LIFE info days 2024

Energy policy update

LIFE NGOs Call

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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**
- Streghten 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** accross 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 50.000).
- 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

European Commission

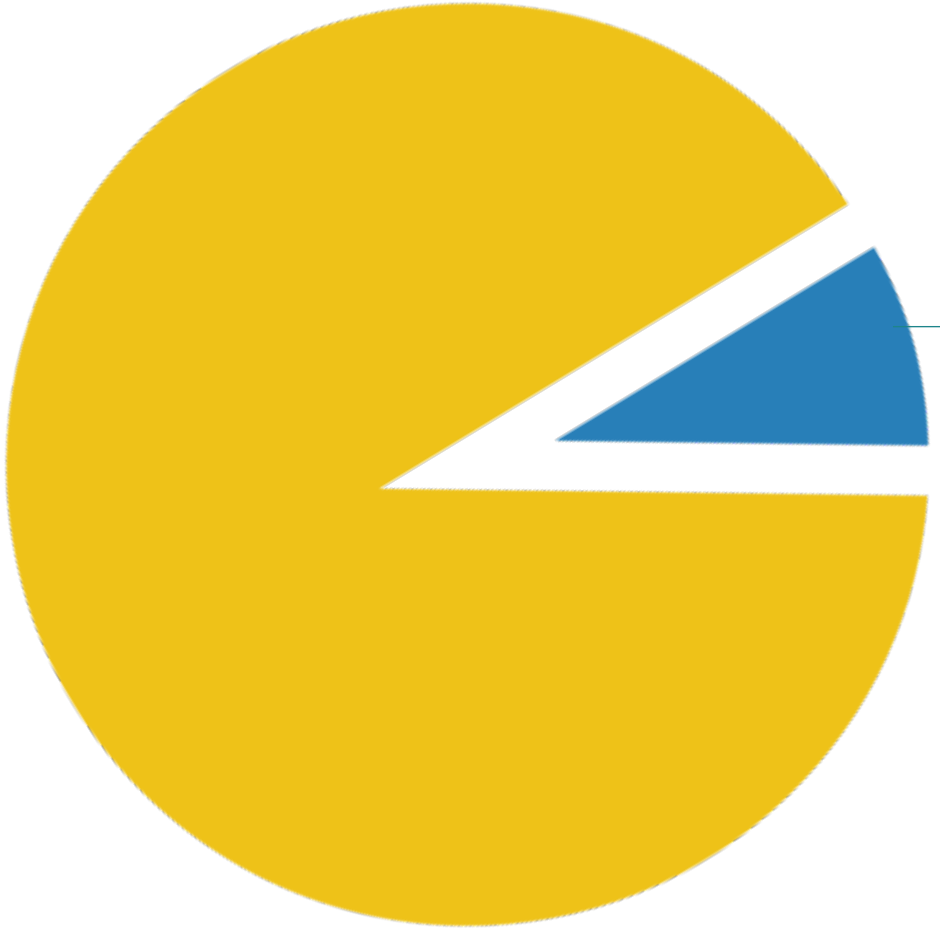
Article 8 EED: Annual Energy Saving Obligations and Just Tansition sub-target

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



Just transition sub-target:

Achieve share of the total amount of energy savings among vulnerable customers and energy poor

Member States to define

Savings coming from direct fossil fuel combustion progressively excluded

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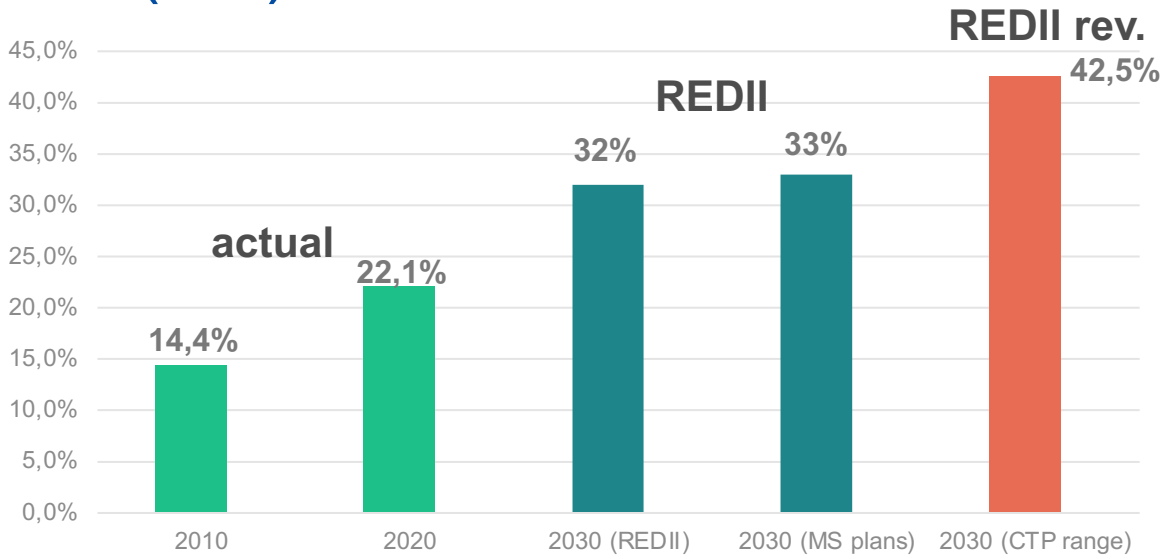
Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2023/2413

- 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 smalle 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.

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Strengthening EU criteria

	REDII (enhanced sustainability criteria)	Revised RED (targeted strengthening)	
Sustainaiblity criteria ("no-go areas")	**Land criteria for agricultural biomass**	**Extension of the "no go areas"** set in RED II for agricultural biomass to **forest biomass,** with a risk-based approach for so-called a-level countries	+ **New "no-go areas"** (old growth forests, heathland)
Application of EU sustainability & GHG emission savings criteria	For solid biomass fuels applicable to heat and power installations > **20 MW** For biomass fuels **GHG emissions savings criteria** apply to new installations	For solid biomass fuels applicable to installations > **7.5 MW.** Gradual phasing-in of requirements for **GHG emission savings** to be made by existing installations	+ Extension of existing **derogation** under RED II for **outermost regions** to apply specific sustainability criteria for biomass fuels to also **cover biofuels and bioliquids**
Cascading principle	MS required to design support schemes with the aim of **avoiding undue distortions** of the raw material market	Cascading principle, with derogations	+ **No direct financial support** to the energy use of veneer logs, saw logs and other roundwood of industrial grade, as well as of stumps and roots; **Phase-out of subsidies** for the production of electricity from forest biomass **in electricity-only installations**, with limited exceptions

+ **Consistency with revised LULUCF Regulation (2030 EU and national targets and budgets)**
Specification of sustainable harvesting practices

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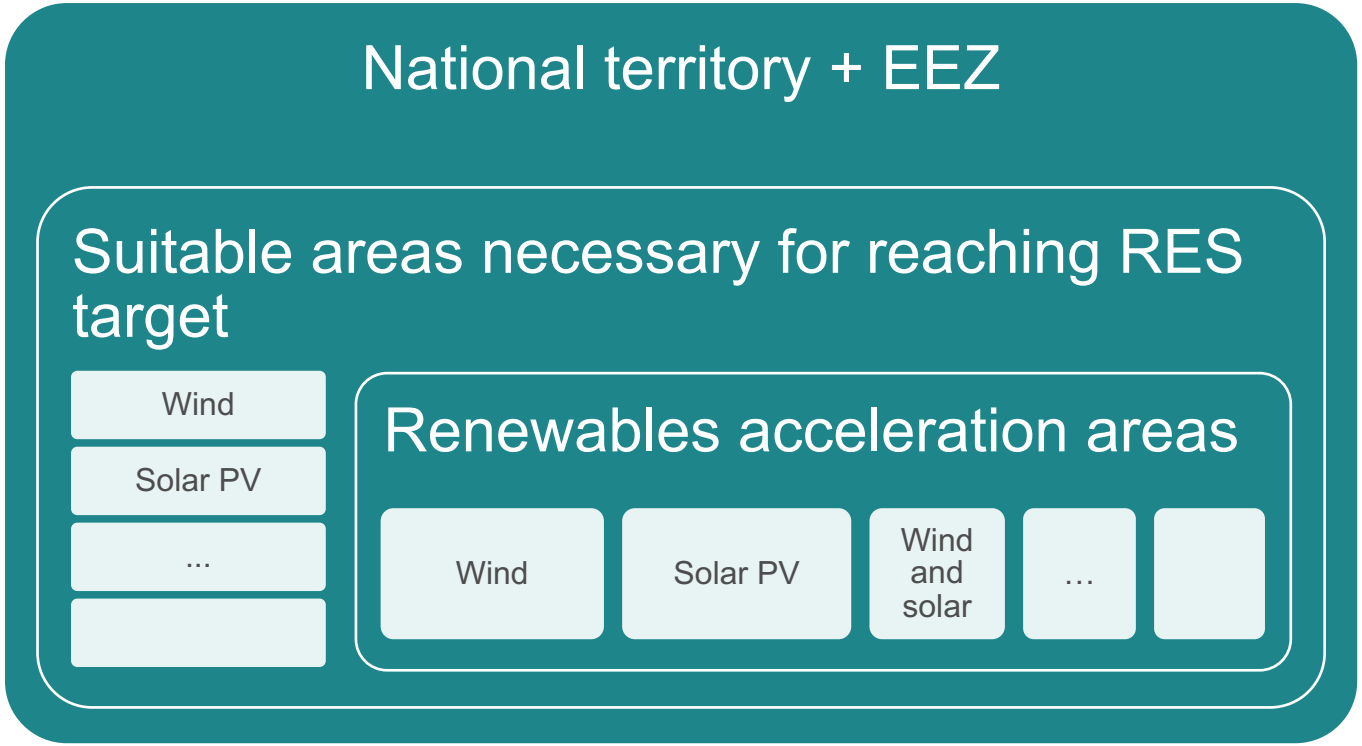
New provisions in revised RED: spatial planning

- Mapping of **NECP areas** (focus on RES potential) → 18 months after entry into force
- Designation of sub-set of "**renewable acceleration areas**" (RAA, focus on low env. impacts) → 27 months after entry into force
- Option for MS to designate **grid and storage infrastructure** areas to integrate RES into electricity system



Simpler and faster permitting procedures

- For the **majority of the territory (outside RAAs)**, simpler and faster procedures; environmental impact assessment (EIA) remains

New projects: 2 years (3 years for offshore)
Repowering: 1 year (2 offshore)

- **"Renewables acceleration areas":** particularly short deadlines and streamlined environmental assessments:
  - Plan subject to SEA
  - EIA replaced by short environmental screening (45 days) for most projects:
    - If projects comply with the rules and measures identified by the MS and do not raise any unforeseen adverse effects, exemption from EIA.
    - If screening identifies that a project highly likely to give rise to unforeseen adverse effects, EIA is required. For wind and solar PV projects, MS may exempt them from EIA, provided that they adopt mitigation or if not available compensation measures to address negative effects

New projects: 1 year (2 years for offshore)
Repowering: 6 months (1 year offshore)

Positive silence

- Targeted permitting procedures for solar installations on artificial structures, heat pumps, repowering; overriding public interest presumption

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Energy Performance of Buildings Directive Recast adopted 12/04/2024

Twofold objective:

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

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

Renovation

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

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

Enabling framework

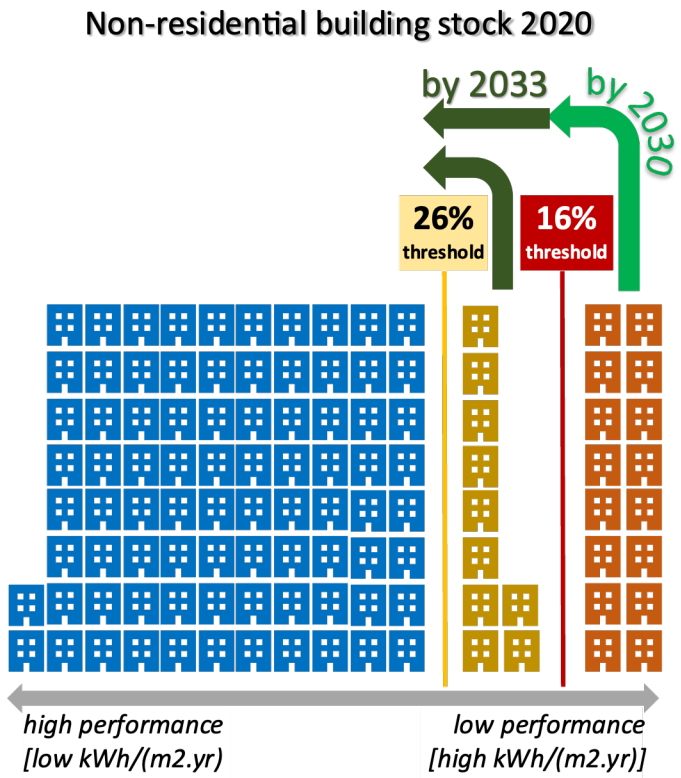
- Strengthened Energy Performance Certificates
- Renovation passports
- Sustainable finance & energy poverty
- One-stop-shops
- Deep renovation standard
- National energy performance databases

Modernisation & system integration

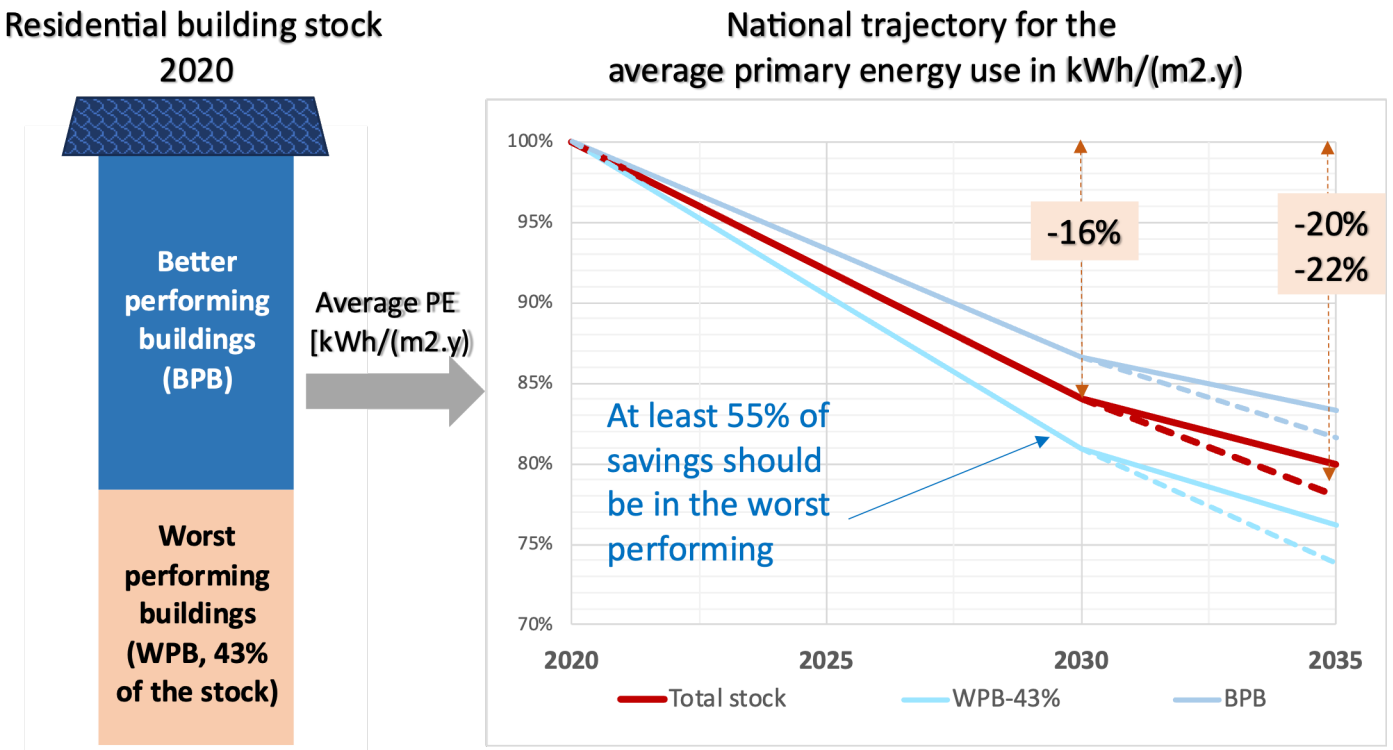
- Infrastructure for sustainable mobility
- Smart Readiness Indicator
- Indoor air quality: ventilation and other technical building systems
- Digitisation, data access and exchange

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



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

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Ecodesign & energy labelling

- **Ecodesign (ED)**: setting **minimum efficiency requirements** for *energy-related products ("any good that has an impact on energy consumption during use")*

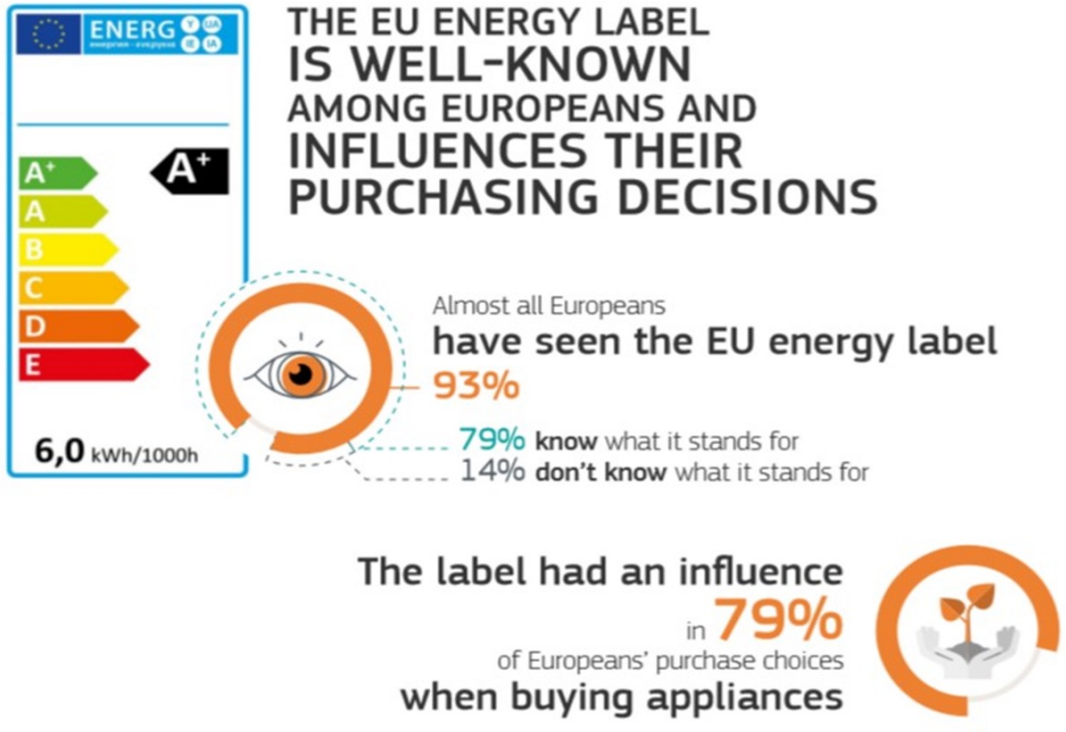
  First rules date from **1992**

  Current Legal basis: Directive 2009/125/EC, based on article 114 TFEU (internal market harmonisation)

- **Energy labelling (EL)**: providing information on energy efficiency and other key performance criteria to consumers enabling potential buyers to make informed choices. First labels date from **1979**

  Current Legal basis: Regulation (EU) 2017/1369, based on article 194 (energy)
  (Tyres labelling: Regulation (EU) 2020/740)

- Both frameworks are based on the concept of:
  - « **placing on the market** » or
  - « **putting into service** »



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Key Energy policy priorities in the next years

Time to deliver on the ambitious Fit-for-55 package and REPowerEU Plan:

- **Support implementation** of the key energy transition legislation in Member States
- **Monitor transposition** of key requirements to ensure EU common ambitions are met
- **Prepare enforcement** after transposition process is over (end of 2025/early 2026)

Assist citizens and consumers in the clean energy transition so that no one is left behind

Mobilise investments and sustainable finance solutions to crowd-in private financing

Thank you

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European Commission