Delivering on the European Green Deal and Fit for 55

energy efficiency policy background

European Commission – DG ENER
Energy Efficiency unit
Margot Pinault
EU policy context - Overview

• **European Green Deal** - Overarching policy
  EU to be climate neutral by 2050 and cut GHG emissions by at least 55% by 2030

• **Fit for 55 package** - Delivering the Green Deal
  Set of interconnected proposals, including revision of key legislation EED, EPBD, RED
  + REPowerEU, call on co-legislators to make the "Fit for 55" package more ambitious
  and speed up its implementation to end EU dependency on fossil fuels

Global policy context

• **Global Renewables and Energy Efficiency Pledge** – to double the global average annual rate of improvement in energy efficiency from around 2% to over 4% per year by 2030
The Energy Efficiency Directive recast

• **Adoption** of the final text on 13 September 2023
• **Publication** in the Official Journal on 20 September 2023: **Directive (EU) 2023/1791**
• **Entry into force** on 10 October 2023
• Transposition period of 2 years
Article 3 EED: Energy Efficiency First Principle

Apply EE1st in planning, policy and major investment decisions* in energy systems & non-energy sectors with significant impact on energy consumption

* more than €100 million each and €175 million for transport infrastructure

Monitor the application of EE1st (identify a monitoring entity or entities)

Promote and apply cost-benefit methodologies (wider benefits of energy efficiency, societal perspective)
Article 4 EED: EU ambition & targets

Member States shall set indicative national targets.

An “ambition gap” mechanism will ensure that the national targets sum up to the EU targets.

2030 baseline (REF2020) → 11.7% Decrease in energy consumption → 2030 real consumption

An indicative PEC target of 992.5 Mtoe
A binding FEC target of 763 Mtoe
Articles 5 – 7 EED: Exemplary role of public sector

- Reduce total final energy consumption of all public bodies: 1.9% each year
- Renovate heated / cooled buildings owned by public bodies: 3% each year
- Purchase
  - NZEB Zero-emission
  - High energy efficiency performance
Article 8 EED: Energy savings obligation

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
Article 11: Energy efficiency in industry

Energy management system

Enterprises with an average annual consumption higher than 85TJ of energy over the previous 3 years and taking all energy carriers together.

Energy audit

Enterprises with an average annual consumption higher than 10TJ of energy over the previous 3 years and taking all energy carriers together that do not implement an energy management system.

Article 12: data centres

Owners and operators of data centres on EU territory with an installed IT power demand of at least 500kW to make publicly available the information on performance of the data centre during the last full calendar year.
Articles 25 & 26: Heating and cooling

➢ Article 25:

Comprehensive heating and cooling assessment in **NECPs**

Regional and local authorities to prepare **local heating and cooling plans**

➢ at least in municipalities with a total population higher than **45.000**

➢ Article 26:

Progressive evolution of **efficient district heating and cooling** definition in view of the sector decarbonisation in 2050
Background on the renewable energy directive

European Commission – DG ENER
Renewables and Energy System Integration Unit
Vera KISSLER
Revised RED: new RES target for 2030

**Overall RES share**

**At least 32%**
EU binding target
MS contributions + formula

**EU binding target**
MS contributions + formula

**Additional aspirational target of 2.5%**

**New indicative target for new capacities in innovative technologies: 5% by 2030**

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**REDII (2018)**

- **At least 32%**
- EU binding target
- MS contributions + formula

**REDII (2018) Actual**

- 2010: 14.4%
- 2020: 22.1%
- 2030 (REDII): 32%
- 2030 (MS plans): 33%

**Revised RED (2023)**

- **At least 42.5%**
- EU binding target
- MS contributions + formula
- Additional aspirational target of 2.5%
- New indicative target for new capacities in innovative technologies: 5% by 2030

**Revised RED (2023)**

- 2010: 0.0%
- 2020: 5.0%
- 2030 (REDII): 42.5%
- 2030 (MS plans): 42.5%
- 2030 (CTP range): 42.5%
RED – measures to support target achievement

Administrative procedures

Support mechanisms

Self-consumption and renewable energy communities

Binding EU RE target by 2030

Guarantees of Origin

Cooperation mechanisms

RE in H&C and transport

Sustainability criteria for bioenergy
Key issues affecting RES permit-granting procedures

- Long procedures requiring significant paperwork
- Limited citizen and community involvement
- Many parallel procedures with limited internal coordination
- Insufficient human resources and skills
- Limited or non-existent planning for renewable projects
- Long waiting-time for grid connection permits

Key areas of the EU action

- Long-term planning and investment
- Repowering, optimising grid capacity
- Identifying suitable areas, minimising exclusion zones
- Streamlining environmental assessments
- Easier grid connection
- Better identification and planning of locations for projects
- Clear, short and digitalised procedures
- Facilitating citizen and community participation
- Simplify and accelerate
- Improving internal coordination
- Sufficient human resources and skills
- Funding for upskilling and reskilling of permit-granting bodies
- Ensuring staffing in line with NECP targets
- Responsibilities and procedures at national, regional and municipal levels
- Single contact points
- Enabling framework for facilitating citizens and community participation
- Passing benefits to local communities
- Clear deadlines for all process steps
- Access to justice ensured with efficient legal proceedings
Revised RED: NECP areas and renewable acceleration areas

- Mapping of necessary areas for national contributions towards the 2030 RES target → by May 2025 (Article 15b)

- Designation of particularly suitable “renewable acceleration areas” (RAAs) → by February 2026 (Article 15c)
Background on the revised Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD)


European Commission – DG ENER
Energy Performance of Buildings and Products unit
Thibault ROY
### Revised EPBD: priority areas and main provisions

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<th><strong>Renovation</strong></th>
<th><strong>Decarbonisation</strong></th>
<th><strong>Modernisation &amp; system integration</strong></th>
<th><strong>Financing</strong></th>
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<td>- National Building Renovation Plans</td>
<td>- Zero-emission buildings as new standard</td>
<td>- Infrastructure for sustainable mobility</td>
<td>- Public and private financing &amp; technical assistance (one-stop-shops)</td>
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<td>- Minimum Energy Performance Standards</td>
<td>- Whole life cycle carbon calculation and limits</td>
<td>- EPC digitalisation, data exchange &amp; national and EU databases</td>
<td>- Deep renovation standard</td>
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<td>- National trajectories for residential buildings</td>
<td>- Solar deployment</td>
<td>- Indoor air quality</td>
<td>- Priority to vulnerable households</td>
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<td>- Energy Performance Certificates</td>
<td>- Phasing out of incentives for fossil fuels and new legal basis for national bans</td>
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