



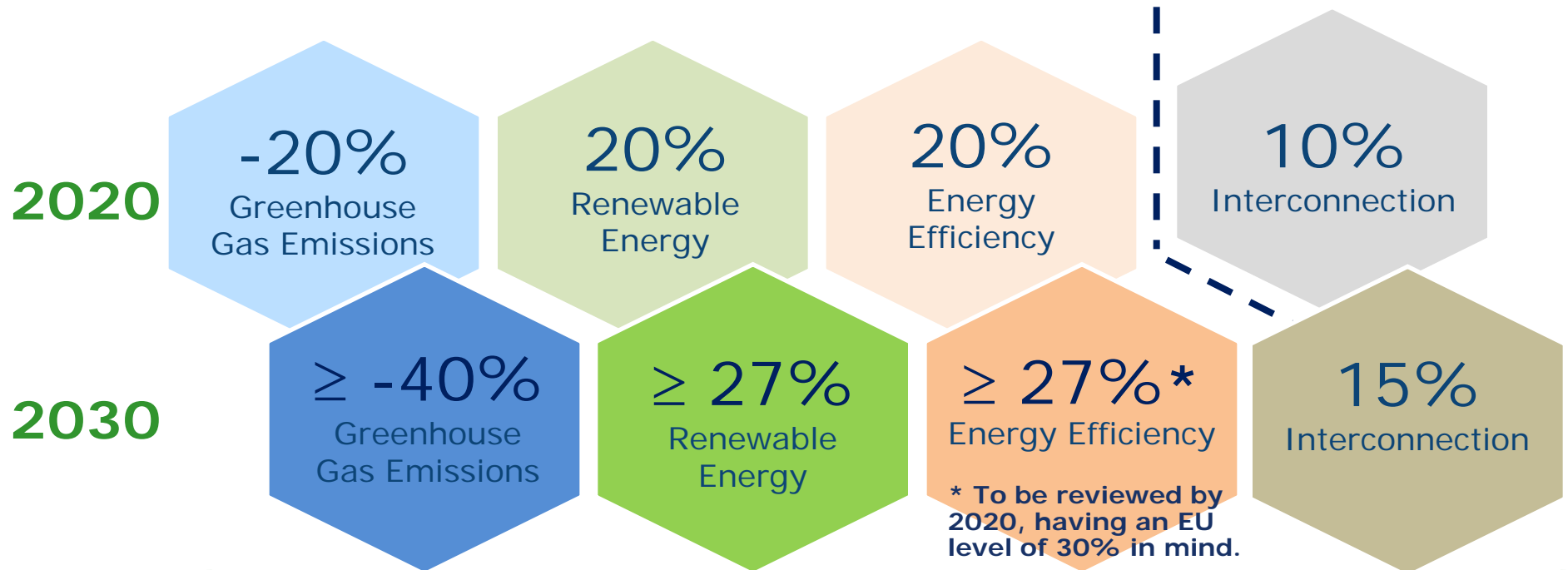
## 11th Energy Efficiency Coordination Group Meeting

# Energy efficiency and the Energy Union: short update of recent developments.

Vienna, 1 June 2016

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DG ENER, European Commission

# Agreed headline targets: 2020 and 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy



New governance system + indicators

# Energy and Climate policies: A short recap

2008

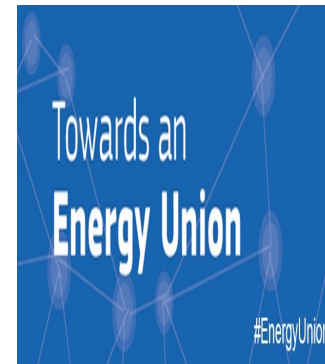
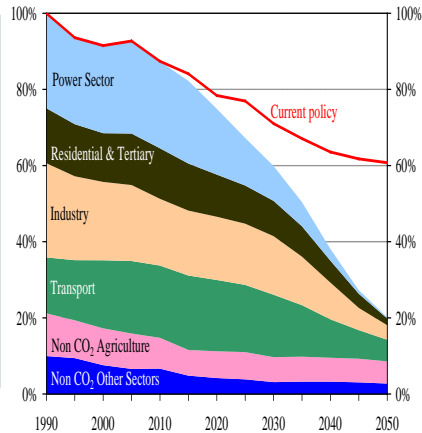
2011

2014

2015

2016

The 2020 EU climate and energy package



Effort Sharing Decision

LULUCF

Energy efficiency

Transport decarbonisation

Renewable energy

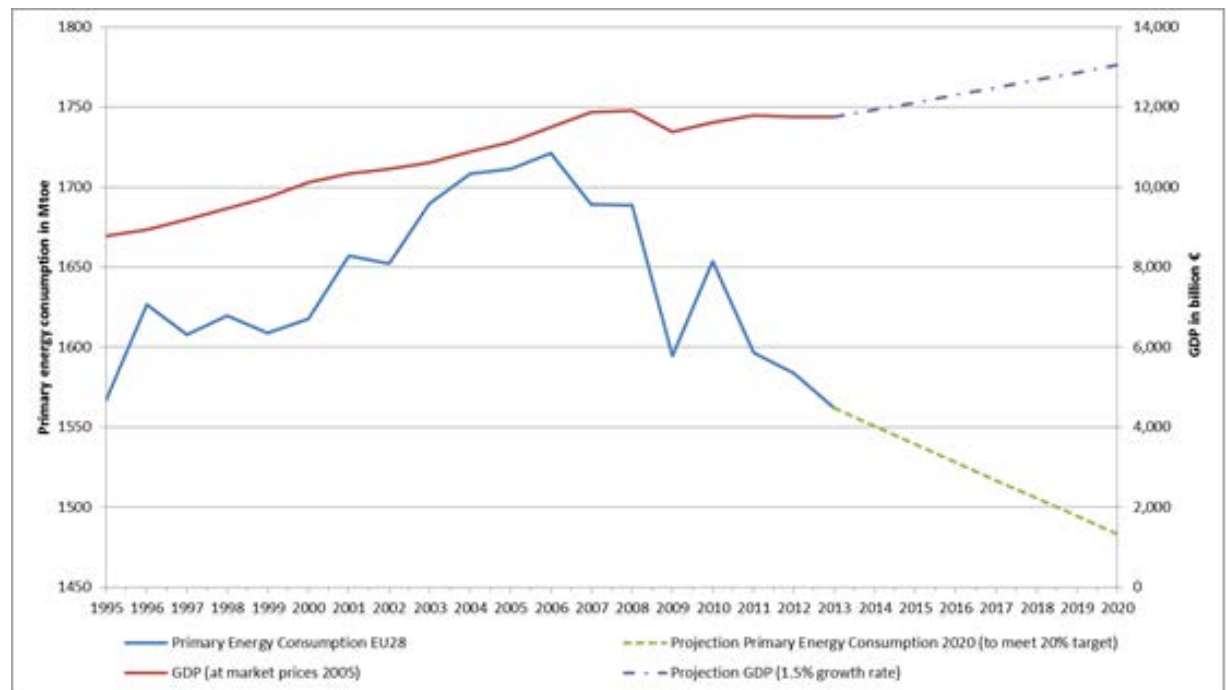
Market Design

Governance

# State of play: Energy Efficiency

The energy efficiency of the EU economy is steadily increasing.

**Economic growth is being decoupled from energy consumption.**



Source: Energy Efficiency Communication 2014 – COM(2014) 520

# Two Energy Union Packages

- Adopted on 18 November 2015.
- Three Communications: Energy Union, Road to Paris and Achieving 10% Electricity Interconnections.
- **The Report on the energy efficiency 20% 2020 target.**
- Adopted on 16 February 2016.
- One regulation on security of supply, one decision on gas inter-governmental agreements; one strategy on LNG.
- **The EU Strategy on Heating and Cooling.**

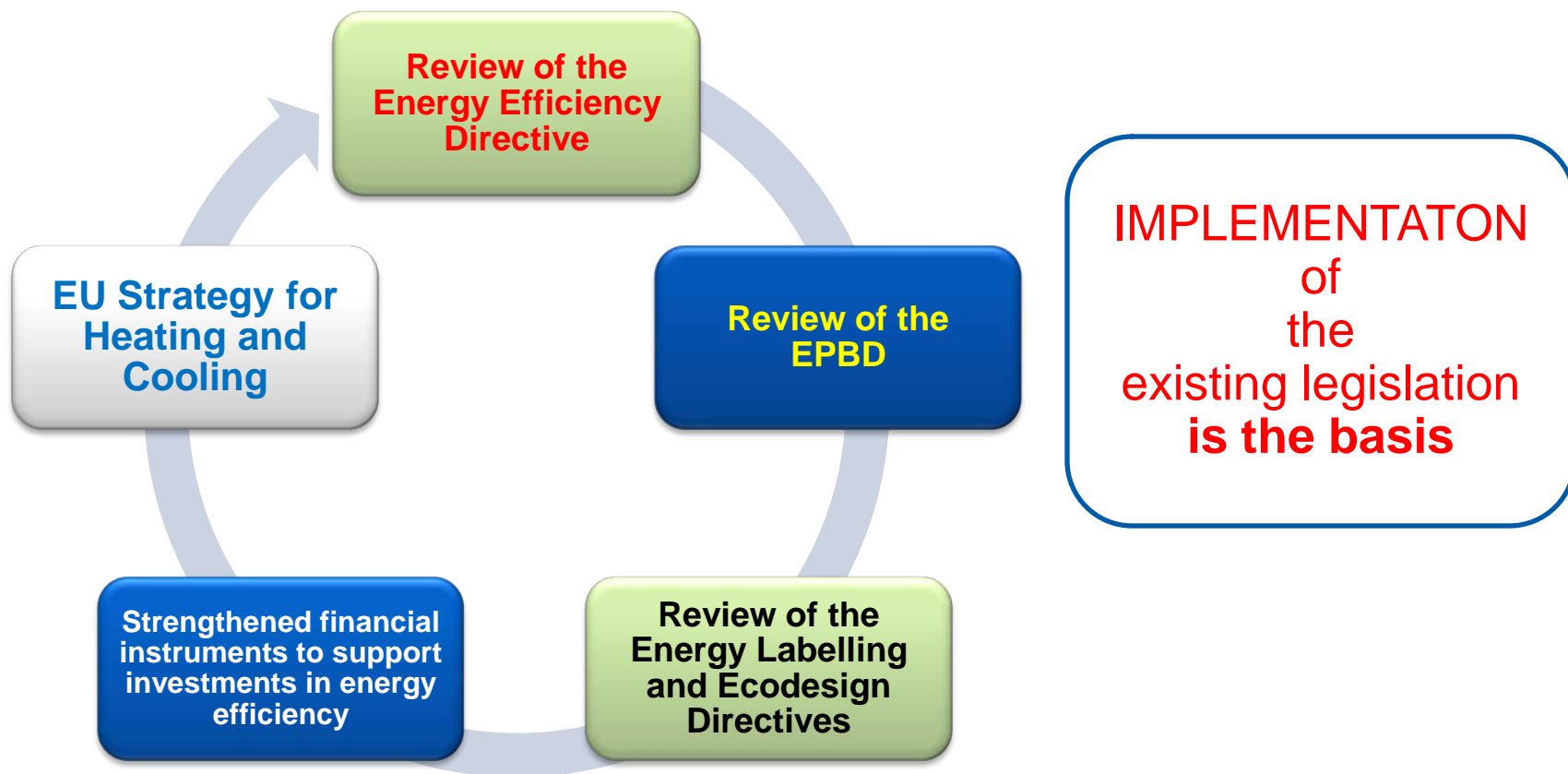


## Political context – Energy Union

"... Increasing energy efficiency, in particular in the building sector [...]"

9. In 2015 and 2016, the Commission will **review all relevant energy efficiency legislation.**
10. The Commission will develop a **Smart Financing for Smart Buildings** initiative to **make existing buildings more energy-efficient**, facilitating access to existing funding instruments.

# Energy efficiency – Concrete actions



# 2016 proposals

Reviews of the

- ✓ Energy Efficiency Directive (EED);
- ✓ Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD).

**‘Smart Financing for Smart Buildings’ initiative to make existing buildings more energy-efficient, facilitating access to existing funding instruments.**





# Objectives of the EED Review 2016

To respond to:

- ❖ The European Council of October 2014 on an EU-level energy efficiency target of at least 27% by 2030 to be reviewed by 2020 having in mind an EU level of 30%
- ❖ The EP vote of December 2015 for a 40% binding target.
- ❖ The legal obligations of the EED to assess the effectiveness of Article 6 and the implementation of Article 7 in line with Article 24(8) and (9).





# Specific objectives of the EED Review 2016

1. Assessing (and confirming) the optimal energy efficiency target for 2030 (27%, 30%, 33%, 35 and 40%).
2. Reviewing **specific aspects** of the EED to reflect the **2030 perspective**:
  - **Articles 1 and 3** (2030 target).
  - **Article 7** (energy efficiency obligations and alternatives).
  - **Articles 9-11** (metering and billing) and **15(8)** (demand response).
  - **Article 24** (reporting).



# EED Review 2016: Process

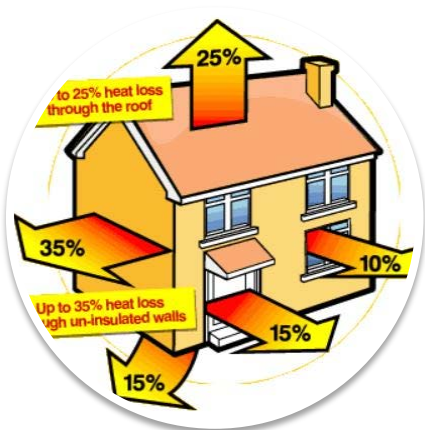
- ❑ **Public consultation** until 29 January 2016.
- ❑ **Evaluation** of certain Articles of the EED to contribute to the Impact Assessment process.
- ❑ **Stakeholder event** on the Energy Efficiency package: 14 March 2016.
- ❑ **Impact assessment** finalised early May 2016.
- ❑ **Legislative proposal** ready in September 2016.
  
- ❖ **Coordination of different initiatives** (RES, Market Design, non-ETS, etc.).
- ❖ **Consistent PRIMES modelling.**

# EPBD review

## Article 19

### Review

The Commission, assisted by the Committee established by Article 26, shall evaluate this Directive by 1 January 2017 at the latest, in the light of the experience gained and progress made during its application, and, if necessary, make proposals.



# Objective of the EPBD Review

## Main targeted improvements:

- Extension of the scope for **minimum performance requirements** for buildings and building elements.
- Enhance **renovation rate** to achieve decarbonising buildings by 2050.
- **'Future proof'** in a technology neutral way, *i.e.* smart buildings.
- **Simplified** operation.



## What is the challenge?

An European building stock that is old and inefficient.

Around 40% of primary energy is consumed in Europe's buildings, which use approximately 60% of all gas imports for heating and cooling.

More than two thirds of buildings standing today are expected to remain in use in 2050.



# Review of the EPBD: key actions

Data collection and evidence gathering.

Broad consultation and involvement of stakeholders.

*Ex-post* evaluation of the Directive.

*Ex-ante* analysis of policy options in the Impact Assessment.

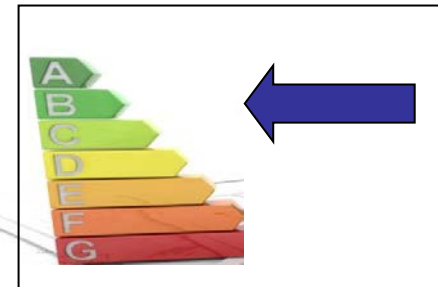
Preparation of the legal proposal.

Adoption of the package, together with the review of the Energy Efficiency Directive.

# *Ex-ante* Impact Assessment – Key issues and options mapping

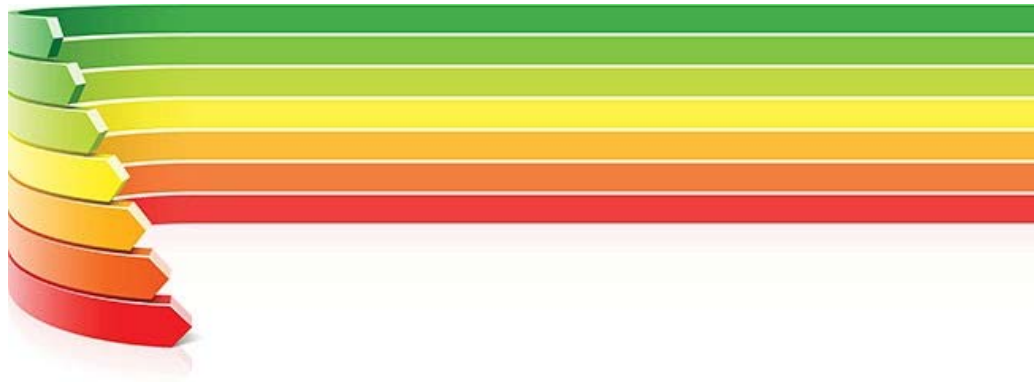
- Baseline scenario: no EU policy change.
- Improved implementation and enforcement.
- Alternative policy approaches.
- Options that take account of new technological developments – 'smartness'.

[http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/roadmaps/docs/2016\\_ener\\_001\\_epbd\\_smart\\_buildings\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/roadmaps/docs/2016_ener_001_epbd_smart_buildings_en.pdf)





# Thank you for your attention!



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*DG ENER, European Commission*

*Website: [http://ec.europa.eu/energy/efficiency/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/energy/efficiency/index_en.htm)*