



LIFE info days 2024

Energy policy update

Fit-for-55 and REPowerEU

EED – RED – EPBD
REPowerEU
Net-Zero Industry Act
Digitalisation

25 April 2024

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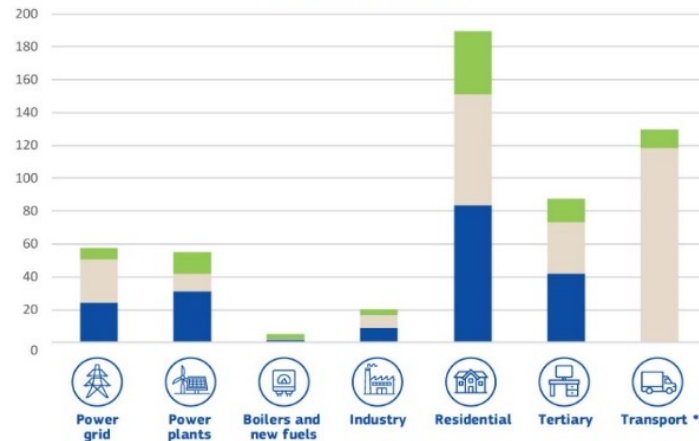
Political context - EGD

Climate Target Plan

- Published in September 2020
- Underpinning **European Climate Law** and its **binding objective** of reducing 55% GHG emission by 2030

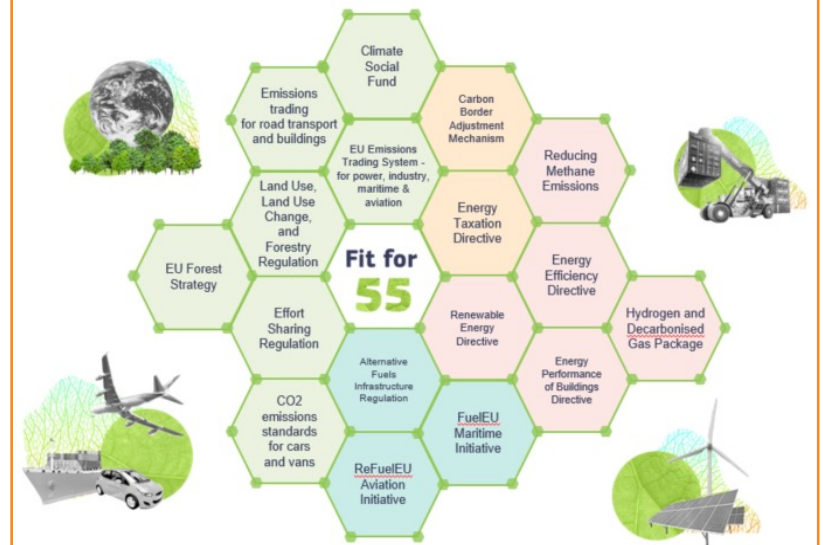
- Additional to achieve -55% greenhouse gas reductions, 2021-2030
- Additional under current 2030 policies in 2021-2030 compared to 2011-2020
- Historic annual investments in the energy system 2011-2020

Average annual investment 2011-2020 and additional investment 2021-30 under existing policies and to achieve -55% greenhouse gas emission reductions (in billion EUR 2015)



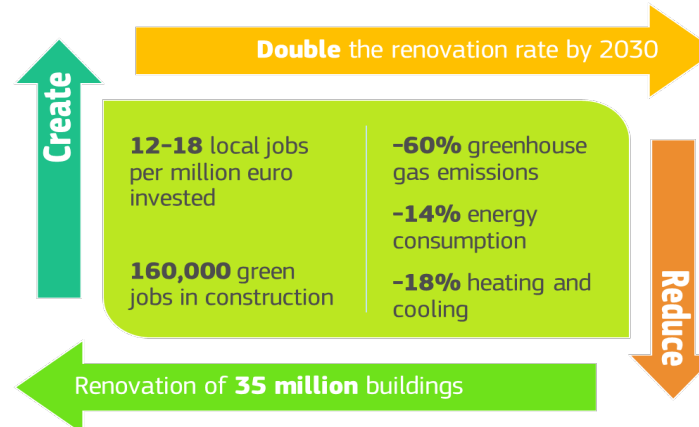
Fit for 55

Legislative revision package implementing the European Green Deal, proposed by the Commission on 2021



Renovation Wave

- Published in September 2021
- Objective: (1) **double building renovation rates** in next 10 years, (2) **increase energy and resource efficiency** of building renovations



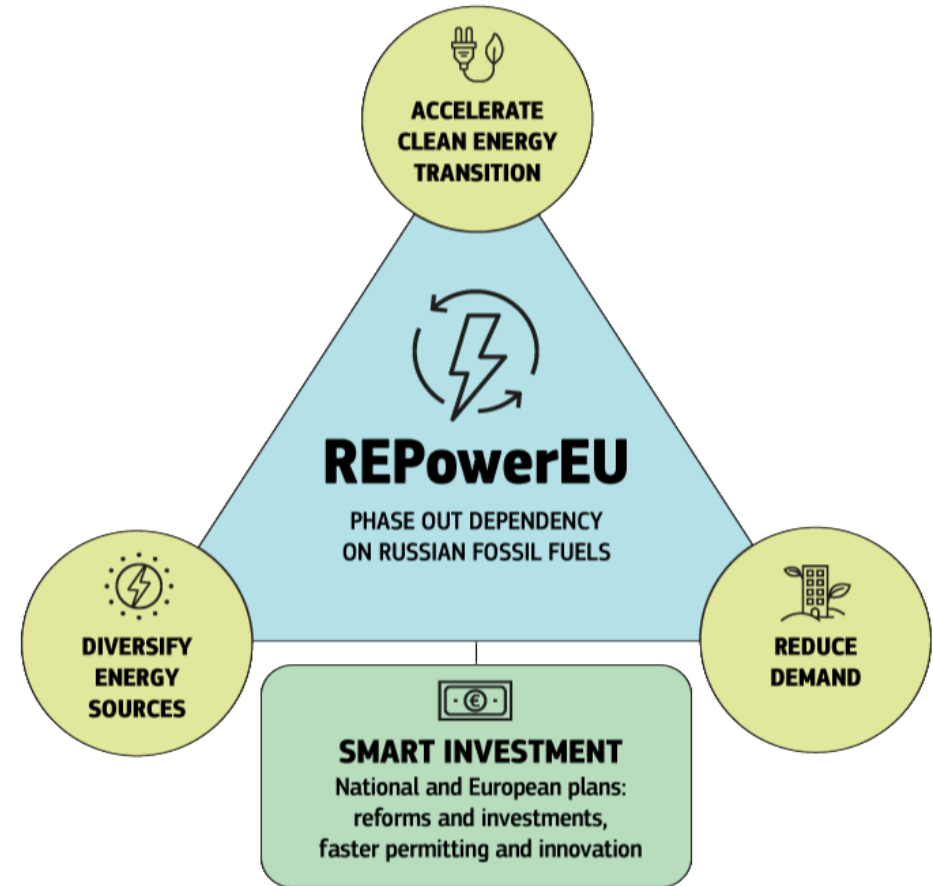
REPowerEU: from goals to actions

Independence from Russian fossil fuels by 2027

- Increase imports of **liquefied natural gas** (LNG) by 50 bcm
- Increase **pipeline gas** imports by 10 bcm
- Increase **biomethane** production by 3.5 bcm
- EU-wide **energy saving** to cut gas demand by 14 bcm
- **Rooftop solar** to reduce gas demand by 2.5 bcm
- **Heat pumps** to reduce gas demand by 1.5 bcm
- Reduce gas demand in the power sector by 20 bcm by deployment of **wind and solar**

Increase the target of renewable energy from 40% to **45%** by 2030

Increase the target of energy savings from 9% to **13%** by 2030



Complemented by:

- [EU Save Energy Communication](#)
- [EU Solar Energy Strategy](#)

Energy Efficiency Directive (EU) 2023/1791

- Updated **EU energy efficiency targets to 11.7% reduction** in primary and final energy consumption: indicative **PEC target of 992.5 Mtoe**, binding **FEC target of 763 Mtoe**
- Strengthen annual **national energy saving obligations to 1.49% in average with step-wise approach** and exclusion of savings from direct fossil fuels combustion. Including **a Just transition sub-target**
- Reinforcement of the **Energy Efficiency First Principle** across sectors
- Update the definition of **energy efficient district heating and cooling**, introducing the **2050 trajectory for efficient district heating and cooling system**, and introduce **local heating and cooling plans** for municipalities (over 45.000).
- Update **thresholds for energy audits (10TJ/year)** and **energy management system requirements (85TJ/year)** for enterprises
- Increase the **exemplary role from the public sector: annual reduction of 1.9% of public sector energy consumptions**, increase the annual renovation rates to 3% of the public buildings over 250 m².
- Reinforces **provisions on financing** to leverage further private capitals
- Introducing measures to alleviate **energy poverty and boost consumer empowerment**

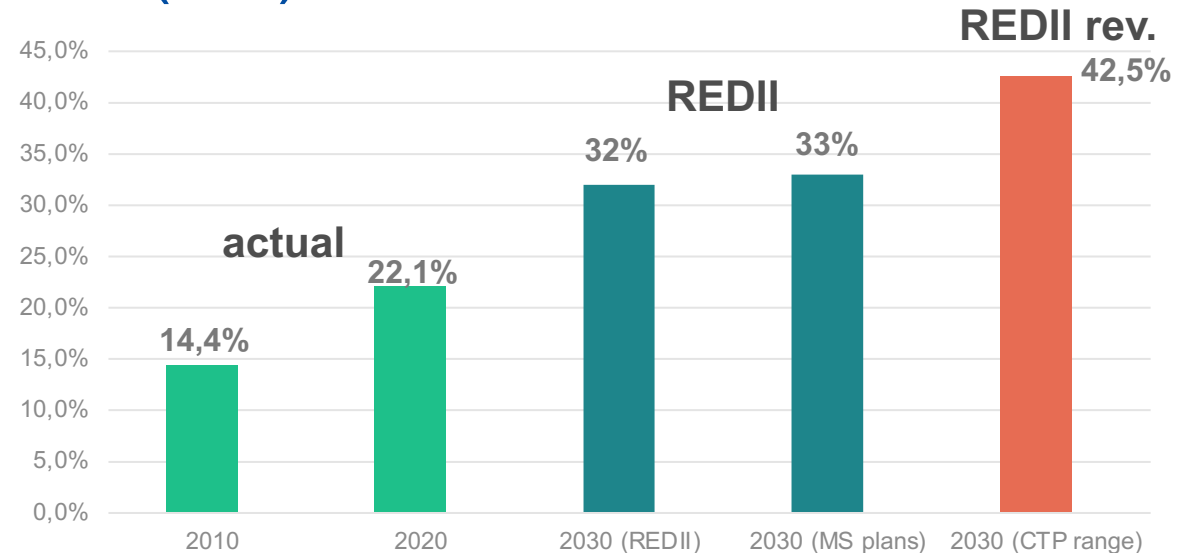


11.7%
Decrease
in energy
consumption

Stepwise increase
in annual cumulative
energy savings
obligation in end use:
1.3% as of 2024
1.5% as of 2026
1.9% as of 2028

Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2023/2413

- Increase **RES target by 2030 to 42.5%**
- Increased **renewables ambition in key sectors: heating and cooling** (mandatory annual increase of 1.1% RES share), **transport** (reduction of GHG intensity), **industry** (1.6% annual increase), **buildings** (49% indicative share)
- Complementing REPowerEU targeted amendment on accelerating **RES permitting, overriding public interest and 'go to areas'**
- Boosting the deployment of and the investment in renewable energy, including **small-scale RES in buildings and local renewable energy communities.**
- **Sustainable bioenergy reinforced criteria** in line with the EU Biodiversity Strategy, **ensuring application to also small scale installations (7.5MW)** and that forest biomass is not sourced from relevant biodiversity and carbon stock areas.
- Measures to foster Energy System Integration via electrification and increase uptake of **RES heat and waste heat in centralised district heating and cooling systems** via waste heat uptake, including indicative target for RES share in DHC networks.



Energy Performance of Buildings Directive Recast adopted

12/04/2024

Twofold objective: → Contribute to **reducing buildings' GHG emissions and final energy consumptions by 2030**

Renovation

- Minimum Energy Performance Standards
- National trajectories for the progressive renovation of the residential building stock
- National Building Renovation Plans

Enabling framework

- Strengthened Energy Performance Certificates
- Renovation passports
- Sustainable finance & energy poverty
- One-stop-shops
- Deep renovation standard
- National energy performance databases

→ Provide a long-term vision for buildings and ensure an adequate contribution to achieving **climate neutrality in 2050**

Decarbonisation

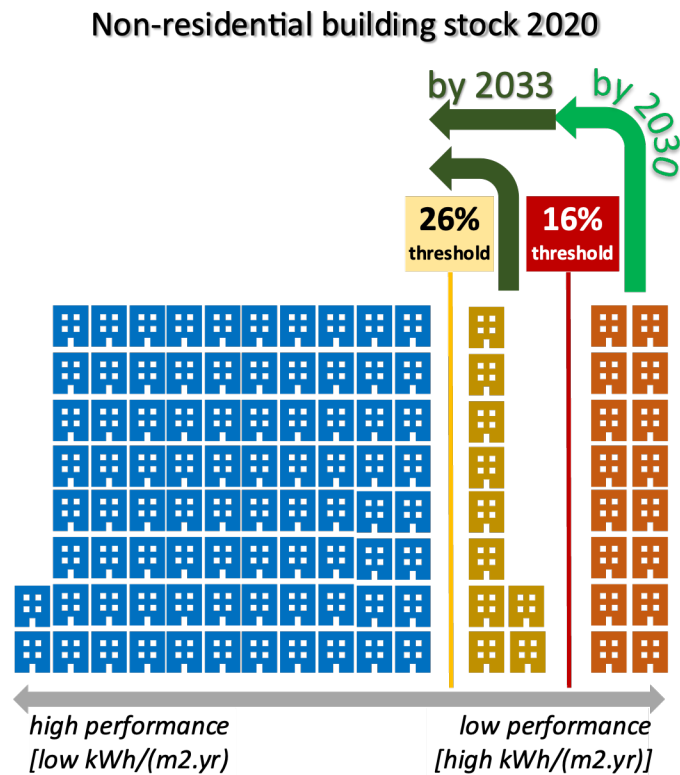
- Introduction of zero-emission buildings as standard for new buildings
- Solar deployment in buildings
- Calculation of whole life cycle carbon
- Phasing out incentives for fossil fuels and new legal basis for national bans

Modernisation & system integration

- Infrastructure for sustainable mobility
- Smart Readiness Indicator
- Indoor air quality: ventilation and other technical building systems
- Digitisation, data access and exchange

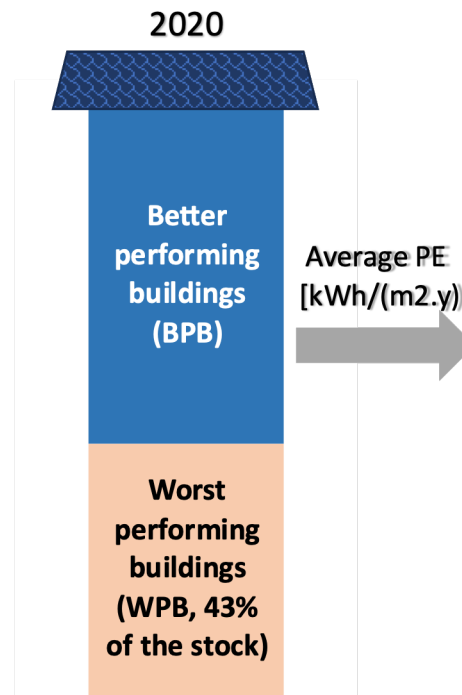
MEPS for non-residential buildings and primary energy use trajectory for the residential building stock (Article 9)

Non-residential: Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS)

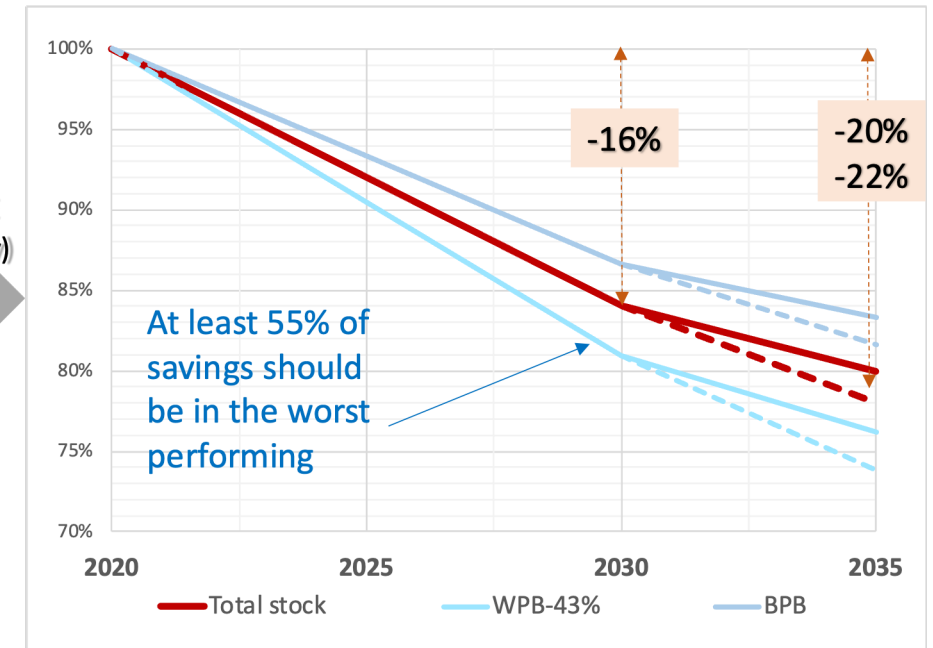


Residential: trajectory to reduce the average primary energy use

Residential building stock



National trajectory for the average primary energy use in kWh/(m2.y)



Exemptions allowed both for non-residential and residential (for protected buildings, temporary use, places of worship, etc.)

The Energy Efficiency Financing Challenge

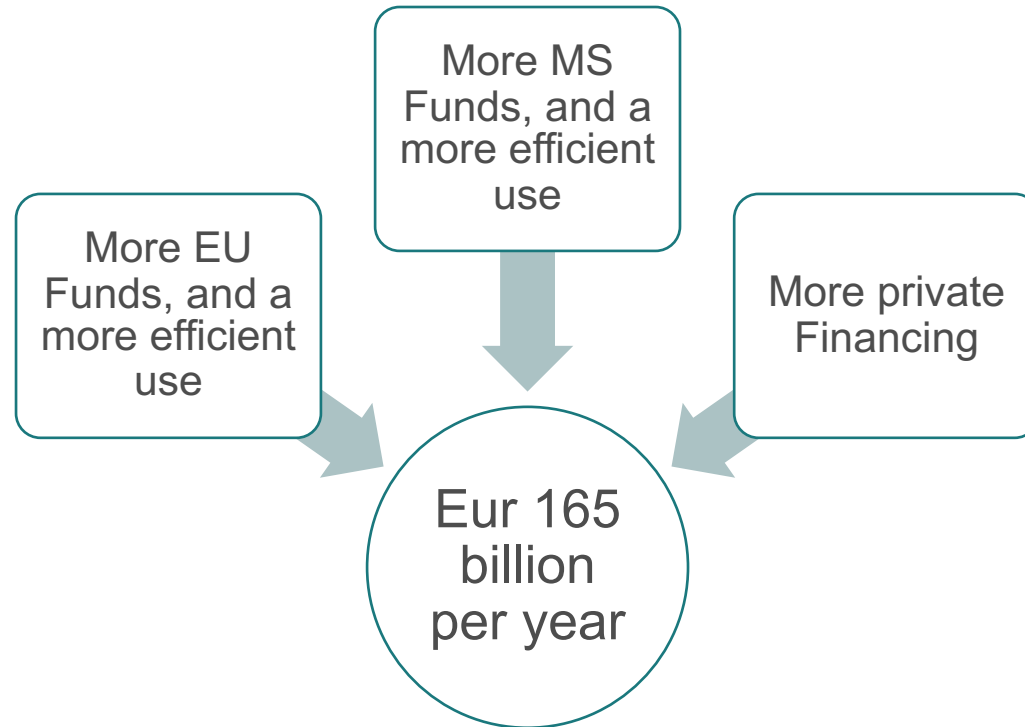
Energy efficiency and climate targets

- Energy Efficiency objectives – EED Recast
- Buildings objectives- EPBD Recast
- REPowerEU Objectives - heating decarbonisation



Energy Efficiency Investments Needs	
Total investments (2021-2030)	Eur 3.000 billion <small>(Source: Primes REPowerEU Plan)</small>
Investment Gap (2021-2030)	Eur 1.650 billion <small>(Source: IA EED, IA CTP)</small>

Closing the Investment Gap



Energy Efficiency faces one of the largest investments gaps. This represents an unprecedented challenge.

European Energy Efficiency Financing Coalition

Joint Declaration signed by EU27 MS at 19/12/23 TTE Council

Official launch event on 22/04/24



#EEFinCoalition





General objective of NZIA

“ Establishing a regulatory framework to ensure the Union’s access to a secure and sustainable supply of net-zero technologies including by scaling up the manufacturing capacity of net-zero technologies and their supply chains.

Two political benchmarks

Commission & Member States shall support net-zero manufacturing projects to ensure the reduction of strategic dependencies by reaching a manufacturing capacity of:

- at least **40%** of EU annual deployment needs for the corresponding technologies necessary to achieve the Union’s 2030 climate and energy targets;
- an increased Union’s share for the corresponding technologies in view to reach **15%** of world production by 2040, based on the monitoring in the Act.

Thank you

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