










Procedure file

Basic information	
<p>COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Regulation</p> <p>2016/0375(COD)</p>	Procedure completed
<p>Governance of the energy union and climate action</p> <p>Amending Directive 98/70/EC 1996/0163(COD) Amending Directive 2009/73/EC 2007/0196(COD) Amending Regulation (EC) No 715/2009 2007/0199(COD) Amending Directive 2009/31/EC 2008/0015(COD) Amending Directive 2009/119/EC 2008/0220(CNS) Amending Directive 2010/31/EU 2008/0223(COD) Amending Regulation (EC) No 663/2009 2009/0010(COD) Amending Directive 2012/27/EU 2011/0172(COD) Amending Directive 2013/30/EU 2011/0309(COD) Repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 2011/0372(COD) See also 2018/0385(COD) Amended by 2020/0036(COD) Amended by 2021/0201(COD) Amended by 2021/0218(COD)</p> <p>Subject 3.60 Energy policy 3.70.03 Climate policy, climate change, ozone layer 3.70.18 International and regional environment protection measures and agreements</p> <p>Legislative priorities Joint Declaration 2018-19 Joint Declaration 2017</p>	

Key players			
European Parliament	Joint Committee Responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	 Industry, Research and Energy Environment, Public Health and Food Safety		12/05/2017
		 DALUNDE Jakob G.	12/05/2017
		 RIVASI Michèle	
		Shadow rapporteur	
		 DELAHAYE Angélique	
		 HÖKMARK Gunnar	
		 GRIFFIN Theresa	
		 ZORRINHO Carlos	
		 TOŠENOVSKÝ Evžen	
	 WIŚNIEWSKA Jadwiga		



[GERBRANDY](#)

[Gerben-Jan](#)



[PUNSET Carolina](#)



[D'ORNANO Mireille](#)



[PEDICINI Piernicola](#)



[TAMBURRANO Dario](#)

ENF

[LETARD-LECHEVALIER](#)

[Christelle](#)

ITRE Industry, Research and Energy
Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

Committee for opinion

Rapporteur for opinion

Appointed

DEVE Development

The committee decided not to give an opinion.

BUDG Budgets

The committee decided not to give an opinion.

ECON Economic and Monetary Affairs

The committee decided not to give an opinion.

IMCO Internal Market and Consumer Protection

The committee decided not to give an opinion.

AGRI Agriculture and Rural Development

07/02/2017



[ROHDE Jens](#)

Council of the European Union

Council configuration

Meeting

Date

[Transport, Telecommunications and Energy](#)

[3554](#)

26/06/2017

European Commission

Commission DG

Commissioner



[Energy](#)

ŠEFČOVIČ Maroš

European Economic and Social Committee

European Committee of the Regions

Key events			
30/11/2016	Legislative proposal published	COM(2016)0759	Summary
16/01/2017	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
27/02/2017	Debate in Council		
18/05/2017	Referral to joint committee announced in Parliament		
26/06/2017	Debate in Council	3554	

07/12/2017	Vote in committee, 1st reading		
14/12/2017	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A8-0402/2017	Summary
15/01/2018	Debate in Parliament		
17/01/2018	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T8-0011/2018	Summary
17/01/2018	Matter referred back to the committee responsible		
10/07/2018	Approval in committee of the text agreed at 1st reading interinstitutional negotiations	PE625.412 GEDA/A/(2018)005545	
12/11/2018	Debate in Parliament		
13/11/2018	Results of vote in Parliament		
13/11/2018	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T8-0443/2018	Summary
04/12/2018	Act adopted by Council after Parliament's 1st reading		
11/12/2018	Final act signed		
11/12/2018	End of procedure in Parliament		
21/12/2018	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2016/0375(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
	<p>Amending Directive 98/70/EC 1996/0163(COD)</p> <p>Amending Directive 2009/73/EC 2007/0196(COD)</p> <p>Amending Regulation (EC) No 715/2009 2007/0199(COD)</p> <p>Amending Directive 2009/31/EC 2008/0015(COD)</p> <p>Amending Directive 2009/119/EC 2008/0220(CNS)</p> <p>Amending Directive 2010/31/EU 2008/0223(COD)</p> <p>Amending Regulation (EC) No 663/2009 2009/0010(COD)</p> <p>Amending Directive 2012/27/EU 2011/0172(COD)</p> <p>Amending Directive 2013/30/EU 2011/0309(COD)</p> <p>Repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 2011/0372(COD)</p> <p>See also 2018/0385(COD)</p> <p>Amended by 2020/0036(COD)</p> <p>Amended by 2021/0201(COD)</p> <p>Amended by 2021/0218(COD)</p>
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 58; Rules of Procedure EP 59-p4; Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 194-p2; Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 192-p1
Mandatory consultation of other institutions	European Economic and Social Committee European Committee of the Regions

Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	CJ10/8/09954

Documentation gateway					
Legislative proposal		COM(2016)0759	30/11/2016	EC	Summary
Document attached to the procedure		SWD(2016)0394	01/12/2016	EC	
Document attached to the procedure		SWD(2016)0395	01/12/2016	EC	
Document attached to the procedure		SWD(2016)0396	01/12/2016	EC	
Document attached to the procedure		SWD(2016)0397	01/12/2016	EC	
Committee draft report		PE604.777	18/05/2017	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE606.312	04/07/2017	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE606.313	04/07/2017	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE607.772	04/07/2017	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE607.817	04/07/2017	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE607.816	05/07/2017	EP	
Committee opinion	AGRI	PE604.528	23/10/2017	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A8-0402/2017	14/12/2017	EP	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, partial vote at 1st reading/single reading		T8-0011/2018	17/01/2018	EP	Summary
Coreper letter confirming interinstitutional agreement		GEDA/A/(2018)005545	29/06/2018	CSL	
Text agreed during interinstitutional negotiations		PE625.412	29/06/2018	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T8-0443/2018	13/11/2018	EP	Summary
Draft final act		00055/2018/LEX	11/12/2018	CSL	
Commission response to text adopted in plenary		SP(2018)838	19/12/2018	EC	
Follow-up document		C(2019)4401	18/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		C(2019)4402	18/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		C(2019)4403	18/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		C(2019)4404	18/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		C(2019)4405	18/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		C(2019)4406	18/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		C(2019)4407	18/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		C(2019)4408	18/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		C(2019)4409	18/06/2019	EC	

Follow-up document		C(2019)4410	18/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		C(2019)4411	18/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		C(2019)4412	18/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		C(2019)4413	18/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		C(2019)4414	18/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		C(2019)4415	18/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		C(2019)4416	18/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		C(2019)4417	18/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		C(2019)4418	18/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		C(2019)4419	18/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		C(2019)4420	18/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		C(2019)4421	18/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		C(2019)4423	18/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0279	19/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0278	19/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0276	19/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0274	19/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0271	19/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0211	19/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0272	19/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0263	19/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0261	19/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0228	19/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0226	19/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0267	19/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0262	19/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0264	19/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0268	19/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0230	19/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0223	19/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0265	19/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0229	19/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0266	19/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0214	19/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0225	19/06/2019	EC	

Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0275	19/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0277	19/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0224	19/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0227	19/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0273	19/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2019)0281	19/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		C(2019)4422	20/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		C(2019)4424	20/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		C(2019)4425	20/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		C(2019)4426	20/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		C(2019)4427	20/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		C(2019)4428	20/06/2019	EC	
Follow-up document		COM(2020)0950	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		COM(2020)0953	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0953	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0900	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0901	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0902	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0903	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0904	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0905	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0906	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0907	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0908	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0909	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0910	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0911	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0912	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0913	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0914	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0915	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0916	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0917	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0918	14/10/2020	EC	

Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0919	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0920	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0921	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0922	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0923	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0924	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0925	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0926	14/10/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		COM(2021)0950	26/10/2021	EC	
Follow-up document		COM(2021)0952	26/10/2021	EC	
Follow-up document		COM(2021)0961	26/10/2021	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2021)0307	26/10/2021	EC	
Follow-up document		COM(2022)0547	18/10/2022	EC	
Follow-up document		COM(2022)0642	15/11/2022	EC	
Follow-up document		COM(2022)0643	15/11/2022	EC	
Follow-up document		COM(2023)0650	24/10/2023	EC	
Follow-up document		COM(2023)0651	24/10/2023	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2023)0646	24/10/2023	EC	

Additional information

Research document

[Briefing](#)

Final act

[Regulation 2018/1999](#)

[OJ L 328 21.12.2018, p. 0001](#) Summary

Final legislative act with provisions for delegated acts

Delegated acts

[2020/2648\(DEA\)](#)

Examination of delegated act

Governance of the energy union and climate action

PURPOSE: to set out the necessary legislative foundation for a reliable and transparent governance that ensures the achievement of the objectives and targets of the Energy Union.

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

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

BACKGROUND : in its [Energy Union strategy](#) of 25 February 2015, the Commission stressed the need for an integrated governance to make sure that energy-related actions at Union, regional, national and local level all contribute to the Energy Union's objectives, thereby broadening the scope of Governance beyond the 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy to all five key dimensions of the Energy Union. These are (i) energy security; (ii) internal energy market; (iii) moderation of demand; (iv) decarbonisation; and (v) research, innovation and competitiveness.

In its [resolution of 15 December 2015](#), the European Parliament called for the Energy Union governance to be ambitious, reliable, transparent, and democratic and fully inclusive of the European Parliament and to ensure that the 2030 climate and energy targets are achieved.

Current planning and reporting requirements (for both the Commission and Member States) in the energy and climate fields provide benefits, but they are found in a wide range of separate pieces of legislation adopted at different points in time.

Moreover, some of the current requirements have been defined with a view to achieving the corresponding 2020 targets, and are not suited to supporting the achievement of the 2030 Framework for Energy and Climate, nor are they synchronised with the planning and reporting obligations under the Paris Agreement, which was adopted at the 21st Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in December 2015 (COP 21).

The proposal has been prepared in parallel to the reviews in the energy policy sector, particularly regarding renewable energy, energy efficiency and market design.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT: the impact assessment concluded that a new, single legal act fully incorporating the [Monitoring Mechanism Regulation](#) (MMR) is the preferred option. The regulatory fitness check (REFIT) supporting the proposed Regulation suggests that a significant reduction of administrative burden on Member States as well as on the Commission could be expected from the new approach, but it can only partially quantify such impacts due to the limited availability of reliable data.

CONTENT: the draft regulation aims at ensuring a coordinated and coherent implementation of the Energy Union Strategy across its five dimensions, as well as the collective achievement of the Energy Union objectives through a combination of EU and national measures on the basis of streamlined planning, reporting and monitoring obligations and a functional governance process between the Commission and Member States.

Specifically, the proposal brings together the existing scattered planning and reporting obligations from the main pieces of EU legislation across energy, climate and other Energy Union related policy areas and thereby achieve a major simplification of obligations, by reducing, aligning and updating such requirements, and removing duplications.

In all, the proposal integrates, streamlines or repeals more than 50 existing individual planning, reporting and monitoring obligations of the energy and climate acquis.

More precisely, the proposal:

- sets out the obligation for Member States to produce a national integrated energy and climate plan for the period 2021 to 2030 by 1 January 2019, as well as for subsequent ten-year periods;
- establishes a consultation process between the Commission and Member States before the finalisation of the plan, based on the draft national plan to be provided to the Commission by 1 January 2018, and every ten years thereafter for the following ten year periods. In this framework, the Commission will be able to make recommendations regarding the level of ambition of objectives, targets and contributions as well as on specific policies and measures included in the plan. Other Member States will also be able to comment on the draft plan in the framework of regional consultations. The plans need to be updated by 1 January 2024 (still with a 2030 perspective);
- sets out the obligation for Member States to prepare and report to the Commission long-term low emission strategies with a 50 years perspective, which are key to contribute towards broader sustainable development goals, as well as moving towards the long-term goal set by the Paris Agreement;
- sets out the obligation for Member States to produce biennial progress reports on the implementation of the plans from 2021 onwards across the five dimensions of the Energy Union to track progress;
- sets out the obligation of the Commission to monitor and assess Member States progress in relation to the objectives set in the national plan;
- sets out the requirements for national and Union inventory systems for GHG emissions, policies, measures and projections;
- sets out the mechanisms and principles for cooperation and support between Member States and the Union.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS: officials, temporary agents or external personnel working in the Energy and Climate action policy areas will be allocated for the performance of the tasks in the Commission, within the existing overall human resources. Regarding the European Environment Agency, a phasing in of additional contract agents (up to 3 in 2020) is requested on top of the existing human resources programming for the EEA.

The costs resulting from the implementation of the proposed regulation (estimated at EUR 9.908 million, including administrative expenses) will be fully accommodated under the current programmed financial envelope of the budget items in question until 2020.

As far as the financial resources needed for the European Environment Agency (EUR 1.635 million) are concerned, those will be additional to the current financial programming.

DELEGATED ACTS: the proposal contains provisions empowering the Commission to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

Governance of the energy union and climate action

The Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety and the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy adopted the joint report by Michèle RIVASI (Greens/EFA, FR) and Claude TURMES (Greens/EFA, LU) on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Governance of the Energy Union, amending Directive 94/22/EC, Directive 98/70/EC, Directive 2009/31/EC, Regulation (EC) No 663/2009, Regulation (EC) No 715/2009, Directive 2009/73/EC, Council Directive 2009/119/EC, Directive 2010/31/EU, Directive 2012/27/EU, Directive 2013/30/EU and Council Directive (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013.

The committees recommended that the European Parliaments position adopted at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure should amend the Commission proposal as follows.

Subject matter and scope: the amended text stipulated that the Regulation establishes a Governance mechanism to:

- implement long-term climate and energy strategies and measures designed to fulfil Union greenhouse gas emissions commitments consistent with the Paris Agreement;
- structure partnerships and cooperation between Member States at macro-regional and regional level, designed to achieve the targets, objectives and commitments of the Energy Union;
- contribute to greater regulatory and investor certainty.

Integrated national energy and climate plans: Members stressed that by 6 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation and in any event by 1 June 2019, each Member State shall submit to the Commission an integrated national energy and climate plan covering a ten-year period.

By 1 January 2024, and every five years thereafter, each Member State shall submit subsequent integrated national energy and climate plans. The first plan shall cover the period from 2021 to 2030.

The integrated national energy and climate plan shall consist, inter alia, of:

- a description of the consultation and involvement of local authorities, civil society, business, the social partners and citizens and their results;
- a description of macro-regional and regional cooperation;
- a description of the regulatory and non-regulatory barriers and hurdles to delivering the targets and objectives;
- an assessment of the impacts of the planned policies and measures on competitiveness linked to the Energy Union and on environmental, including air quality and nature protection, health, macro-economic, and social impacts;
- an assessment of the number of households in energy poverty in the Member States and include a national indicative objective to reduce energy poverty. The Commission should adopt a common methodology for Member States to define energy poverty.

Multilevel climate and energy dialogue platform: Member State shall establish a permanent multilevel climate and energy dialogue platform to support active engagement of local authorities, civil society organisations, business community, investors, any other relevant stakeholders and the general public in managing the energy transition. They shall submit to their national climate and energy dialogue platform different options and scenarios envisaged for their short, medium and long-term energy and climate policies, together with a cost benefit analysis for each option.

Identification and financing of renewable energy projects of energy union interest: Member States cooperating together shall draw up a regional list of renewable energy projects of energy union interest (RPEIs) contributing to the achievement of the renewable energy target by 2030. That list shall be part of the national energy and climate plans.

Upon reception of integrated national energy and climate plans, the Commission shall establish a Union list of RPEIs by 31 December 2020. In addition, the Commission shall set-up an instrument at Union level contributing to financial support to RPEIs included in the Union list.

Just Transition Initiative for workers and communities: Members proposed establishing a Just Transition Initiative to support workers and communities which could be adversely impacted by the transition to a low carbon economy. The initiative should take the form of a board of representatives coming from Member States national authorities, the Commission, local and regional representatives as well as the social partners developing calls for projects in the area of the just transition. The Commission shall set up a financing platform at Union level directly contributing financial support to the Just Transition Initiative.

Consistency with overall climate objective: in order to respect the commitments of the Paris Agreement, the Commission is called on, by 1 July 2018, to report on the remaining global carbon budget that is consistent with pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to well below 2°C, in particular 1.5°C, above pre-industrial levels and shall publish an analysis of the Unions fair share for 2050 and 2100.

Member States and the Commission on behalf of the Union shall adopt, by 1 January 2019 and every five years thereafter, their long-term climate and energy strategies with a 30 years perspective.

The Commission shall assess whether the national long-term strategies are adequate for the collective achievement of the Union objectives. The Commission may issue recommendations to Member States to facilitate this end and to assist Member States in their efforts to prepare and implement their long-term strategies.

Methane strategy: the Commission shall analyse the implications for policies and measures of adopting a 20-year time horizon for methane. It shall consider policy options for rapidly addressing methane emissions and come forward with a Union methane strategy, with a priority to energy and waste related methane emissions.

E-platform: the Commission shall establish a public online platform to facilitate communication between the Commission and Member States, promote cooperation among Member States and facilitate public access to information.

Governance of the energy union and climate action

The European Parliament adopted by 466 votes to 139, with 38 abstentions, amendments to the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Governance of the Energy Union, amending Directive 94/22/EC, Directive 98/70/EC, Directive 2009/31/EC, Regulation (EC) No 663/2009, Regulation (EC) No 715/2009, Directive 2009/73/EC, Council Directive 2009/119/EC, Directive 2010/31/EU, Directive 2012/27/EU, Directive 2013/30/EU and Council Directive (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013.

The matter was referred back to the committee responsible for interinstitutional negotiations.

The main amendments adopted in plenary concern the following issues:

Subject matter and scope: Parliament stipulated that the Governance mechanism established by the Regulation shall also seek to:

- implement long-term climate and energy strategies and measures designed to fulfil Union greenhouse gas emissions commitments consistent with the Paris Agreement;
- structure partnerships and cooperation between Member States at macro-regional and regional level, designed to achieve the targets, objectives and commitments of the Energy Union;
- contribute to greater regulatory and investor certainty;

- support a just transition for citizens and regions which could be negatively impacted by the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Integrated national plans: by 1 January 2019 and every ten years thereafter, each Member State shall notify to the Commission an integrated national energy and climate plan. The first plan shall cover the period from 2021 to 2030. The following plans shall cover the ten-year period immediately following the end of the period covered by the previous plan.

Members stated that national plans shall include:

- a description of the consultation and involvement of local authorities, civil society, business, the social partners and citizens and their results;
- a description of macro-regional and regional cooperation;
- a description of the regulatory and non-regulatory barriers and hurdles to delivering the targets and objectives;
- a description of the planned policies, measures and investment strategies and the regulatory and non-regulatory barriers and hurdles to delivering the targets and objectives;
- an assessment of the impacts of the planned policies and measures on competitiveness linked to the Energy Union and on environmental, including air quality and nature protection, health, macro-economic, and social impacts;
- an estimation of the public and private investment necessary to implement the planned policies and measures; Member States shall integrate energy efficiency programmes into their planning and consider building renovation as a priority in terms of investment;
- an assessment of the number of households in energy poverty in the Member States and include a national indicative objective to reduce energy poverty.

Member States shall make available to the public the plans submitted to the Commission.

Multilevel climate and energy dialogue platform: Member State shall establish a permanent multilevel climate and energy dialogue platform to support active engagement of local authorities, civil society organisations, business community, investors, any other relevant stakeholders and the general public in managing the energy transition. They shall submit to their national climate and energy dialogue platform different options and scenarios envisaged for their short, medium and long-term energy and climate policies, together with a cost benefit analysis for each option.

Consistency with overall climate objective: in order to respect the commitments of the Paris Agreement, the Commission is called on, by 1 July 2018, to report on the remaining global carbon budget that is consistent with pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to well below 2°C, in particular 1.5°C, above pre-industrial levels and shall publish an analysis of the Unions fair share for 2050 and 2100.

Member States and the Commission on behalf of the Union shall adopt, by 1 January 2019 and every five years thereafter, their long-term climate and energy strategies with a 30 years perspective.

These strategies shall contribute to, no later than 2050, achieving a highly energy efficient and renewables based energy system within the Union.

The Commission shall assess whether the national long-term strategies are adequate for the collective achievement of the Union objectives. The Commission may issue recommendations to Member States to facilitate this end and to assist Member States in their efforts to prepare and implement their long-term strategies.

Methane strategy: the Commission shall analyse the implications for policies and measures of adopting a 20-year time horizon for methane. It shall consider policy options for rapidly addressing methane emissions and come forward with a Union methane strategy, with a priority to energy and waste related methane emissions.

Integrated reporting on energy poverty: where applicable, a Member State shall include in the integrated national energy and climate progress report quantitative information on the number of households in energy poverty.

E-platform: the Commission shall establish a public online platform to facilitate communication between the Commission and Member States, promote cooperation among Member States and facilitate public access to information.

Energy Community: by six months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation, the Commission shall propose its incorporation in the Energy Community under Article 79 of the Treaty establishing the Energy Community.

Governance of the energy union and climate action

The European Parliament adopted by 475 votes to 100, with 33 abstentions, a legislative resolution on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Governance of the Energy Union, amending Directive 94/22/EC, Directive 98/70/EC, Directive 2009/31/EC, Regulation (EC) No 663/2009, Regulation (EC) No 715/2009, Directive 2009/73/EC, Council Directive 2009/119/EC, Directive 2010/31/EU, Directive 2012/27/EU, Directive 2013/30/EU and Council Directive (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013.

The European Parliaments position adopted at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure amended the Commission proposal as follows:

Purpose and scope: Parliament clarified that the new governance mechanism to achieve the Energy Union shall also aim to:

- implement strategies and measures to meet the Union's long-term commitments on greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the Paris Agreement;
- stimulate cooperation between Member States, including at regional level, in order to achieve the objectives and targets of the Energy Union;
- contribute to greater regulatory certainty as well as contribute to greater investor certainty and help take full advantage of opportunities for economic development, investment stimulation, job creation and social cohesion.

The governance mechanism shall be based on long-term strategies, ensure that the public has the opportunity to participate in the preparation of national plans and long-term strategies and include a structured and transparent process between the Commission and Member States for the finalisation and subsequent implementation of integrated national energy and climate plans.

National plans: each Member State shall submit to the Commission by 31 December 2019 an integrated 10-year national energy and climate plan (and every 10 years thereafter), with national targets, contributions, policies and measures. The first plan would cover the period from 2021 to 2030, taking into account a longer-term perspective. The plans would be made available to the public.

Each plan shall include, inter alia:

- a description of the policies and measures planned with regard to the general objectives, specific targets and corresponding contributions relating to renewable energy and energy efficiency;
- a general assessment of the impact of planned policies and measures on competitiveness related to the five dimensions of the energy union, namely: (i) energy security; (ii) the internal energy market; (iii) energy efficiency; (iv) decarbonisation; and (v) research, innovation and competitiveness;
- an assessment of the number of households in energy poor poverty, taking into account the domestic energy services necessary to guarantee a basic standard of living in the national context in question, existing social policy and other relevant policies.

In the event of insufficient ambition in the integrated national energy and climate plans, the Commission shall (with regard to the Union's specific renewable energy target) and could (with regard to the Union's other targets) issue recommendations asking Member States whose contributions are insufficient to increase their level of ambition in order to ensure a sufficient level of collective ambition.

Multi-level dialogue: each Member State shall establish a permanent and multi-level energy dialogue bringing together local authorities, civil society organisations, businesses, investors and any other relevant stakeholders to discuss the different options envisaged for energy and climate policies. The dialogue may take place through any national structure, such as a website, a public consultation platform or another interactive communication tool.

The Commission shall set up an online platform to facilitate communication between the Commission and the Member States, promote cooperation between Member States and facilitate public access to information. This platform should be operational by 1 January 2020 at the latest.

Long-term strategies: no later than 1 January 2020, and thereafter no later than 1 January 2029, and every 10 years thereafter, each Member State shall draw up and communicate to the Commission its long-term strategy, covering at least 30 years. Member States shall, if necessary, update these strategies every 5 years. The Commission shall adopt, by 1 April 2019 at the latest, a proposal for a long-term EU strategy for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the Paris Agreement, taking into account the Member States' draft integrated national energy and climate plans.

Principle of the primacy of energy efficiency: before taking energy planning, policy and investment decisions, whether cost-efficient, technically, economically and environmentally sound alternative energy efficiency measures could replace in whole or in part the envisaged planning, policy and investment measures, whilst still achieving the objectives of the respective decisions. This includes, in particular, the treatment of energy efficiency as a crucial element and a key consideration in future investment decisions on energy infrastructure in the Union.

Strategic plan for methane: given the high global warming potential and relatively short atmospheric lifetime of methane, the Commission shall analyse the implications for implementing policies and measures for the purpose of reducing the short- and middle-term impact of methane emissions on Union greenhouse gas emissions.

Lastly, the Commission shall present, by 1 January 2020 at the latest, an updated analysis of the non-CO2 effects of aviation, accompanied, if appropriate, by a proposal on how best to address them.

Governance of the energy union and climate action

PURPOSE: to define the framework for the governance of the Energy Union and climate action.

LEGISLATIVE ACT: Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council 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.

CONTENT: this Regulation establishes a governance mechanism to:

- implement strategies and measures designed to meet the objectives and targets of the Energy Union and the long-term Union greenhouse gas emissions commitments consistent with the Paris Agreement, and for the first ten-year period, from 2021 to 2030, in particular the Union's 2030 targets for energy and climate;
- stimulate cooperation between Member States, including, where appropriate, at regional level, designed to achieve the objectives and targets of the Energy Union;
- ensure the timeliness, transparency, accuracy, consistency, comparability and completeness of reporting by the Union and its Member States to the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement secretariat;
- contribute to greater regulatory certainty as well as contribute to greater investor certainty and help take full advantage of opportunities for economic development, investment stimulation, job creation and social cohesion.

The governance mechanism:

- is based on : (i) long-term strategies, (ii) integrated national energy and climate plans covering ten-year periods starting from 2021 to 2030, (iii) corresponding integrated national energy and climate progress reports by the Member States and (iv) integrated monitoring arrangements by the Commission;
- ensures effective opportunities for the public to participate in the preparation of those national plans and those long-term strategies;
- comprises a structured, transparent, iterative process between the Commission and Member States for the purpose of the finalisation of the

integrated national energy and climate plans and their subsequent implementation, including with regard to regional cooperation, and corresponding Commission action;

applies to the five dimensions of the Energy Union, which are closely related and mutually reinforcing: (a) energy security; (b) internal energy market; (c) energy efficiency; (d) decarbonisation; and (e) research, innovation and competitiveness.

The adopted Regulation recalls the following:

- a [recast of Directive 2009/28/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council has introduced a new, binding, renewable energy target for the Union for 2030 of at least 32 %, including a provision for a review with a view to increasing the Union-level target by 2023;

- [amendments to Directive 2012/27/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council have set the Union-level target for improvements in energy efficiency in 2030 to at least 32.5 %, including a provision for a review with a view to increasing the Union-level targets;

- the binding target of at least a 40 % domestic reduction in economy-wide GHG emissions by 2030 compared to 1990 was formally approved as the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of the Union and its Member States to the Paris Agreement at the Environment Council meeting on 6 March 2015;

- the Paris Agreement was ratified by the Union on 5 October 2016 and entered into force on 4 November 2016. It has increased the overall level of ambition for climate change mitigation and sets a long-term goal to keep the global average temperature increase well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to continue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 24.12.2018. Certain provisions apply from 1.1.2021.