

Procedure file

Basic information	
COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Directive 2021/0218(COD)	Awaiting Parliament's position in 1st reading
Renewable Energy Directive Amending Directive 98/70/EC 1996/0163(COD) Amending Regulation 2018/1999 2016/0375(COD) Amending Directive 2018/2001 2016/0382(COD)	
Subject 3.60.05 Alternative and renewable energies	
Legislative priorities Joint Declaration 2021 Joint Declaration 2022	

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	 Industry, Research and Energy	 PIEPER Markus	17/09/2021
		Shadow rapporteur	
		 GONZÁLEZ CASARES Nicolás	
		 GRUDLER Christophe	
		 NIINISTÖ Ville	
		 BORCHIA Paolo	
		 TOŠENOVSKÝ Evžen	
		 REGO Sira	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
 Petitions	The committee decided not to give an opinion.		
 Development		23/12/2021	
	 BENTELE Hildegard		
 Agriculture and Rural Development		09/09/2021	
	 PICIERNO Pina		
 Regional Development		27/09/2021	
	 FITTO Raffaele		

<p>Council of the European Union European Commission</p> <p>European Economic and Social Committee European Committee of the Regions</p>	<p>IMCO Internal Market and Consumer Protection</p>	<p>The committee decided not to give an opinion.</p>
	<p>TRAN Transport and Tourism</p>	<p>29/10/2021</p>
	<p> THALER Barbara</p>	
	<p>ENVI Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (Associated committee)</p>	<p>15/09/2021</p>
	<p> TORVALDS Nils</p>	
	<p>Commission DG Energy</p>	<p>Commissioner SIMSON Kadri</p>

Key events			
14/07/2021	Legislative proposal published	COM(2021)0557	Summary
13/09/2021	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
11/11/2021	Referral to associated committees announced in Parliament		
13/07/2022	Vote in committee, 1st reading		
18/07/2022	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A9-0208/2022	Summary
13/09/2022	Debate in Parliament		
14/09/2022	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T9-0317/2022	Summary
14/09/2022	Matter referred back to the committee responsible		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2021/0218(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Directive
	<p>Amending Directive 98/70/EC 1996/0163(COD)</p> <p>Amending Regulation 2018/1999 2016/0375(COD)</p> <p>Amending Directive 2018/2001 2016/0382(COD)</p>
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 57; Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 194-p2; Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 114-p1
Mandatory consultation of other institutions	European Economic and Social Committee European Committee of the Regions
Stage reached in procedure	Awaiting Parliament's position in 1st reading
Committee dossier	ITRE/9/06924

Documentation gateway					
Legislative proposal		COM(2021)0557	14/07/2021	EC	Summary
Document attached to the procedure		SEC(2021)0657	15/07/2021	EC	
Document attached to the procedure		SWD(2021)0620	15/07/2021	EC	
Document attached to the procedure		SWD(2021)0621	15/07/2021	EC	
Document attached to the procedure		SWD(2021)0622	15/07/2021	EC	
Reasoned opinion	SE_PARLIAMENT	PE700.504	19/11/2021	NP	
Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report		CES3123/2021	08/12/2021	ESC	
Committee draft report		PE719.550	14/02/2022	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE729.880	17/03/2022	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE729.881	17/03/2022	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE729.882	17/03/2022	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE729.928	17/03/2022	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE729.929	17/03/2022	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE729.930	17/03/2022	EP	
Committee opinion	AGRI	PE700.585	22/04/2022	EP	
Committee of the Regions: opinion		CDR4547/2021	28/04/2022	CofR	
Committee opinion	TRAN	PE719.572	19/05/2022	EP	
Committee opinion	ENVI	PE703.044	24/05/2022	EP	
Committee opinion	DEVE	PE719.604	24/05/2022	EP	
Committee opinion	REGI	PE703.013	22/06/2022	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A9-0208/2022	18/07/2022	EP	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, partial vote at 1st reading/single reading		T9-0317/2022	14/09/2022	EP	Summary

Additional information		
Research document	Briefing	12/11/2021

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The main changes are as follows:

Strengthening the renewable energy target

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

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

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

Promoting the deployment of and investment in renewable energy

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

- setting up an EU-wide certification scheme for renewable fuels (including hydrogen)
- facilitating purchase agreements for electricity from renewable sources;
- speeding up the authorisation of renewable energy projects;
- promote cross-border cooperation, including through the Renewable Energy Financing Facility.

Sustainable bioenergy

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

In particular, the proposal:

- bans the sourcing of biomass for energy production from primary forests, peatlands and wetlands;
- specifies sustainability criteria for harvesting and maintaining soil quality and biodiversity;
- promotes the use of biomass according to its highest economic and environmental added value (cascading);
- prohibits national financial incentives which support the use of saw logs, veneer logs (high quality wood), and stumps and roots (that are important for the soil) for energy generation;
- requires all biomass heat and power installations to meet minimum greenhouse gas emission reduction thresholds;
- requires the application of EU sustainability criteria to smaller heat and power plants (5 MW or more).

Renewable Energy Directive

The Committee on Industry, Research and Energy adopted the report by Markus PIEPER (EPP, DE) on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652.

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

Binding overall EU target for 2030

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

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

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

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

Calculating the share of energy from renewable sources

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

Joint projects

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

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

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

Accelerating procedures

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

Integration of renewable energy in the building sector

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

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

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

Reduction of greenhouse gas emission intensity in the transport sector

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

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

Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels

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

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

Speeding up the launch of hydrogen

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

Renewable Energy Directive

The European Parliament adopted by 418 votes to 109, with 111 abstentions, amendments on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive 98/70/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652.

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

The main amendments adopted in plenary are the following:

Binding overall EU target for 2030

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

Member States should also:

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

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

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

Calculating the share of energy from renewable sources

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

Joint projects

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

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

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

Accelerating procedures

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

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

Integration of renewable energy in the building sector

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

Heating and cooling sector

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

Mainstreaming renewable energy in industry

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

Reduction of greenhouse gas emission intensity in the transport sector

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

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

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

Biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels

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

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

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

Speeding up the launch of hydrogen

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

Transparency				
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	18/10/2021	Bundesverband der Deutschen Heizungsindustrie e.V.
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	09/11/2021	Climate Action Network Europe German Renewable Energy Federation Greenpeace European Unit Transport and Environment WWF European Policy Office
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	09/11/2021	Bundesverband der Deutschen Luftverkehrswirtschaft e. V. Gas Distributors for Sustainability PGE Polska Grupa Energetyczna SA Robert Bosch GmbH TenneT Holding B.V. Deutscher Industrie-und Handelskammertag e.V.
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	10/11/2021	Europex
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	16/11/2021	Deutscher Forstwirtschaftsrat (AfE-DFWR)
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	18/11/2021	Deutsche Umwelthilfe e.V. Naturschutzbund Deutschland e.V.
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	24/11/2021	ChargeUp Europe EPIA SolarPower Europe Primagas Energie GmbH smartEn Smart Energy Europe Future Cleantech Architects Minesto AB
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	24/11/2021	Association of the European Heating Industry KIC InnoEnergy SE Schneider Electric Verband der Deutschen Biokraftstoffindustrie ista International GmbH
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	25/11/2021	EUROGAS aisbl WACKER CHEMIE AG Wirtschaftsvereinigung Stahl

				Renewable Hydrogen Coalition The EnergyTag Initiative Ltd
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	06/12/2021	Breakthrough Energy Catalyst Foundation Hydrogen Europe Open Grid Europe GmbH Siemens Energy AG Enapter S.r.l.
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	04/01/2022	ÖBB-Holding AG
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	04/01/2022	Dr2 Consultants Zürich 5 Coalition
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	10/01/2022	Arbeitsgemeinschaft Wasserkraftwerke Baden-Württemberg e.V.
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	12/01/2022	E.ON SE
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	13/01/2022	Transport and Environment (European Federation for Transport and Environment)
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	18/01/2022	EUROGAS aisbl
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	20/01/2022	BAYERNOIL Raffineriegesellschaft mbH
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	20/01/2022	Zero Waste Europe
KARLESKIND Pierre	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	21/01/2022	Union des ports de France
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	25/01/2022	Euroheat & Power
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	04/02/2022	MM Kotkamills Oy
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	08/02/2022	eFuel Alliance
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	10/02/2022	VNG AG
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	15/02/2022	Obrist
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	15/02/2022	smartEn Smart Energy Europe
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	16/02/2022	Tesla Motors Netherlands B.V.
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	16/02/2022	European Ventilation Industry Association
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	23/02/2022	GoodFuels
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	23/02/2022	European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	24/02/2022	Stadtwerke Koeln GmbH

WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	25/02/2022	US Industrial Pellet Association Deutsches Forum für nachhaltige Holzenergie
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	28/02/2022	DIGITALEUROPE
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	01/03/2022	LANDWÄRME GMBH
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	02/03/2022	ROBIN WOOD -- Gewaltfreie Aktionsgemeinschaft für Natur und Umwelt e.V.; EuroNatur - Stiftung Europäisches Naturerbe; EUREC- The association of European Renewable Energy Research Centres; Agora Energiewende;
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	03/03/2022	Westdeutscher Handwerkskammertag
KARLESKIND Pierre	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	03/03/2022	ESPO
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	04/03/2022	Nel Hydrogen
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	04/03/2022	Suomen Satamaliitto ry
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	04/03/2022	Agora Energiewende
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	08/03/2022	Renewable hydrogen coalition
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	09/03/2022	Hydrogen Europe Repsol, S.A. Renewable Hydrogen Coalition bp
KARLESKIND Pierre	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	09/03/2022	Union des ports de France
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	09/03/2022	logen Corporation
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	10/03/2022	SOK
KARLESKIND Pierre	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	11/03/2022	Farwing
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	14/03/2022	UPM-Kymmene Oyj
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	14/03/2022	Third Generation Environmentalism Ltd
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	24/03/2022	Uniti e.V.
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	02/04/2022	OEAMTC
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	08/04/2022	OEBB

THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	11/04/2022	INNIO
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	11/04/2022	Bioenergie Tirol GmbH
THALER Barbara	Rapporteur for opinion	TRAN	20/04/2022	CLEPA
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	20/04/2022	MEW Mittelständische Energiewirtschaft Deutschland e.V.
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	21/04/2022	European Anglers Alliance
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	27/04/2022	Deutsche Umwelthilfe e.V. Deutscher Naturschutzring, Dachverband der deutschen Natur-, Tier- und Umweltschutzverbände (DNR) e.V. Germanwatch Klima Allianz Deutschland e.V. Naturschutzbund Deutschland e.V.
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	27/04/2022	Uniper
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	27/04/2022	Metsäliitto Cooperative
BORCHIA Paolo	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	03/05/2022	Eni S.p.A.
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	05/05/2022	Alliance for Solar Mobility Lightyear
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	06/05/2022	EUROFER
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	09/05/2022	Waldschutzgenossenschaft Osnabrück
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	10/05/2022	Deutscher Wasserstoff und Brennstoffzellen Verband
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	11/05/2022	Transport and Environment (European Federation for Transport and Environment) Campanha Cerrado Conselho Indígena de Roraima
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	11/05/2022	Bioenergy Europe US Industrial Pellet Association Deutsches Forum für nachhaltige Holzenergie Onyx GmbH Österreichischer Biomasseverband
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	11/05/2022	Community Leaders/T&E
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	10/06/2022	RECS Energy Certificate Association

				The I-REC Standard Foundation
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	06/07/2022	smartEn Smart Energy Europe
PIEPER Markus	Rapporteur	ITRE	07/07/2022	Deutsche Umwelthilfe e.V.
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	18/07/2022	Renewable Energy Group
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	19/07/2022	Bundesverband Bioenergie / Landesverband Erneuerbare Energien Niedersachsen
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	19/07/2022	Waldschutzgenossenschaft Osnabrück-Süd
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	21/07/2022	KFS Biodiesel
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	24/08/2022	Kreab drt firmenich
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Shadow rapporteur for opinion	ENVI	30/08/2022	Fern Nabu Forest out of RED coalition
WÖLKEN Tiemo	Rapporteur for opinion	ENVI	07/09/2022	Europe Beyond Burning Campaign
PETERSEN Morten	Member	08/11/2021	Rådet for Grøn Omstilling	
PETERSEN Morten	Member	08/11/2021	WindEurope	
PETERSEN Morten	Member	03/12/2021	PGE Polska Grupa Energetyczna S.A	
PETERSEN Morten	Member	14/12/2021	Siemens Energy AG	
PETERSEN Morten	Member	15/12/2021	Rockwool	
PETERSEN Morten	Member	15/12/2021	Knauf Insulation	
PETERSEN Morten	Member	20/12/2021	European Association of Distribution System Operators	
PETERSEN Morten	Member	31/01/2022	Enviva	
MITU?A Alin	Member	14/02/2022	European Geothermal Energy Council (EGEC)	
PETERSEN Morten	Member	16/02/2022	Ørsted A/S	
MITU?A Alin	Member	10/03/2022	EUROGAS aisbl (Eurogas)	
PETERSEN Morten	Member	05/04/2022	PGE Polska Grupa Energetyczna SA	
PETERSEN Morten	Member	19/04/2022	IBERDROLA	
PETERSEN Morten	Member	20/04/2022	Confederation of Danish Industry	

PETERSEN Morten	Member	26/04/2022	Rådet for Grøn Omstilling
PETERSEN Morten	Member	27/04/2022	Ørsted A/S
BOTENGA Marc	Member	06/06/2022	Inter-Environnement Wallonie Bond Beter Leefmilieu
ARIMONT Pascal	Member	08/06/2022	Group of Belgian NGOs: Fédération Inter Environnement Wallonie, Oxfam Belgique, FIAN Belgium, 11.11.11, Greenpeace, Bond Beter Leefmilieu, BOS+, CNCD
ARIMONT Pascal	Member	08/06/2022	ONGs belges
ARIMONT Pascal	Member	09/06/2022	Unilever
DECERLE Jérémy	Member	30/08/2022	Interprobois
OMARJEE Younous	Member	31/08/2022	EURODOM
KARLESKIND Pierre	Member	06/09/2022	SEM REV
DEPARNAY-GRUNENBERG Anna	Member	06/09/2022	ROBIN WOOD -- Gewaltfreie Aktionsgemeinschaft für Natur und Umwelt e.V. DUH NABU