



## Clean Energy – latest EU policy developments

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**1. *Clean Energy Policy Package* including:**

- *The revision of Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD)*
- *The revision of Energy Efficiency Directive (EED)*

**2. The next *Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF)* proposal including:**

- *Horizon Europe*
- *LIFE/ Clean Energy Transition*

# CLEAN ENERGY TRANSITION

## *WHAT ARE OUR GOALS?*

CREATING JOBS & GROWTH, BRINGING DOWN GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, SECURING ENERGY SUPPLY



Putting energy  
efficiency first

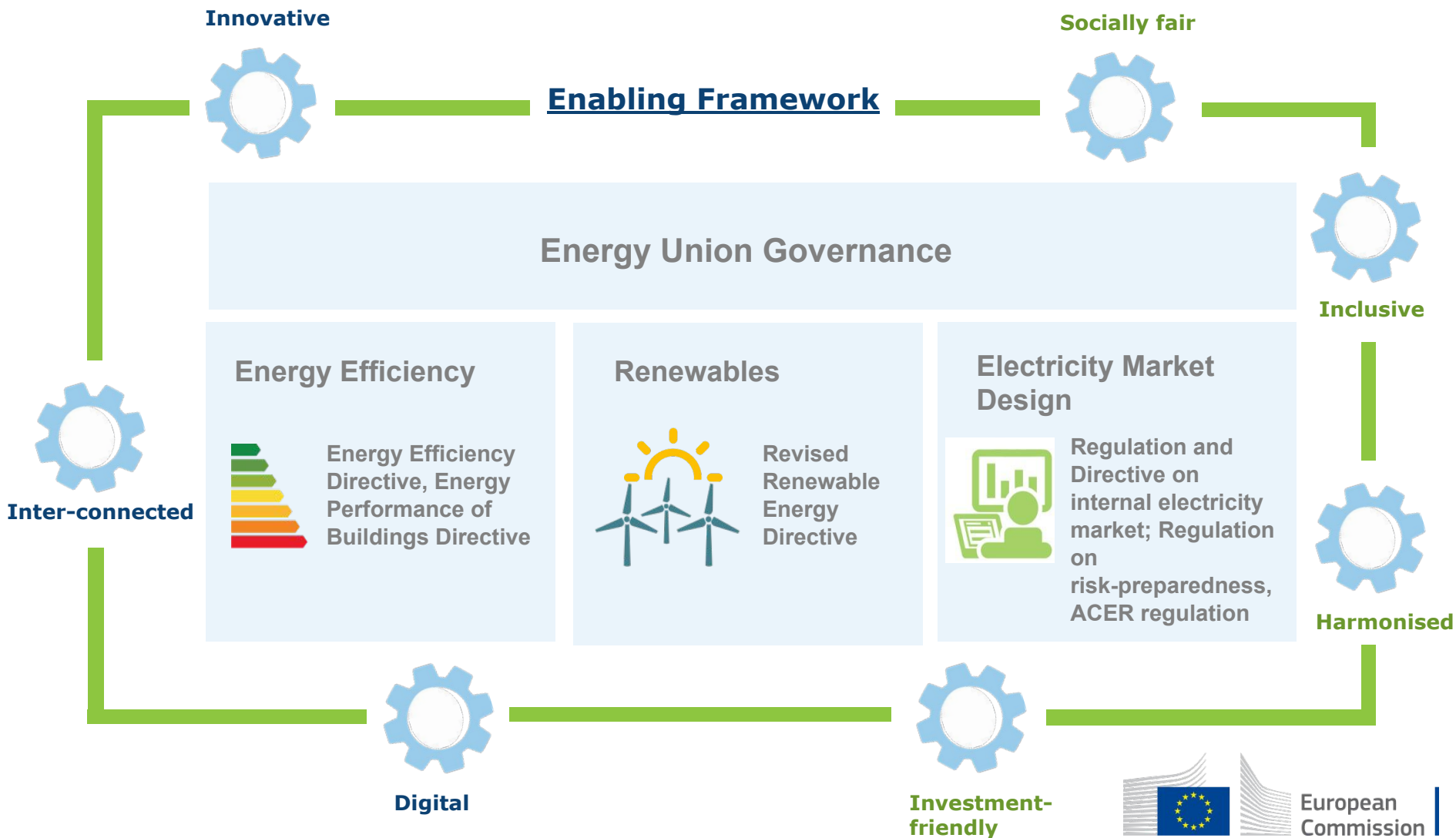


Demonstrating  
global leadership  
in renewables



Delivering a  
fair deal for  
consumers

# CLEAN ENERGY FOR ALL EUROPEANS POLICY PACKAGE



## 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)  
Agreement 14/06, target **32%**



New Electricity Market Design



Energy prices and costs report

Energy efficiency first principle:  
Energy Efficiency is the most cost-effective way of achieving Energy Union objectives.

### Revision of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

- Council adoption on 14 May 2018

### Revision of the Energy Efficiency Directive

- Political agreement reached on 19/06



## REVISION OF THE EED



2030 ENERGY EFFICIENCY TARGET- LONGER TERM PERSPECTIVE FOR INVESTORS: **32.5%** with an upwards revision clause by 2023.



PROVIDING A FURTHER BOOST TO EE PROJECTS THROUGH CONTINUATION OF ENERGY SAVING OBLIGATIONS FOR MEMBER STATES IN ARTICLE 7

## REVISION OF THE EPBD



### REINFORCED LONGER TERM BUILDING RENOVATION STRATEGIES

- 2050 vision for a decarbonised and highly efficient building stock
- Intermediary milestones in 2030 & 40
- Stronger financing component
- Reinforcement of EPCs in connection with financial support



### SMARTER BUILDINGS, BETTER CONNECTED

- A smart readiness indicator for buildings, for the benefit of consumers
- Reinforced building automation and controls
- Enhanced transparency of national building energy performance calculation methodologies



### SUPPORTING E-MOBILITY

- E-mobility infrastructure deployment in buildings car parks
- Simplification of the deployment of recharging points (permitting procedures)
- Targeted exemptions (e.g. for SMEs)



## Provisional agreement reached on the **Energy Efficiency Directive**

### 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** for achieving new energy savings for the next period 2021-2030 and beyond, coming from new energy efficiency renovations or other measures undertaken in end-use sectors
- ✓ 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**

### Next steps

- Formal approval by the European Parliament and the Council
- Publication in the Official Journal of the Union
- Entry into force 20 days after publication

*Member States will then have 18 months to transpose the new elements of the Directive into national law and 22 months for provisions on metering and billing*



## EPBD- the revision strengthens the directive in many ways, including:

### A STRENGTHENED DIRECTIVE

- ✓ **Stronger long term renovation strategies** for Member States, aiming at **decarbonisation by 2050** and with a **solid financial component**
- ✓ A **Smart Readiness Indicator**, to be implemented through a **combination of delegated and implementing acts**
- ✓ **Ducting** to allow cables for charging points for electric vehicles in **new and refurbished buildings**; (a few) **electric vehicle charging points** in **all non-residential buildings**
- ✓ Member States will have to express their energy performance requirements in ways that **allow cross-national comparisons**
- ✓ New provisions to **promote building automation, room temperature controls, heating systems** that are effective at part load conditions, and the **inspection of ventilation systems**



## and mobilizing investments

### FOCUS ON FINANCING



**Smart Finance for Smart Building Initiative** aims at **unlocking investments and private financing** through:

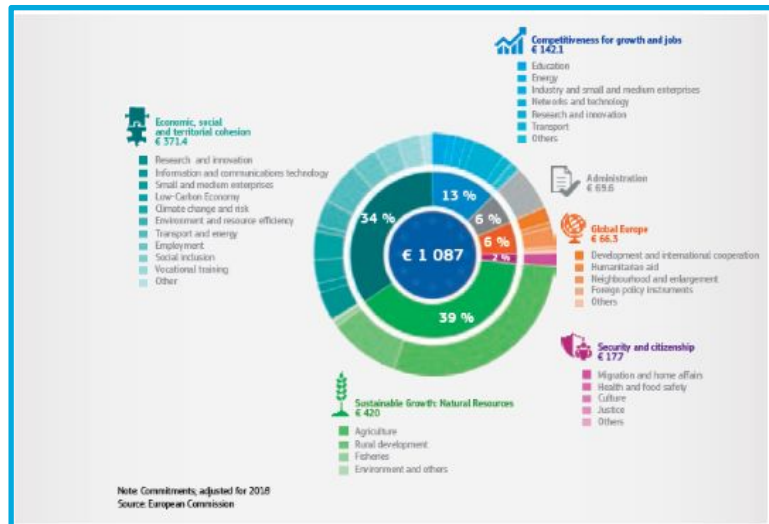
- Aggregation of projects
- De-risking
- Effective use of public funding

#### **Financing Initiatives:**



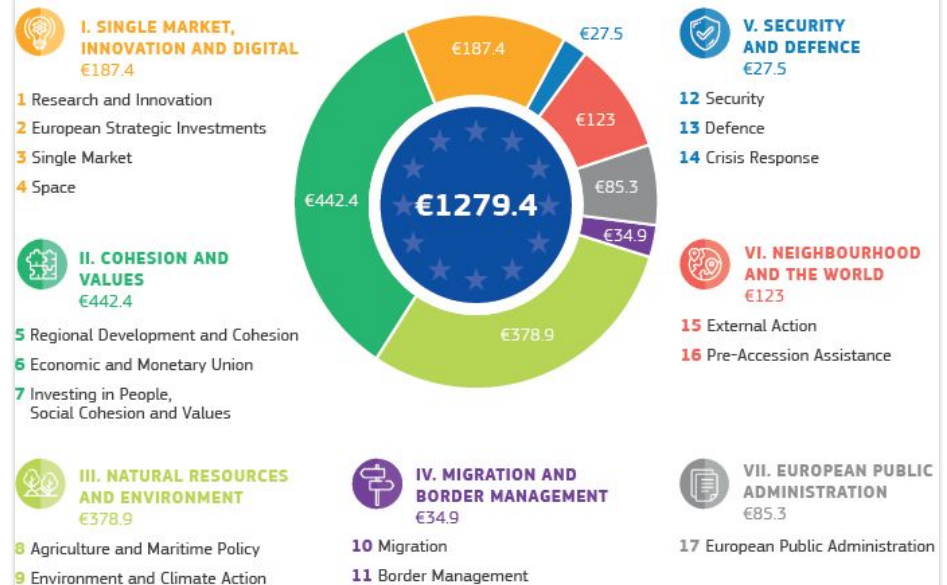
- **European Local Energy Assistance (ELENA)** - Technical assistance to develop large-scale projects
- **De-risking Energy Platform (DEEP)** - database aiming at de-risking energy efficiency investments
- **EFFIG Underwriting toolkit** - guide which aims to assist financial institutions to scale up their deployment of capital into energy efficiency.

# FROM THE 2014-2020... TO THE POST-2020 MFF



## THE NEW MULTIANNUL FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK 2021 - 2027 A BUDGET FOR A UNION THAT PROTECTS, EMPOWERS AND DEFENDS

In billion euro, current prices







## EU funding of the Clean Energy Transition - next MFF:

- **Capacity building and policy support-** LIFE/Clean Energy
- **R&I and technology development-** Horizon Europe
- **Direct support towards clean energy investments-** ESIF/ERDF
- **Mobilising private investments** through de-risking- InvestEU

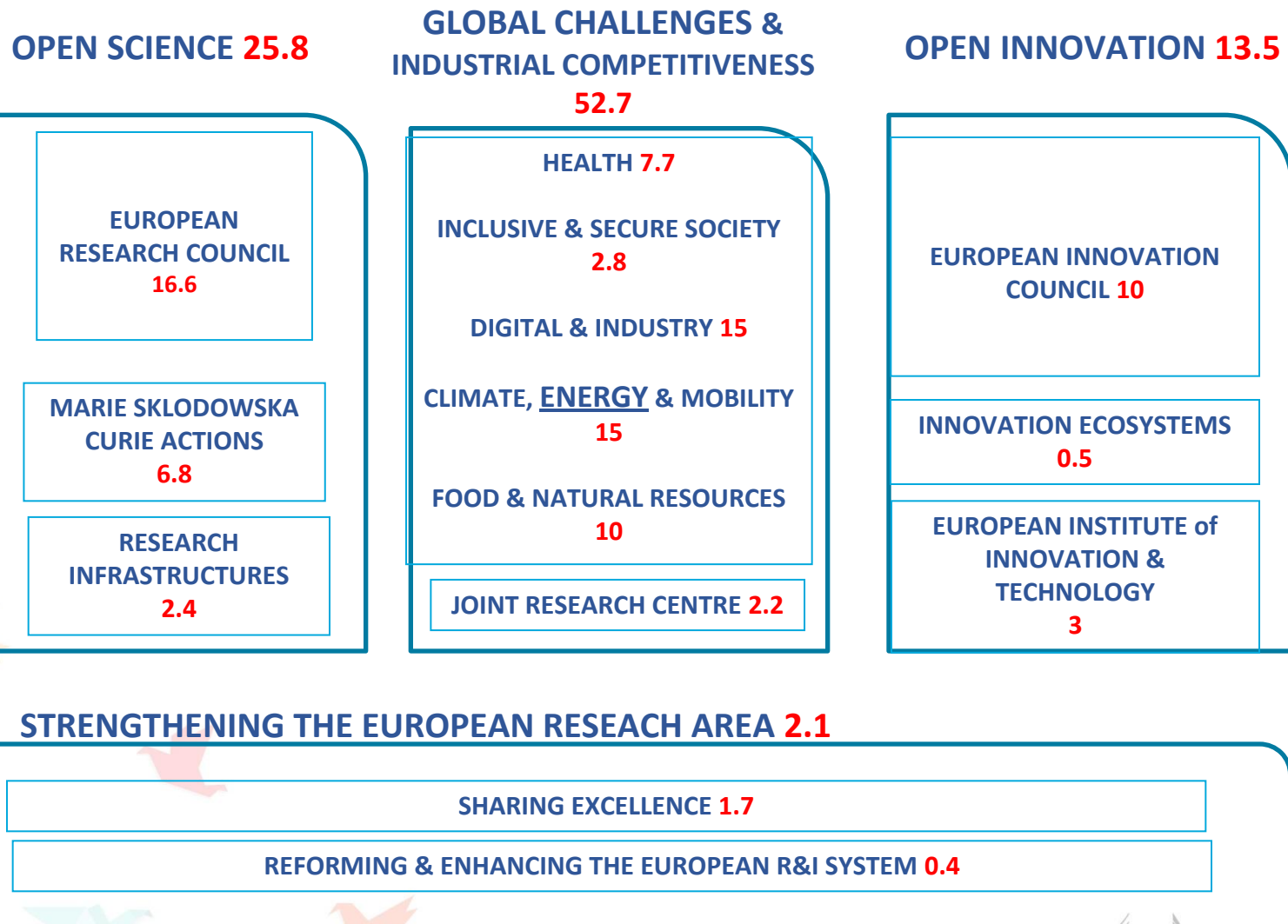
Overall to meet 32% target by 2030 investments into energy efficiency of buildings (residential and tertiary) need to increase by EUR 53 billion per year.

# EU SUPPORT FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY UNDER THE CURRENT AND FUTURE MFF

Type of funding		current MFF 2014-2020				next MFF 2021-2027		
		Programme	Type of projects supported	Total budget allocated to EE	Estimated total value of projects	Programme name	Type of projects supported	Total budget allocated to EE
	Direct support to investments	ESIF	EE in public and residential buildings and SMEs; energy efficient cogeneration and DH	€17 billion to EE	€27 billion	ESIF	EE in public infrastructure and residential buildings and SMEs as well as energy efficient cogeneration and DH	Overall budget€273 billion
	Investment risk sharing (providing guaranties, reducing cost of capital)	EFSI,  PF4EE  EEEF <sup>1</sup>	investments in EE of buildings and enterprises	PF4EE: €80 million  EEEF:€265 million from all investors	€63 billion in EE and RES (EFSI); €480 million (PF4EE)  €121 million (EEEF)	InvestEU	investments in EE of buildings and enterprises	Sustainable infrastructure window €11.5 billion
	Policy Support and Capacity Building	Horizon 2020-Societal Challenge 3-market uptake projects and Other Actions (tenders)	building capacity of private and public actors to create the right market & regulatory conditions and to mobilise investments in clean energy, this includes Project Development Assistance grants such as provided by ELENA (European Local Energy Assistance)	850 M€ for EE, 1.19bn€ for EE and RES		LIFE-Clean Energy Transition sub-programme	EE and RES policy implementation, building capacity of private and publicactors to create the right market & regulatory conditions and to mobilise investments in clean energy	1bn€ for clean energy
	Research and Innovation developing new technologies or innovative non-technological solutions, with a medium-long term outlook	H2020-SC3 for close-to-market technologies and LEIT-NMBP EeB & SPIRE PPPs <sup>2</sup> for development	EE research, development and demonstration of innovative technologies and non-technological solutions/approaches to EE	222M€ (SC3), 475M€ (EeB) and 833M€ (SPIRE)		Horizon Europe-Cluster 4 Climate, Energy and Mobility	EE research, development and demonstration of innovative technologies and non-technological solutions/approaches to clean energy	Climate, Energy and mobility €15billion



# R&I: Horizon Europe: 2021-2027: € 94.1bn



# Clusters in 'Global Challenges and Industrial Competitiveness'

Clusters	Areas of intervention	
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Health throughout the life course</li> <li>* Non-communicable and rare diseases</li> <li>* Tools, technologies and digital solutions for health and care</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Environmental and social health determinants</li> <li>* Infectious diseases</li> <li>* Health care systems</li> </ul>
Inclusive and Secure Societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Democracy</li> <li>* Social and economic transformations</li> <li>* Protection and Security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Cultural heritage</li> <li>* Disaster-resilient societies</li> <li>* Cybersecurity</li> </ul>
Digital and Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Manufacturing technologies</li> <li>* Advanced materials</li> <li>* Next generation internet</li> <li>* Circular industries</li> <li>* Space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Key digital technologies</li> <li>* Artificial intelligence and robotics</li> <li>* Advanced computing and Big Data</li> <li>* Low carbon and clean industry</li> </ul>
Climate, Energy and Mobility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Climate science and solutions</li> <li>* Energy systems and grids</li> <li>* Communities and cities</li> <li>* Industrial competitiveness in transport</li> <li>* Smart mobility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Energy supply</li> <li>* <b>Buildings and industrial facilities</b></li> <li>* Clean transport and mobility</li> <li>* Energy storage</li> </ul>
Food and Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Environmental observation</li> <li>* Agriculture, forestry and rural areas</li> <li>* Food systems</li> <li>* Circular systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Biodiversity and natural capital</li> <li>* Sea and oceans</li> <li>* Bio-based innovation systems</li> </ul>

## POLICY SUPPORT AND CAPACITY BUILDING UNDER LIFE

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### ***RATIONALE***

**Fitting with the catalytic role of LIFE programme:** indirect impact through

- *Support for small scale actions, initiating, expanding or accelerating clean energy transition*
- *Facilitating the development and exchange of best practice and knowledge*
- *Building up the capacities and speeding up the implementation of clean energy transition legislation and policies*
- *Helping stakeholders to test small-scale technologies and solutions, and*
- *Mobilising funding from others*

**Better exploiting synergies** with Environmental and Climate policy and actions

Whilst **preserving complementarity with actions to be funded under Horizon Europe**

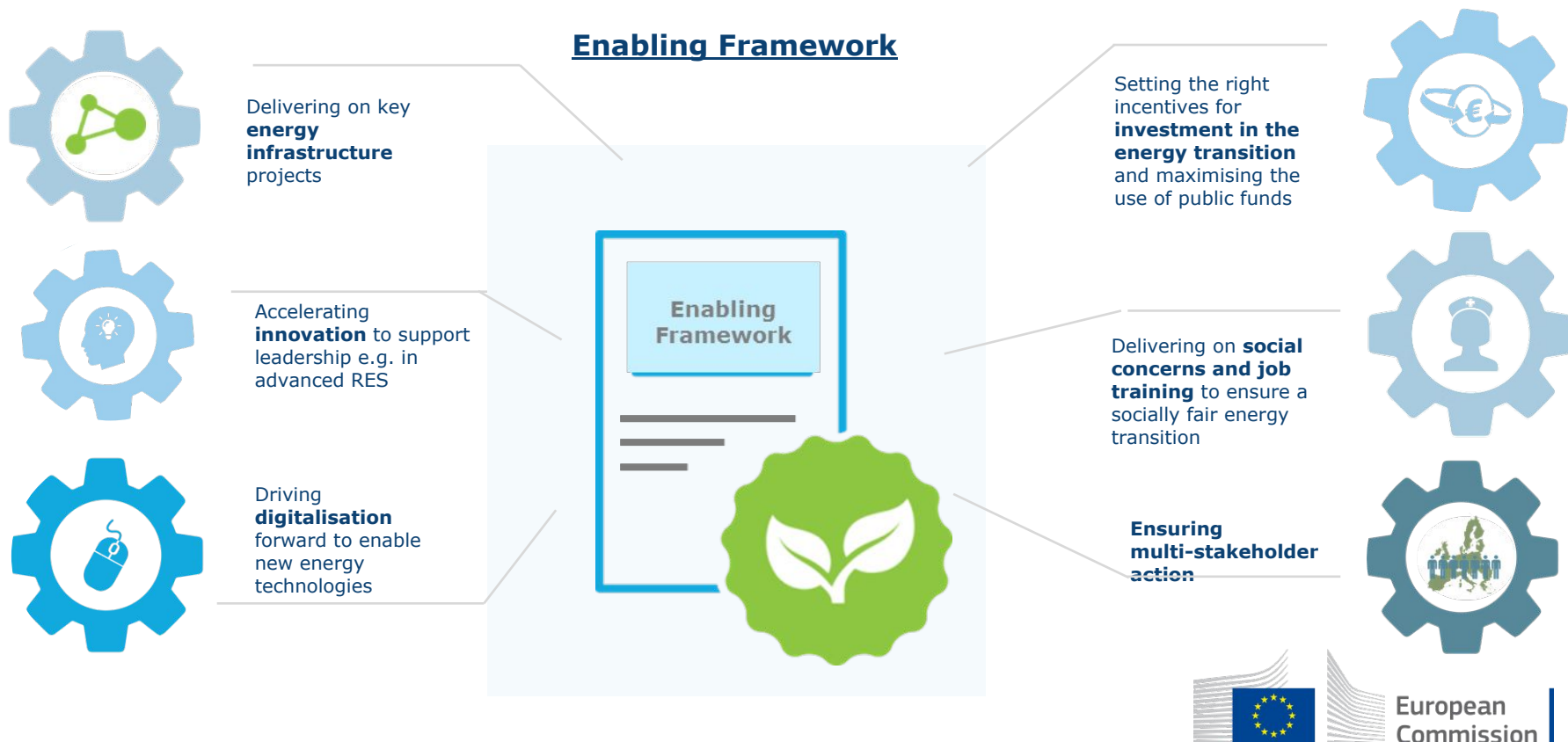


## CLEAN ENERGY UNDER LIFE- WHAT IS THE INTERVENTION LOGIC?

### THE RIGHT FACILITATING MEASURES

**Technology & infrastructure dimension**  
(to be covered by CEF and Horizon Europe)

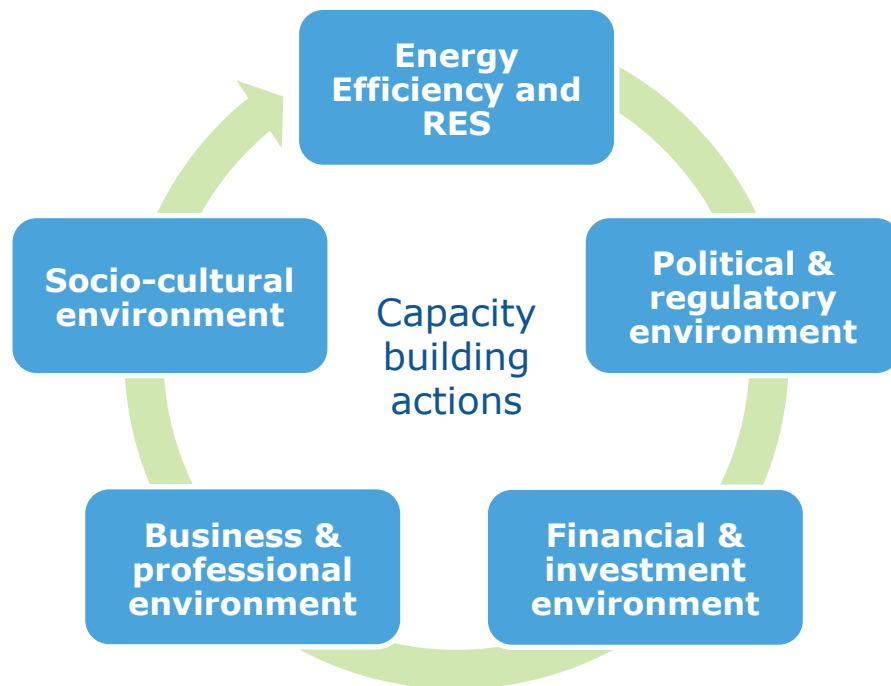
**Governance & socio-economic dimension**  
(to be covered by LIFE)





## OVERARCHING OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE LIFE-CLEAN ENERGY

- ***Building capacity to create the right market & regulatory conditions for the energy transition.***



**The delivery modes:** developing and spreading best practice in policy implementation, mobilising investments, improving skills, creating market conditions for technology deployment and supporting vulnerable groups and territories

**The total budget envelope for 2020-2027:** € 1 bn



# ENERGY UNION

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# THANK YOU!