



European
Commission



Abschlussveranstaltung EEffG-Evaluierung

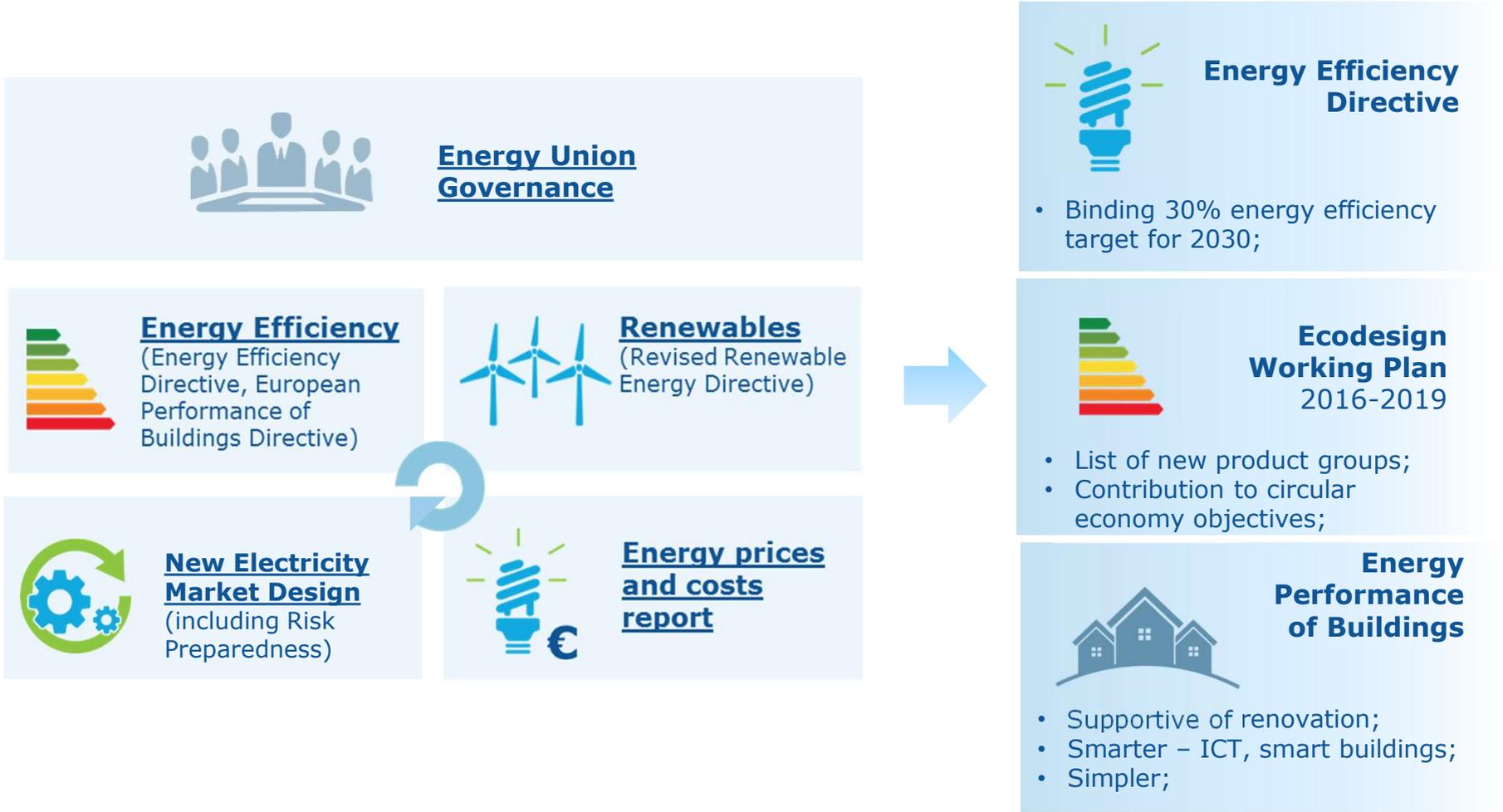
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Anne Weidenbach – Policy Officer
European Commission- DG ENERGY, Energy Efficiency Unit



Clean Energy for All Europeans Package (launched 30/11/2016)

THE RIGHT REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR POST – 2020



WHAT CAN WE EXPECT IN TERMS OF RESULTS?

THE RIGHT REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR POST – 2020

2016

2030



The package presents a **dual opportunity** to speed up **decarbonisation** and to speed up **growth and job creation**.



Investment:

- Extra 177bln EUR per year of investment from 2021 to meet 2030 climate & energy targets
- Crucial role for EFSI



Economic growth*:

- 1% increase in GDP
 - 190bln EUR into the economy
 - 900,000 new jobs
- *Upper end of estimates



Decarbonisation:

- Carbon intensity of the economy 57% lower in 2030 than in 2015
- **72%** share of non-fossil fuels in electricity generation in 2030



The amended Energy Efficiency Directive

An enhanced energy efficiency framework post-2020

- ✓ 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 by 25 June 2020**, except for the provisions on metering and billing, for which the deadline is 25 October 2020..*

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

National energy efficiency contributions (Article 3 Energy Efficiency Directive & Governance Regulation)

An enhanced energy efficiency framework post-2020



Indicative national contributions to be set taking into account that the EU's consumption in 2030 has to be no more than 1273 Mtoe of PEC "and/or" no more than 956 Mtoe of FEC

- ✓ Member States shall set their **national contributions to the Union target** in their energy and climate plans (in the same way as before) with indicative trajectories from 2021 onwards (the form of the trajectory is not-defined)
- ✓ The Commission shall assess whether such contributions are sufficient to reach the 2030 target.
- ✓ The Commission has the faculty to assume the level of national contributions of those Member States that do not submit in time their draft plans
- ✓ In case of an **ambition gap** the Commission may issue recommendations to Member States whose contributions it deems insufficient and shall take EU measures if the contributions are insufficient in the final plans.
- ✓ In case of **collective delivery gap** the Commission may issue recommendations to all MS and if appropriate take EU measures. Any gap identified in one of the 3 assessment points: in 2022, 2025 and 2027, shall be filled solely by additional EU measures.
- ✓ **MS delivery gaps** shall be addressed by recommendations

Summary of the Commission assessment of Austria's draft National Energy and Climate Plan (draft NECP) 2021-2030

Energy efficiency dimension

- ✓ Austria's draft NECP **builds on the climate and energy strategy called #mission2030**, which guides the long-term transformation of Austria's energy system to meet the challenge of climate change.
- ✓ The draft plan puts a **strong emphasis** on the decarbonisation and **energy efficiency dimensions and related policies**. This economic and industrial transformation needs to be underpinned by ambitious policies on the security of supply, internal market dimensions and research, innovation and competitiveness dimensions.
- ✓ For energy efficiency, similarly, Austria has **not yet provided a specific figure as its contribution**, but it has provided a range, based on an optimistic forecast and a more pessimistic forecast related to the improvement of the country's primary energy intensity in the next decade (30% and 25% respectively in 2030 in comparison to 2015).
- ✓ **Key challenges on achieving the energy efficiency goals are well identified.** The draft NECP recognises the importance attached to energy efficiency measures in Austrian energy policy agenda as economic measures to prevent greenhouse gas emissions.

Assessment of Austria's first draft NECP

Energy efficiency dimension - key points

- **Austria's contributions** notified in the draft NECP seem to be of **rather modest ambition** considering the need to increase efforts at the EU level to collectively reach the Union's 2030 energy efficiency targets.
- **The Austrian goal for energy efficiency would require further reductions in final and primary energy consumption** as compared to the Austrian 2020 energy efficiency target (31.5 and 21.1 Mtoe for primary and final energy consumption respectively) and to the latest observed consumption levels in 2017.
- Austria presents the cumulative savings to be achieved under Article 7 of Energy Efficiency Directive with a cumulative amount of 10.404 Mtoe, but **more details are needed in the final plan on how individual measures contribute to reaching the required cumulative end-use energy savings.**
- The draft NECPs provides descriptive information on additional policies and measures beyond 2020 mostly targeting buildings and industry. The final NECP would benefit from **clarifying the expected impacts and timeline of implementation of additional policies and measures beyond 2020.**
- The **elaboration of a scenario 'With Additional Measures'** would also help in identifying and planning policies and measures at a sufficient scale to achieve the 2030 goals.

Assessment of Austria's first draft NECP

Energy efficiency dimension – key points

- The final NECP would benefit from the **inclusion of key elements of those sectors contributing to energy efficiency, such as the building renovation sector**. Increasing renovation rates is seen as one of the core energy efficiency measures. The final plan would therefore benefit from the **inclusion of the key elements of the buildings long-term renovation strategy** which would help to reflect the important contribution of the renovation of buildings to the Union's 2030 energy efficiency target and to other part of the final plan, in addition to **information on cost-optimal levels of the minimum energy performance requirements**.
- The ongoing **evaluation of the Energy Efficiency Act** could be an **opportunity to consider the level of the targets and relevant policies and measures**, as there is need to increase efforts at the EU level to collectively reach the Union's 2030 energy efficient targets.
- The draft NECP does not yet contain **an impact assessment of planned policies and measures or information on investments needs and an assessment of the national, regional and Union sources of those investments beyond for electricity transmission infrastructure**, thus not yet fully taking advantage of the role NECPs can play in providing clarity to investors and attracting additional investments in the clean energy transition.

Notification of Member States' measures and methodologies to implement Articles 7a, 7b and Article 20(6) and Annex V of Directive 2012/27/EU

An enhanced energy efficiency framework post-2020

According to **Annex III GovR** Member States have to notify to the Commission their **proposed detailed methodology** for the operation of the energy efficiency obligation schemes and alternative policy measures referred to in Articles 7a, 7b and Article 20(6) EED in their integrated national energy and climate plans.

Member States shall notify in their

first final NECP (i.e. by 31 December 2019), and

subsequent draft NECPs (i.e. by 1 January 2028 and every 10 years thereafter), and

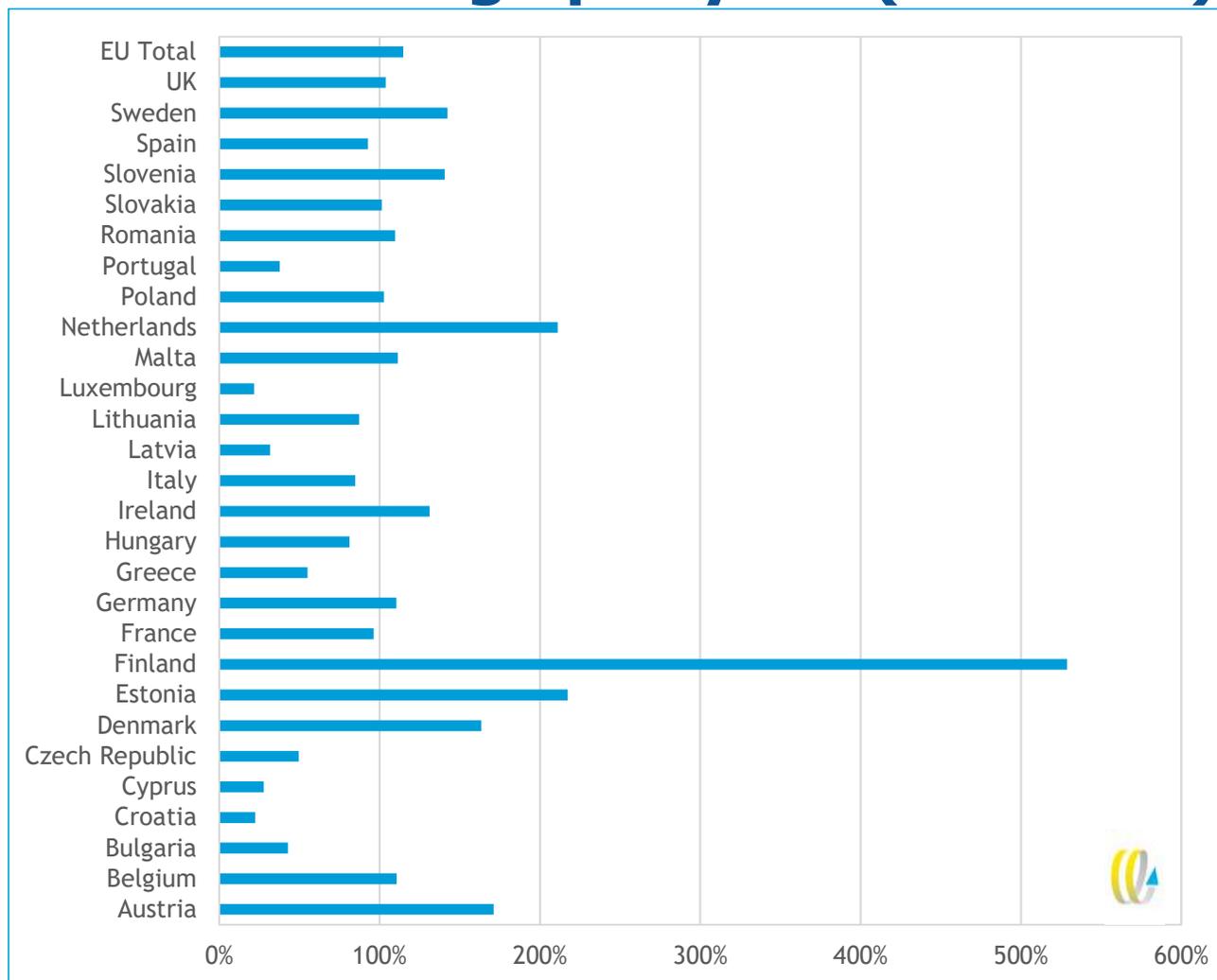


subsequent final NECPs (i.e. 1 January 2029 and every 10 years thereafter)

the elements listed in Annex III to the Governance Regulation.

The same timeline applies for elements relevant for the planning of the implementation of the energy savings obligation listed in **Annex I GovR**.

Cumulative savings 2014-2016, compared to 1.5% savings per year (AR 2018)

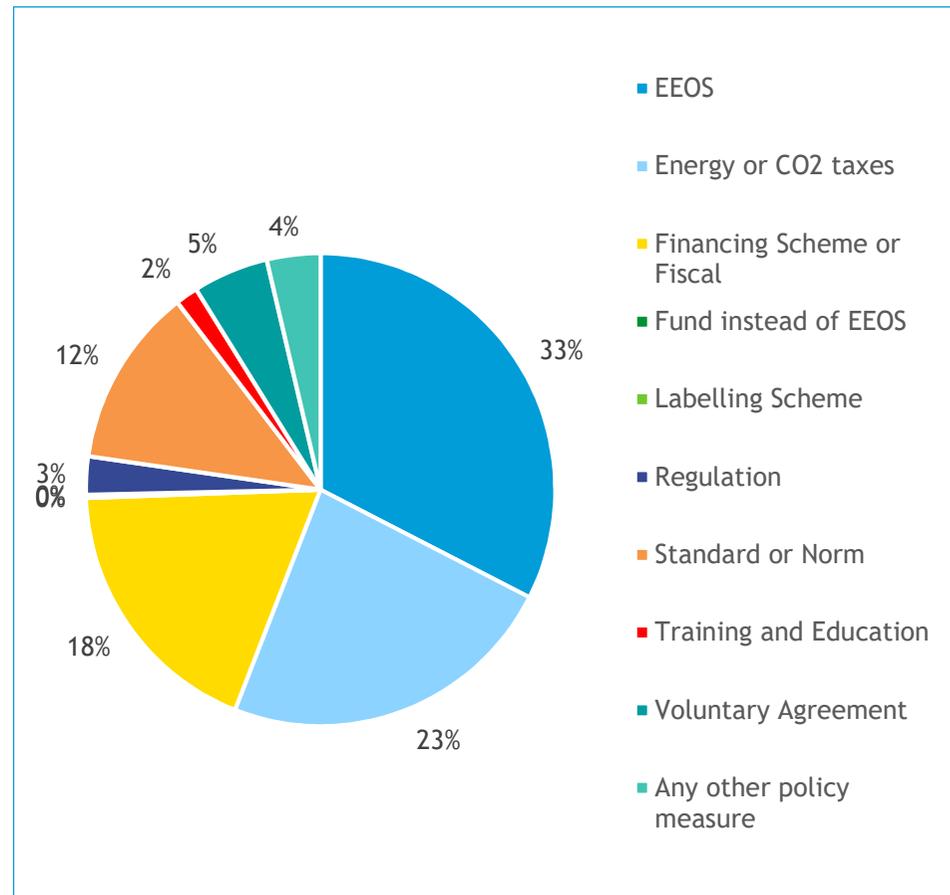


Sweden assumption: 2016 savings = 2015 savings

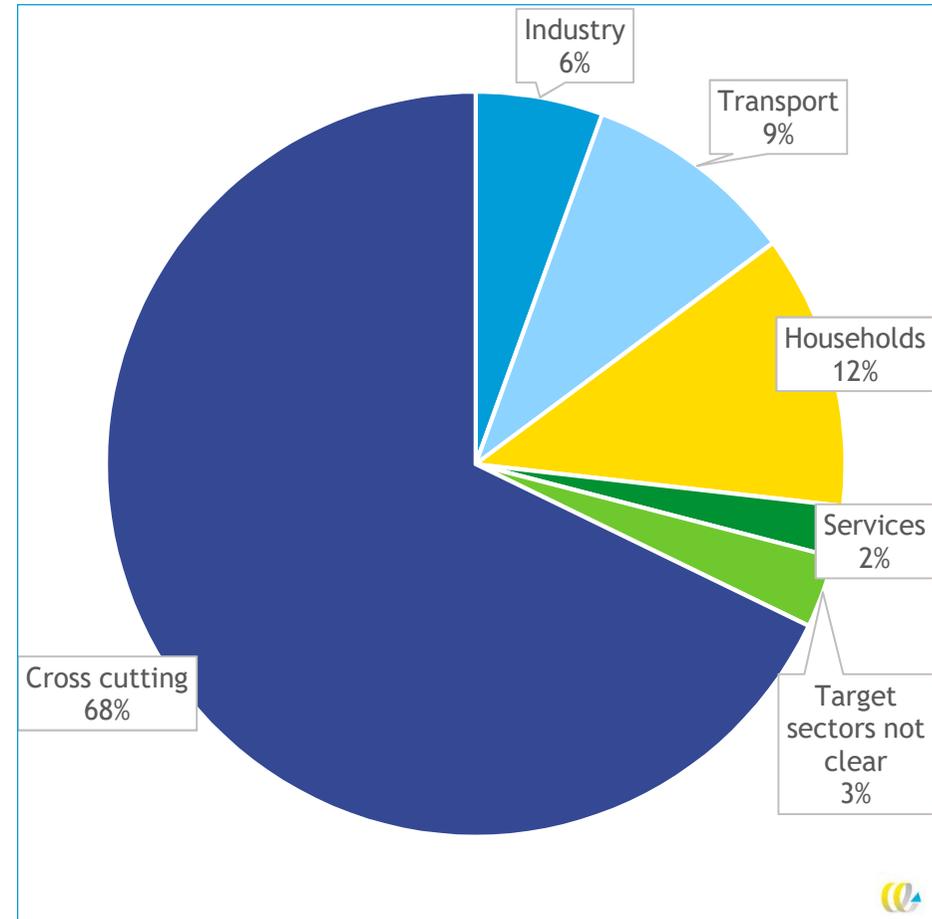
33% *EEOS*

23% *Energy or CO₂ taxes*

18% *Financing schemes or fiscal measures*



68% *Cross cutting*
12% *Households*
9% *Transport*





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Thank you!

Energy Efficiency Unit
DG ENER, European Commission

Anne-Katherina.Weidenbach@ec.europa.eu

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

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