2024 and every year thereafter, owners and operators of every data centre in their territory with ***an installed IT power demand equal to or greater than 100 kW, until this is superseded by the minimum threshold to be defined pursuant to Article 31(3)***, to make publicly available the information set out ***in part 2 of*** Annex VI (‘Minimum requirements for monitoring and publishing the energy performance of data centres’), which Member States shall subsequently report to the Commission ***for publication in a Union-level database. The Commission shall prepare guidelines setting out each item of information set out in part 2 of Annex VI.***

Amendment 84

Proposal for a directive
Article 11 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

Article 11 a
Collection of data

Member States shall collect annual data on:

- the volume of public and private investments on energy efficiency, including investments used via energy performance contracting,*
- the volume of energy efficiency lending products signed, differentiating secured and unsecured lending products,*
- the estimated leverage factor achieved by public funding supporting energy efficiency measures,*
- national financing programmes put in place to increase uptake of energy efficiency and best practices, and innovative financing schemes for energy efficiency.*

Member States shall report these data to the Commission by [15 March 2025], and every two years thereafter, as part of their integrated national energy and climate progress reports in accordance with Articles 17 and 21 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. To facilitate the reporting, the Commission shall provide a common template to Member States by [15 March 2024]. Member States shall include an annex to their integrated national energy and climate progress reports, drawn up in accordance with this template.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 85

Proposal for a directive Article 20 – paragraph 2 – point h

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(h) information relating to consumer rights, including information on complaint handling and all of the information referred to in this paragraph, which is clearly communicated on the bill or the undertaking's web site.

(h) information relating to consumer rights, including information on complaint handling and all of the information referred to in this paragraph, which is clearly communicated on the bill or the undertaking's web site and which *includes the contact details or link to the website of the single point of contact referred to in Article 21 of this Directive.*

Or. en

Amendment 86

Proposal for a directive

Article 20 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

In order to protect consumers of district heating and cooling systems which are not efficient and to allow them to produce their heating or cooling from renewable sources and with significantly better energy performance, consumers shall be entitled to disconnect and thus discontinue the heating or cooling service provided by non-efficient district heating and cooling systems at a whole building level by terminating their contract or, where the contract covers several buildings, by modifying the contract with the district heating or cooling operator.

Or. en

Amendment 87

Proposal for a directive

Article 20 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Final users shall be provided a copy of the contracts concluded with the suppliers of

heating, cooling or domestic hot water.

Or. en

Amendment 88

Proposal for a directive Article 20 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Final customers shall be given adequate notice of any intention to modify contractual conditions. Suppliers shall notify their final customers, in a transparent and comprehensible manner, directly of any adjustment in the supply price and of the reasons and preconditions for the adjustment and its scope, at an appropriate time no later than two weeks, or no later than one month in the case of household customers, before the adjustment comes into effect.

Amendment

3. Final customers shall be given adequate notice of any intention to modify contractual conditions. Suppliers shall notify their final customers, in a transparent and comprehensible manner, directly of any adjustment in the supply price and of the reasons and preconditions for the adjustment and its scope, at an appropriate time no later than two weeks, or no later than one month in the case of household customers, before the adjustment comes into effect. ***Member States shall ensure that final customers are free to terminate contracts if they do not accept the new contractual conditions or adjustments in the price notified to them by their supplier.***

Final customers shall inform final users of the intended contractual changes without delay.

Or. en

Amendment 89

Proposal for a directive Article 21 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1 – point vii a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(vii a) engagement strategies;

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 90

Proposal for a directive

Article 21 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2 – point vii b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(vii b) policies and programmes providing tailored advice, support and facilitation to consumers through one-stop shops.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 91

Proposal for a directive

Article 21 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 3 – point i

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(i) creation of one-stop shops or similar mechanisms for the provision of technical, administrative and financial advice and assistance on energy efficiency, including energy renovations of buildings and the take-up of renewable energy for buildings to final customers and final users, especially household and small non-household ones.

(i) creation of one-stop shops, ***onsite energy checks*** or similar mechanisms for the provision of technical, administrative and financial advice and assistance on energy efficiency, including energy renovations of buildings and the take-up of renewable energy for buildings to final customers and final users, especially household and small non-household ones; ***such one-stop-shops shall provide holistic support to all households, with a special attention to households in energy poverty and worst performing buildings, as well as to accredited companies and installers***

providing retrofit services, and be adapted to different housing typologies and geographical scope and provide support covering the different stages of the retrofit project; they may also facilitate the design and implementation of Minimum Energy Performance Standards. Special attention may be also given to other factors such as natural hazards, healthy indoor environment and safety issues (i.e. earthquakes, flooding, fire safety, inner air quality and health).

Or. en

Amendment 92

Proposal for a directive Article 21 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

6. The Commission shall encourage the exchange and wide dissemination of information on good energy efficiency practices and methodologies to mitigate the split of incentives in Member States.

Amendment

6. The Commission shall encourage the exchange and wide dissemination of information on good energy efficiency practices and methodologies to mitigate the split of incentives in Member States ***by integrating this dimension into the technical assistance to be provided to Member States and to local authorities and governments. This technical assistance shall integrate the design of inclusive public policies and address split incentives within the scope of challenges to be tackled by public bodies.***

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 93

Proposal for a directive
Article 22 – paragraph 3 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) foster the development of one-stop shop renovation services in cooperation with local and regional authorities, and where they exist, their energy agencies;

Or. en

Amendment 94

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

f) ensure access to **finance**, grants or subsidies bound to minimum energy gains.

(f) ensure access to **affordable bank loans or dedicated credit lines**, grants or subsidies bound to minimum energy gains;

Or. en

Amendment 95

Proposal for a directive
Article 22 – paragraph 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

3a. Member States shall take appropriate measures to protect people affected by energy poverty, low-income households, vulnerable customers and, where applicable, people living in social housing against unfair price setting and price increases in the supply of heating, cooling and domestic hot water.

To achieve the objective set out in the first subparagraph, Member States may apply public interventions in the price setting, in particular for energy poor and vulnerable customers.

Amendment 96

Proposal for a directive

Article 22 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Member States shall establish a network of experts from various sectors such as health sector, building sector and social sectors to develop strategies to support local and national decision makers in implementing energy efficiency improvement measures alleviating energy poverty, measures to generate robust long term solutions to mitigate energy poverty and to develop appropriate technical assistance and financial tools. Member States shall strive to ensure a network of experts' composition that ensures gender balance and reflects the perspectives of people in all their diversity.

Amendment

4. Member States shall establish a network of experts from various sectors such as health sector, building sector and social sectors, ***including local and regional energy agencies where applicable***, to develop strategies to support local and national decision makers in implementing energy efficiency improvement measures alleviating energy poverty, measures to generate robust long term solutions to mitigate energy poverty and to develop appropriate technical assistance and financial tools. Member States shall strive to ensure a network of experts' composition that ensures gender balance and reflects the perspectives of people in all their diversity.

Amendment 97

Proposal for a directive

Article 22 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States ***may entrust*** the same network of experts:

Amendment

Member States ***shall support*** the same network of experts:

Amendment 98

Proposal for a directive

Article 22 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 2 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) to upscale and/or replicate one-stop shops services for vulnerable consumers.

Or. en

Amendment 99

Proposal for a directive

Article 23 – paragraph 5 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

When doing so, Member States shall collect information on cogeneration plants and units in existing district heating and cooling networks and carry out an assessment of the potential for energy savings. That information should contain 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 and Member States shall make that data publicly available.

Or. en

Amendment 100

Proposal for a directive

Article 23 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

6. Member States shall *encourage* regional and local authorities *to* prepare local heating and cooling plans at least in

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

municipalities having a total population higher than **50.000**. Those plans should at least:

municipalities having a total population higher than **20 000** *and encourage municipalities with a population of below 20 000 to prepare such plans*. Those plans should at least:

Or. en

Amendment 101

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 and provide an estimate and mapping of the potential for increasing energy efficiency, including via ***low-temperature district heating readiness***, via waste heat recovery, and renewable energy in heating and cooling in that particular area;

Or. en

Amendment 102

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(da) assess the important role of renewable energy communities and other consumer-led initiatives that can actively contribute to the implementation of local heating and cooling projects;

Or. en

Amendment 103

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(db) include a strategy to empower and protect people affected by energy poverty, low-income households, vulnerable consumers and, where applicable, people living in social housing pursuant to Article 22;

Or. en

Amendment 104

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 provide for financial mechanisms allowing consumers to shift to renewable heating and cooling;

Or. en

Amendment 105

Proposal for a directive

Article 23 – paragraph 6 – subparagraph 1 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e) include the monitoring of the progress of implementation of policies and measures identified.

(e) include *a linear trajectory with reference points (milestones) to achieve the goals of the plans in line with climate neutrality* and the monitoring of the progress of implementation of policies and measures identified;

Or. en

Amendment 106

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ea) include a market analysis to identify and understand the needs of target groups and propose tailored programmes;

Or. en

Amendment 107

Proposal for a directive

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

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(eb) develop a strategy to plan replacement of old and inefficient heating and cooling appliances and phase out of fossil fuels in public bodies with highly efficient alternatives, based on renewable and decarbonised energy sources;

Or. en

Amendment 108

Proposal for a directive

Article 24 – paragraph 1 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) from 2030 onwards the only cogeneration used to produce heat should be high-efficiency cogeneration, in line with Annex III;

Or. en

Amendment 109

Proposal for a directive

Article 24 – paragraph 1 – point e a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ea) in line with the energy efficiency first principle, where the share of waste heat exceeds the criteria in points (c), (d) and (e), and where the waste heat would otherwise be lost, waste heat may replace any of the other energy sources;

Or. en

Amendment 110

Proposal for a directive

Article 24 – paragraph 1 – point e b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(eb) an assessment has been made of the maximum needed temperatures in distribution grid areas.

Or. en

Amendment 111

Proposal for a directive

Article 24 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

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 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

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 use fossil fuels *other than natural gas*.

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.

Or. en

Amendment 112

Proposal for a directive Article 24 – paragraph 4 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

4. In order to assess the economic feasibility of increasing energy efficiency of heat and cooling supply, Member States shall ensure that an installation level cost-benefit analysis in accordance with Annex X is carried out where the following installations are newly planned or substantially refurbished:

Amendment

4. In order to assess the economic feasibility of increasing energy efficiency of heat and cooling supply, Member States shall ensure that an installation level cost-benefit analysis in accordance with Annex X is carried out where the following installations are newly planned *and their material costs have not yet been incurred*, or substantially refurbished:

Or. en

Amendment 113

Proposal for a directive Article 24 – paragraph 4 – 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

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 *or other waste heat recovery applications*. The analysis shall consider

capturing the waste heat at useful temperature level with minimal ancillary energy inputs.

the economic viability, technical feasibility, demand for heating (including seasonal variation), impact on energy efficiency and cooling system solutions that allow removing or capturing the waste heat at useful temperature level with minimal ancillary energy inputs.

Or. en

Amendment 114

Proposal for a directive

Article 24 – paragraph 5 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

5. Member States *may* exempt from paragraph 4:

Amendment

5. Member States *shall* exempt from paragraph 4:

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 115

Proposal for a directive

Article 25 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Member States shall ensure that gas and electricity transmission and distribution system operators apply the energy efficiency first principle in accordance with Article 3 of this Directive in their network planning, network development and investment decisions. While taking security of supply and market integration into account, Member States shall ensure that transmission system operators and distribution system operators

Amendment

2. Member States shall ensure that gas and electricity transmission and distribution system operators apply the energy efficiency first principle in accordance with Article 3 of this Directive in their network planning, network development and investment decisions. While taking security of supply and market integration into account, Member States shall ensure that transmission system operators and distribution system operators

do not invest in *stranded* assets to contribute to climate change mitigation. National regulatory authorities shall provide methodologies and guidance on how to assess alternatives in the cost-benefit analysis, taking into account wider benefits, and verify the implementation of the energy efficiency first principle by the transmission system operators or distribution system operators when approving, verifying or monitoring the projects submitted by the transmission system operators or distribution system operators.

invest in *future-proof* assets to contribute to climate change mitigation. National regulatory authorities shall provide methodologies and guidance on how to assess alternatives in the cost-benefit analysis, taking into account wider benefits, and verify the implementation of the energy efficiency first principle by the transmission system operators or distribution system operators when approving, verifying or monitoring the projects submitted by the transmission system operators or distribution system operators.

Or. en

Amendment 116

Proposal for a directive Article 25 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall ensure that transmission and distribution system operators *map* network losses and take cost-effective measures to *reduce* network losses. Transmission and distribution system operators shall report those measures *and expected energy savings through the reduction of network losses* to the national energy regulatory authority. *National energy regulatory authorities shall limit the possibility for transmission and distribution system operators to recover avoidable network losses from tariffs paid by consumers.* Member States shall ensure that transmission and distribution *system* operators assess energy efficiency improvement measures with regard to their existing gas or electricity transmission or distribution systems and improve energy efficiency in infrastructure design and operation. Member States shall encourage transmission and distribution system operators to develop innovative

Amendment

3. Member States shall ensure that transmission and distribution system operators *monitor and quantify the overall volume of* network losses *relating to the network they operate* and take cost-effective measures to *optimise those* network losses *taking into account the overall effective operation of the network and the evolution towards a renewable based energy system.* Transmission and distribution system operators shall report those measures to the national energy regulatory authority. Member States shall ensure that transmission and distribution *network* operators assess energy efficiency improvement measures with regard to their existing gas or electricity transmission or distribution systems and improve energy efficiency in infrastructure design and operation, *especially in terms of smart grid deployment.* Member States shall encourage transmission and distribution system operators to develop innovative

solutions to improve the energy efficiency of existing systems through incentive based regulations.

solutions to improve the *efficiency and sustainability, including* energy efficiency of existing *and future* systems through incentive based regulations.

Or. en

Amendment 117

Proposal for a directive

Article 26 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States shall put in place measures to promote participation in such training programmes, in particular by SMEs and self-employed persons.

Or. en

Amendment 118

Proposal for a directive

Article 26 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4. Member States shall assess by 31 December 2024 and every **four** years thereafter whether the schemes ensure the necessary level of competences for energy services providers, energy auditors, energy managers, independent experts and installers of building elements pursuant to Directive 2010/31/EU, **and** shall make the assessment and recommendations thereof publically available.

4. Member States shall assess by 31 December 2024 and every **two** years thereafter whether the schemes ensure the necessary level of competences **and an acceptable gender balance** for energy services providers, energy auditors, energy managers, independent experts and installers of building elements pursuant to Directive 2010/31/EU, **as well as the gap between available and needed professionals. They** shall make the assessment and recommendations thereof publically available.

Or. en

Amendment 119

Proposal for a directive

Article 27 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Member States shall encourage public bodies to use energy performance contracting for renovations of large buildings. For renovations of large non-residential buildings with a useful floor area above 1000 m², Member States shall ensure that public bodies assess the feasibility of using energy performance contracting.

Amendment

4. Member States shall encourage public bodies to use energy performance contracting for renovations of large buildings. For renovations of large non-residential **and public residential** buildings with a useful floor area above 1000 m², **and of infrastructure of public facilities**, Member States shall ensure that public bodies assess the feasibility of using energy performance contracting **and other performance-based energy services**.

Or. en

Amendment 120

Proposal for a directive

Article 28 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

5. In order to mobilise private financing for energy efficiency measures and energy renovation, in **accordance with** Directive 2010/31/EU, the Commission shall conduct a dialogue with both public and private financial institutions in order to map out possible actions it can take.

Amendment

5. In order to mobilise private financing for energy efficiency measures and energy renovation **to contribute to the achievement of the Union's energy efficiency targets and the national contributions pursuant to Article 4, and the objectives** in Directive 2010/31/EU, the Commission shall conduct a dialogue with both public and private financial institutions in order to map out possible actions it can take.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 121

Proposal for a directive

Article 28 – paragraph 6 – point -a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(-a) facilitating the implementation of dedicated energy efficiency financial instruments and financing schemes at scale set up by financial institutions;

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 122

Proposal for a directive

Article 28 – paragraph 7 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a) consider ways to make better use of energy audits under Article 11 to influence decision-making;

(a) consider ways to make better use of ***energy management systems and*** energy audits under Article 11 to influence decision-making;

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 123

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 *shall* 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 establish financing instruments including public guarantees in their National Energy Efficiency Funds to increase the uptake of private investments in energy efficiency and of the energy efficiency lending products and innovative schemes referred to in paragraph 3*. 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 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. *The National Energy Efficiency Fund shall be operational as from the transposition deadline of this Directive. The National Energy Efficiency Fund may be established as a dedicated fund within an already existing national facility promoting capital investments.*

Or. en

Amendment 124

**Proposal for a directive
Article 28 – paragraph 12 a (new)**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

12a. The Commission shall assess the effectiveness and efficiency of energy efficiency investment measures implemented in the Member States and

their capacity to increase the uptake of private investments in energy efficiency. The Commission shall evaluate whether an Energy Efficiency Fund at Union level, with the objective to provide an EU guarantee, technical assistance and associated grants to enable the implementation of financial instruments, and financing and support schemes at national level, could support in a cost-effective way the achievement of the Union energy efficiency and climate targets, and, if appropriate, propose the establishment of such a fund. To that end, the Commission shall submit by [30 November 2023] a report to the European Parliament and the Council, which shall be accompanied, if appropriate, by a legislative proposal.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments. The proposed Energy Efficiency Fund at Union level would serve different purposes from the existing European Energy Efficiency Fund that is a public-private partnership.

Amendment 125

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

Amendment

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, ***minimum energy performance standards, technical initiatives, metrics and key performance indicators, a mandatory common Union scheme for rating the sustainability of data centres located in its territory with an installed IT power***

minimum thresholds for significant energy consumption and set out the key indicators and the methodology to measure them.

demand higher than 100 kW, a calculation methodology and a timeframe for data centres to meet those standards.

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 them
Member States shall implement the common Union scheme within one year after the adoption of the delegated act.

Or. en

Amendment 126

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

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The level of national contributions is calculated based on the ***indicative*** formula:

Amendment

1. The level of national contributions is calculated based on the formula:

Or. en

Amendment 127

Proposal for a directive Annex I – point 1 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Where C_{EU} is a correction factor, Target is the level of national-specific ambition and FEC_{B2030} PEC_{B2030} is the 2020 Reference Scenario used as a baseline for 2030.

Amendment

Where C_{EU} is a correction factor ***set by the Commission after Member States reported the Target***, Target is the level of national-specific ambition and FEC_{B2030} PEC_{B2030} is the 2020 Reference Scenario used as a baseline for 2030.

Or. en

Amendment 128

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

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The following *indicative* formula represents the objective criteria reflecting the factors listed in points (d) (i) to (iv) of Article 4(2), each used for defining the level of national-specific ambition in % (Target) and having the same weight in the formula (0,25):

Amendment

2. The following formula represents the objective criteria reflecting the factors listed in points (d) (i) to (v) of Article 4(2), each used for defining the level of national-specific ambition in % (Target) and having the same weight in the formula (0,25):

Or. en

Amendment 129

Proposal for a directive Annex I – point 2 – point d a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

d a) greenhouse gas intensity dependent contribution ("Fclimate").

Or. en

Amendment 130

Proposal for a directive Annex I – point 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

6 a. Fclimate shall be calculated for each Member State based on its three-year average greenhouse gas emissions in the energy sector per FEC or PEC index to the Union's three-year average over the 2017-2019 period.

Or. en

Amendment 131

Proposal for a directive Annex I – point 7

Text proposed by the Commission

7. For each criteria provided in point 2(a) to **(d)**, a lower and upper limit shall be applied. The level of ambition for each factor shall be capped at 50% and 150% of the Union average level of ambition under a given factor.

Amendment

7. For each criteria provided in point 2(a) to **(e)**, a lower and upper limit shall be applied. The level of ambition for each factor shall be capped at 50% and 150% of the Union average level of ambition under a given factor.

Or. en

Amendment 132

Proposal for a directive Annex I – point 9

Text proposed by the Commission

9. F_{total} shall be calculated as the weighted sum of all **four** factors (F_{flat} , F_{wealth} , $F_{intensity}$ **and** $F_{potential}$). The target shall be then calculated as the product of the total factor F_{total} and the EU target.

Amendment

9. F_{total} shall be calculated as the weighted sum of all **five** factors (F_{flat} , F_{wealth} , $F_{intensity}$, $F_{potential}$ **and** $F_{climate}$). The target shall be then calculated as the product of the total factor F_{total} and the EU target.

Or. en

Amendment 133

Proposal for a directive Annex I – point 10

Text proposed by the Commission

10. A primary and final energy correction factor C_{EU} shall be applied to all Member States to calibrate the sum of all national contributions to the Union primary and final energy consumption targets in 2030. The factor C_{EU} is identical for all

Amendment

10. **The Commission determines** a primary and final energy correction factor C_{EU} , **which** shall be applied to all Member States' **target allocation** to calibrate the sum of all national contributions to the Union primary and final energy

Member States.

consumption targets in 2030. The factor C_{EU} is identical for all Member States.

Or. en

Amendment 134

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. *Member States shall also ensure strict sustainability criteria for renewable energy in existing heat sources in accordance with Article 29(2) to (7) of Directive 2018/2001/EU.*

Or. en

Amendment 135

Proposal for a directive

Annex V – point 4 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

4. In determining the energy saving from taxation related policy measures introduced under Article 10, the following principles shall apply:

Amendment

4. In determining the energy saving from taxation *and parafiscal levies* related policy measures introduced under Article 10, the following principles shall apply:

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 136

Proposal for a directive

Annex V – point 4 – point a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(a a) credit shall be given only for energy savings from taxation measures and parafiscal levies designed with the purpose to generate energy savings according to the definition in Article 2 point 7 of this Directive.

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 137

Proposal for a directive

Annex V – point 4 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) ***short-run*** price elasticities for the calculation of the impact of the (energy) taxation measures shall represent the responsiveness of energy demand to price changes, and shall be estimated on the basis of recent and representative official data sources which are applicable for the Member State, and, where applicable, based on accompanying studies from an independent institute. ***If a different price elasticity than short-run elasticities is used, Member States shall explain how***

(b) price elasticities for the calculation of the impact of the (energy) taxation measures shall ***be end-user segment specific, including income classes, company types and size, and thus*** represent the responsiveness of energy demand to price changes, and shall be estimated on the basis of recent and representative official data sources which are applicable for the Member State, and, where applicable, based on accompanying studies from an independent institute;

energy efficiency improvements due to the implementation of other Union legislation have been included in the baseline used to estimate the energy savings, or how a double-counting of energy savings from other Union legislation has been avoided;

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 138

**Proposal for a directive
Annex V – point 4 – point d**

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) short-run elasticity estimates **should** be used to assess the energy savings from taxation measures to avoid overlap with Union law and other policy measures;

Amendment

(d) short-run elasticity estimates **shall** be used to assess the energy savings from taxation measures to avoid overlap with Union law and other policy measures;

Or. en

Amendment 139

**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 consumption **and propose company-specific energy transition roadmaps developed in an interactive process, with a prioritisation of goals, measures and technological options;**

Or. en

Amendment 140

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

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) *identify the potential for cost-effective use or production of renewable energy;*

Amendment

(d) *propose key steps and tools towards adopting energy and CO₂ indicators as key performance indicators of the company;*

Or. en

Amendment 141

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), *such as the net present value method laid down in EN 17463 (Valuation of Energy Related Investments)*, instead of Simple Payback Periods (SPP) in order to take account of long-term savings, residual values of long-term investments and discount rates;

Or. en

Justification

This amendment is necessary for reasons relating to the internal logic of the text and it is inextricably linked to other admissible amendments.

Amendment 142

Proposal for a directive Annex X – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

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.

Assessment of waste heat utilization shall take into consideration current technologies. The assessment shall take into consideration the direct use of waste heat *at useful temperature levels and, only where that is neither practicable nor technologically feasible*, upgrading to higher temperature levels. 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.

Or. en

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The recast of the Energy Efficiency Directive is a key component of the Fit for 55 package, in order to achieve the goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 and reaching climate neutrality by 2050 in accordance with the European Climate Law. Energy efficiency is the “first fuel”, without which the full decarbonisation of the EU economy cannot be achieved.

Energy efficiency is a cost-effective tool with the potential to deliver more than 40% of the necessary greenhouse emission cuts, so as to achieve the international climate and energy goals over the next 20 years. It is therefore an indispensable tool to achieve the Paris Agreement commitments. Scaling up action and investments in energy efficiency will bring various environmental, health, social and economic benefits.

The current high dependency on natural gas makes European households and companies vulnerable to rising prices, which has several consequences in particular for households in energy poverty.

Energy efficiency can help counteract increasing energy prices by reducing the need to install new expensive power generation or transmission capacity and by reducing pressure on energy resources. It also helps households and companies to become more resistant to sudden increases in the near future and save money on their energy bills.

Boosting the renovation of buildings will result in more energy efficient but also healthier indoor environments with healthy air temperatures, humidity levels, noise levels, and improved air quality.

By reducing overall energy demand, we can reduce dependency on imports of oil, gas and coal. When energy efficiency is increased by 1%, the gas imports decline by 2,6 %. Thus, energy efficiency helps the Union to significantly improve its energy security and reaching its objective of becoming more energy independent.

Efficiency improvements lead to social economic benefits, by boosting economic activity and increasing employment. Measures improving the energy efficiency of cities, buildings and transport systems are labour intensive. As much as 60 % of expenditure in home energy efficiency retrofits could be directed towards labour, activating local value chains and boosting the economy.

In 2018, the Energy Efficiency Directive was amended as part of the ‘Clean Energy for All Europeans’ package introducing an EU energy efficiency target of at least 32,5 % compared to projected energy use in 2030. The sum of national contributions communicated by Member States in their National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) falls short of this ambition. This underlines the need for stronger governance and a more effective Energy Efficiency Directive.

The Rapporteur welcomes the recast proposed by the Commission and considers it a valid starting point for the legislative process. However, with the urgency of the climate crisis and the multiple benefits offered by energy efficiency, the Rapporteur aims at further strengthening its climate effect, governance and effectiveness.

An ambitious and fit for purpose Energy Efficiency Directive

The Rapporteur proposes an EU target for energy efficiency that allows for its full cost-effective potential to be exploited. The energy efficiency target should be increased to at least 43 % (2007 baseline scenario) for final energy consumption by 2030. This correlates to a 19 % target in the 2020 scenario baseline. The proposed target is considered to be cost-effective based on a thorough analysis¹, while also taking into account the expected potential of increased carbon pricing and socioeconomic benefits.

The energy savings obligation has been one of the most impactful elements of the Directive. Therefore, increasing the level of ambition of the EU target necessitates an increase to 2 % of the yearly energy savings to be achieved by Member States from 2024 to 2030. The exemplary role of the public sector is further highlighted by increasing the public energy savings obligation to 2 % as well.

Energy efficiency measures contribute to the efforts to decarbonise the economy, which should be stimulated with this Directive. With the introduction of a carbon factor in the calculation of the national contributions, carbon intensity has to be taken into account. In addition, fossil fuels should not be counted towards the energy savings obligation as proposed by the Commission.

A strengthened governance with clear milestones

We cannot afford to miss the 2030 target. Therefore, the target must be binding for Member States and the formula proposed by the Commission should secure a clear and binding contribution for each Member State and not create any potential delivery gap.

The Rapporteur proposes two milestones (2025 and 2027) in order to create a linear trajectory and avoid that Member States postpone the action required to achieve the target.

The introduction of a legally binding energy efficiency first principle is an important step acknowledging the important contribution that energy efficiency can deliver. The Rapporteur suggests increasing the scope of the energy efficiency first principle to cover all relevant energy related investment decisions. Additionally, the Rapporteur also proposes the introduction of a common EU methodology with a minimum set of indicators that take into account the wider benefits of energy efficiency.

Targeting energy efficiency measures on households in energy poverty

Energy efficiency measures are a crucial way to help energy poor households. Those who suffer from energy poverty often live in badly insulated homes and have expensive and inefficient heating or cooling systems.

Under their energy savings obligation schemes, Member States are required to target a share of their efforts towards energy poor households. The Rapporteur suggests a more robust definition of energy poverty that captures energy poverty in different regions, countries and household

¹ https://www.stefanscheuer.eu/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/SCHEUER_FraunhoferISI_Will-the-Fit-for-55-package-deliver-on-EE-targets.pdf

types. These parameters should be taken into consideration when the Member States define their energy poor households in their National Energy and Climate Plans.

Dedicated and targeted measures on energy poverty must be taken at the local level. The Rapporteur strengthens the provisions for obligated parties to work closely with local authorities or municipalities, as well as social services and civil society organisations to alleviate energy poverty.

Extending the scope and depth of renovations with more effective funding schemes

The building stock has a big impact on the EU's climate goals as it is one of the largest consumers of energy. In addition, buildings play a key role in our societies and daily lives. The 3 % renovation target for public buildings is therefore an essential element of the Directive.

The Rapporteur suggests making the renovation obligation explicitly applicable also to social housing and tertiary buildings, meaning buildings used for the provision of services of general interest. This will boost energy efficiency in buildings and help creating healthy indoor environments for schools, hospitals, nursing homes, sport and cultural facilities.

The Rapporteur suggests that the renovation obligation for public buildings leads to deep renovations in order to harvest the highest possible social and economic benefits.

Overtime, renovations will recuperate their costs. However, this usually comes with high upfront costs for citizens. This is also the case for other energy efficiency measures. It is therefore essential to ensure that the right financing instruments and incentives exist for investors and people to be able to carry out renovations. Robust financial schemes for energy efficiency need to be in place for both public and private funding.

The Rapporteur proposes to set up National Energy Funds and to evaluate the volume of effectiveness of current financing schemes.

Strategic planning for district heating and cooling, utilisation of waste heat and effective datacentres

District heating and cooling has proved to be a cost-efficient system in many European countries. To harvest the potential of those systems, strategic planning is required for municipalities with a population of more than 20.000.

Low-temperature district heating should be encouraged in order to increase efficiency and increase the possible utilisation of waste heat. Moreover, the Rapporteur suggests the development of strategies for the replacement of old and inefficient heating and cooling appliances in buildings owned or occupied by public bodies with highly efficient alternatives.

Data centres hold a huge potential for waste heat as an affordable heating source for households. The Rapporteur proposes that waste heat from datacentres and industrial facilities is utilised wherever this is practicable and technologically feasible.

In addition, data centres' overall energy consumption is expected to increase significantly, as society gets more digitalised. The Rapporteur suggests to further strengthen the provisions of

the Directive so that the Commission is empowered to not only establish a Union scheme for rating the sustainability criteria, but also establish minimum performance standards and KPIs as well as a calculation methodology and a timeframe for data centres to meet those standards. This should apply to all data centres with an installed IT power demand equal to or greater than 100 kW.

Effective energy management for enterprises and households

Energy management systems can be effective at a lower threshold than suggested by the Commission. The Rapporteur suggests to lower this threshold so that enterprises with an average annual consumption higher than 18 TJ of energy are obliged to implement an energy management system.

Furthermore, enterprises with an average annual consumption higher than 3.6 TJ of energy over the previous three years that do not implement an energy management system should be subject to an energy audit.

Implementation of the recommendations should be mandatory, with the exception of those where the payback period is longer than 4 years.

Targeted support on technical potential and financing opportunities will help households benefit from energy savings and release the full potential of energy efficiency across European households. The Rapporteur proposes to strengthen the provisions on one-stop-shops for final users in private households in order to benefit from tailored advice and support with a special attention to households in energy poverty.

**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 draft report:

Entity and/or person
Asetek A/S
BAT-Kartellet
BusinessEurope
Cleantech for Europe
Climate Action Network Europe
Coalition of Energy Savings
COGEN Europe
Danfoss
Dansk Erhverv
DENEFF
DigitalEurope
eco - Association of the Internet Industry
Électricité de France
Eurelectric
Eurogas
Euroheat and Power
European Alliance to Save Energy
European Climate Foundation
European Economic and Social Committee
European Federation of Intelligent Energy Efficiency Services
European Heating Industry
Fedarne, Upper Austria Regional Energy Agency
Friends of the Earth Europe
Grundfos
Housing Europe
Hydrogen Europe
Kommunernes Landsforening, Denmark
Microsoft
Permanent Representation of Denmark to the EU
Permanent Representation of Finland to the EU
Permanent Representation of Luxembourg to the EU
Permanent Representation of the Netherlands to the EU
Permanent Representation of the Czech Republic to the EU
Permanent Representation of Poland to the EU
Polska Grupa Energetyczna S.A
Positive Money Europe
Rådet for Grøn Omstilling
REScoop.eu

Right to Energy Coalition
Rockwool
Saint-Gobain
SmartEn
Stefan Scheuer Consulting
SYNERGI
Tekniq
Tesla
VELUX
Vodafone