



European
Commission



HORIZON 2020 INFO DAY

Secure, Clean and Efficient Energy Societal Challenge

Energy Efficiency Call for Proposals 2019

Parallel Session 1 – Cities, Regions, Energy Poverty & Socioeconomics (EC2, EE14, EE16)

Policy framework – Energy Efficiency Directive

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THE RIGHT REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR POST – 2020



Energy Union Governance



Energy Efficiency
(Energy Efficiency Directive, European Performance of Buildings Directive)



Renewables
(Revised Renewable Energy Directive)



New Electricity Market Design
(including Risk Preparedness)



Energy prices and costs report



Energy Efficiency Directive

- Binding 30% energy efficiency target for 2030;



Ecodesign Working Plan 2016-2019

- List of new product groups;
- Contribution to circular economy objectives;



Energy Performance of Buildings

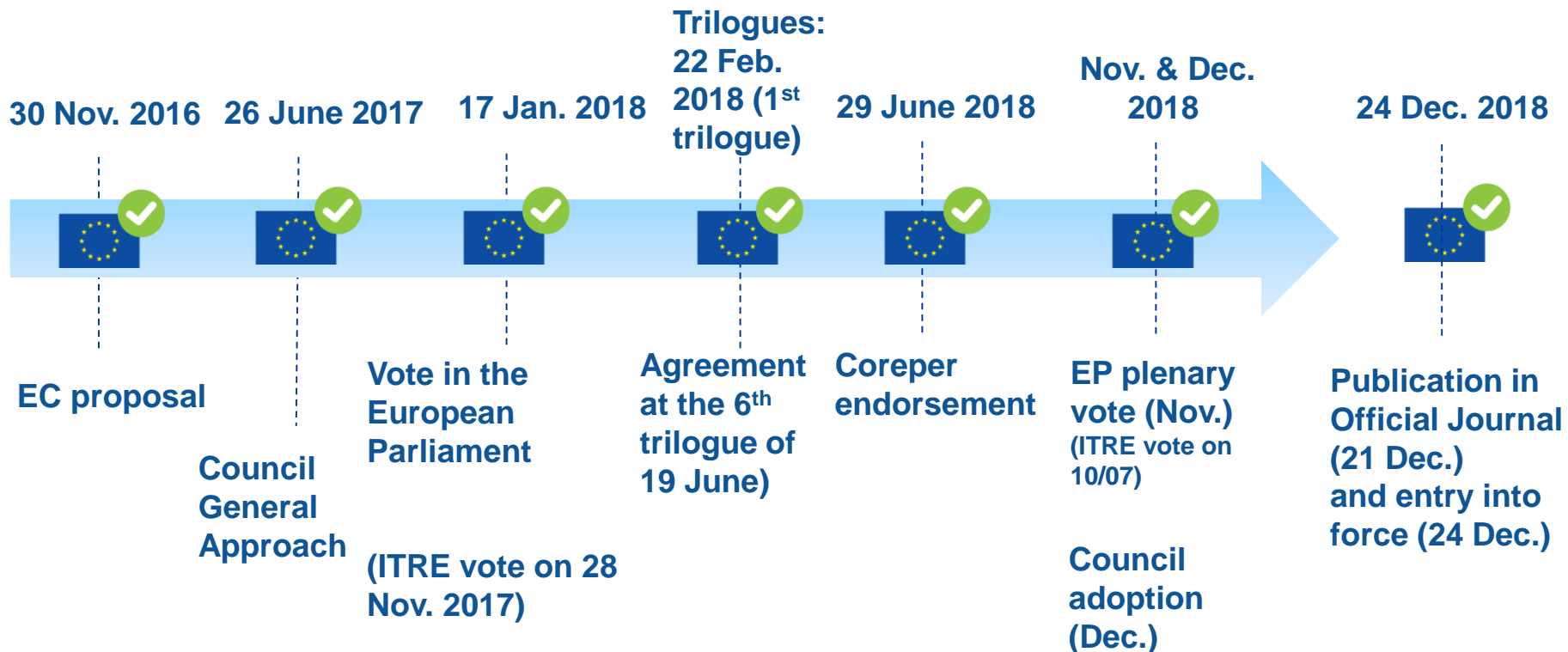
- Supportive of renovation;
- Smarter – ICT, smart buildings;
- Simpler;

Energy efficiency up-date:

- Revised **Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD)** entry into force – 9 July 2018.
- Revised **Energy Efficiency Directive (EED)** – entry into force 24 December 2018.
- New **Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action** - entry into force 24 December 2018.
- In preparation/under negotiation - **revised** or **new ecodesign & energy labelling regulations**.

Energy Efficiency Directive (EU) 2018/2002 From the Commission proposal to the final text

UPDATED POLICY FRAMEWORK IN VIEW OF 2030 - NEGOTIATIONS' TIMELINE



Overview - main outcomes of the EED revision

MAIN CHANGES

- ✓ A **new energy efficiency target** for the EU for 2030 of **32.5%**, with an upwards revision clause by 2023.
- ✓ Extended **energy savings obligation** to achieve new annual energy savings of at least 0.8% (of final energy consumption) **during the next period 2021-2030** and beyond, coming from new energy efficiency renovations or other measures in end-use sectors (~13% more ambitious than in the period 2014-2020).
- ✓ Strengthened **rules on individual metering and billing of thermal energy** (better information for consumers).
- ✓ The updated Directive will tackle existing market, behavioural and regulatory barriers in order to increase security of supply, competitiveness of EU industries, reduce energy bills of consumers and health costs for society, thereby also **addressing energy poverty** and **exploiting the positive impacts on economic growth and employment**.

*The Member States shall **transpose the Directive into their national law** within 18 months of it coming into force, except for the provisions on metering and billing, for which the deadline is 22 months.*

Member States have the discretion to transpose the new elements earlier.

Energy saving obligation (Art. 7, 7a, 7b & Annex V)

Updated framework for calculation of savings requirements and policy measures

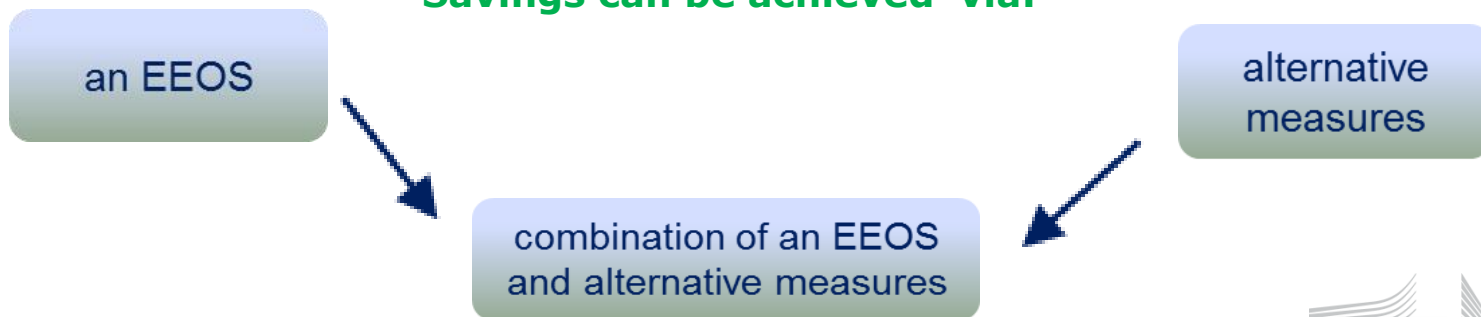


New structure for revised text on energy saving obligations:

- Article 7 - general rules on the savings requirement
- Article 7a – rules for energy efficiency obligation schemes
- Article 7b – rules for alternative policy measures and
- Annex V - common methods and principles of calculation

In designing policy measures to fulfil their obligations to achieve energy savings, Member States shall take into account the need to alleviate energy poverty.

Savings can be achieved via:





- ✔ Improve transparency by bringing together the disparate sources of data and knowledge that exist across the EU
- ✔ Develop a user-friendly and open-access information resource
- ✔ Enable networking and facilitate knowledge sharing and co-production among Member States and relevant stakeholders
- ✔ Disseminate information and organise outreach work
- ✔ Provide technical assistance to the widest possible range of interested parties, based on a holistic approach.

Integrated national energy and climate plans (NECPs) & energy poverty

Reporting under the Governance Regulation (EU) 2018/1999

- In their NECPs, Member States should **assess the number of households in energy poverty**, taking into account the necessary domestic energy services needed to guarantee basic standards of living in the relevant national context, existing social policy and other relevant policies, as well as Commission indicative guidance on relevant indicators, including geographical dispersion, that are based on a common approach for energy poverty.
- In the event that a Member State finds that it has a significant number of households in energy poverty, on the basis of its assessment of verifiable data, it should **include in its plan a national indicative objective to reduce energy poverty**. The Member States shall **outline in their integrated national energy and climate plans, policies and measures, which address energy poverty, including social policy measures and other relevant national programmes**.
- The Commission assesses whether contributions are sufficient.
- According to Article 7(10) Member States shall include information **about the outcome of measures to alleviate energy poverty** in the context of the EED in their **NECP progress reports** in accordance with the Governance Regulation.
- The Commission shall share data communicated by Member States with the European Energy Poverty Observatory.



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Thank you!

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DG ENER, European Commission

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