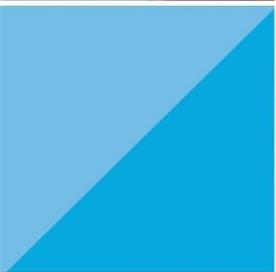




European
Commission



- EU CLEAN ENERGY PACKAGE -

S3 Thematic Platforms Days

Conference and Meetings
Bilbao, 28 November 2018

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European Commission – DG ENERGY



EU main policy developments

Energy Union: a secure, sustainable, competitive, affordable energy for every European

5 guiding dimensions:

- Energy security, solidarity and trust
- A fully integrated internal energy market
- "Energy efficiency first" (including the transport sector)
- Transition to a long-lasting low-carbon society
- An Energy Union for Research, Innovation and Competitiveness

The Clean Energy for All Europeans package:

- On 30 November 2016, the EC presented a new package of measures with the goal of providing the legislative framework needed to facilitate the clean energy transition.

The Strategy for long-term EU GHG emissions reductions:

- The Council and the EP invited the EC to develop a Strategy for long-term EU GHG emissions reductions, in the context of the Paris agreement

Clean Energy for All Europeans Package

STATE OF PLAY

July: the revised **Energy Performance in Buildings Directive**, the first proposal of the Clean Energy package adopted, **entered into force.**

November 13th: the European Parliament endorsed with a large majority the outcome of the inter-institutional agreements reached in trilogues this summer on the 3 key files of the Clean Energy package:

- the revised **Renewables Directive** with a binding EU level target of 32% renewable energy by 2030
- the revised **Energy Efficiency Directive** with an energy efficiency target for 2030 of 32.5%
- the first ever **Energy Union Governance Regulation.**

November 22nd: Political agreement on the proposal to improve the EU's **Risk Preparedness in the electricity sector**

Currently: Electricity Market Design proposals are **under negotiations.**

Review of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD)

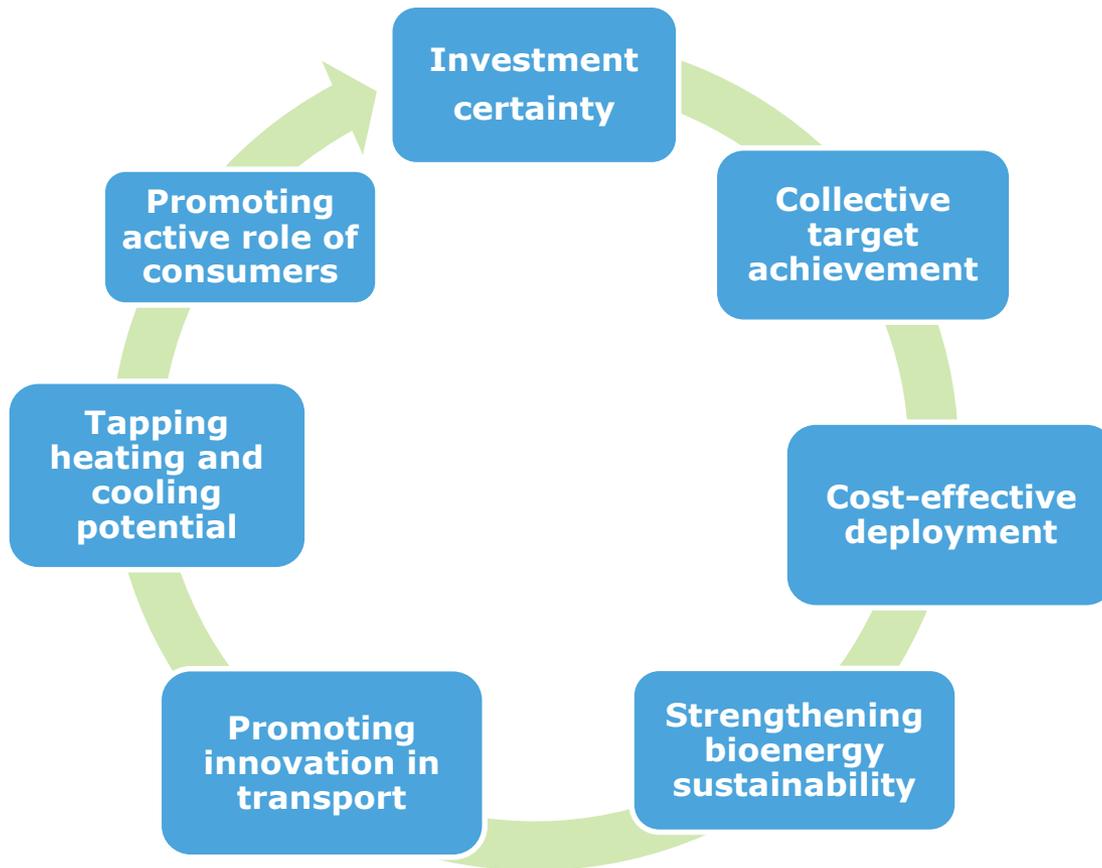
KEY ELEMENTS

- **Low and zero emission building stock in the EU by 2050**
- **Use of smart technologies**
- **Smartness indicator**
- **Supports the roll-out of the infrastructure for e-mobility** (e.g. minimum number of charging points, deployment of ducting infrastructure, 1 charging point per building)
- **Long term building renovation strategies**
- **Mobilises public and private financing and investment**



Recast of the Renewable Energy Directive

KEY OBJECTIVES



- **Binding EU target of at least 32%** (with a clause for an upwards revision by 2023)
- **Underpinned by national contributions**
- **Formula to assess contributions** (in case of ambition gap)
- **Collective responsibility of target achievement**
- **Joint measures** (EU financial platform)

Energy efficiency up-date

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS

- EU target of **at least 32,5%** (with a clause for an upwards revision by 2023)
- Will extend the **annual energy saving obligation** beyond 2020
- Will deliver **real energy savings** in the next period 2021-2030 and beyond
- Will **strengthen rules on individual metering and billing of thermal energy** by giving consumers clearer rights to receive more frequent and more useful information.
- Will require MSs to have in place transparent, publicly available national rules on the **allocation of the cost of heating, cooling and hot water consumption** in multi-apartment and multipurpose buildings.
- Will tackle existing market, behavioural and regulatory **barriers**.

Energy Union Governance

GOVERNANCE PROCESS – REPORTING AND MONITORING

Co-legislators confirmed the proposed architecture of the Governance allowing its objectives to be met through a:

1) **Governance process** (dialogue Member States- COM, Member States-stakeholders and among Member States)

based on the

2) **National energy and climate plans** (NECPs) covering national targets and objectives as well as planned policies and measures to achieve these, across all 5 dimensions of the Energy Union

- Draft NECPs covering 2021 – 2030 to be ready by 31/12/2018
- Final NECPs by 31/12/2019
- National progress report every 2 years from 2023
- European Commission monitoring (annual State of the Energy Union report)

National Energy and Climate Plan – Assessment - Gap fillers (“What if...?”)

- COM shall assume national contributions for those MS not submitting their draft NECP in time
- If an ambition gap exists, COM shall propose EU measures
- Indicative formula (new Annex) is introduced to inform COM assessment if there is an EU level ambition gap

RES
ambition
gap

- COM shall assume national contributions for those MS not submitting their draft NECP in time taking into account modelling exercises and other complementary analysis.
- If an ambition gap exists, COM shall propose EU measures

EE
ambition
gap

- 3 reference points: 18% in 2022; 43% in 2025 and 65% in 2027
- National additional measures only in case of collective gap
- MS should illustrate additional measures to cover their gap
- 2020 baseline confirmed: 2 Years to cover gap
- RES financing mechanisms by 2021

RES
Delivery
gap

- 3 reference points in 2022; 2025 and 2027.
- No role for national measures.
- If progress towards EU target are insufficient COM shall propose measures

EE
Delivery
gap

The role of Regions

- Actors at **all levels** must be involved to deliver on the clean energy transition
- Regions are in a privileged position to exploit their regional strengths and **boost their competitiveness and innovation potential** to contribute to national and EU-level targets (through S3) on energy and climate
- S3P can connect regions in networks and thus help them **overcome the fragmentation** that could threaten the EU competitiveness



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Thank you!

Giulia Melica
Policy assistant

DG ENER, European Commission

<https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/news/commission-proposes-new-rules-consumer-centred-clean-energy-transition>