



REPowerEU Energy Package including EU Save Energy

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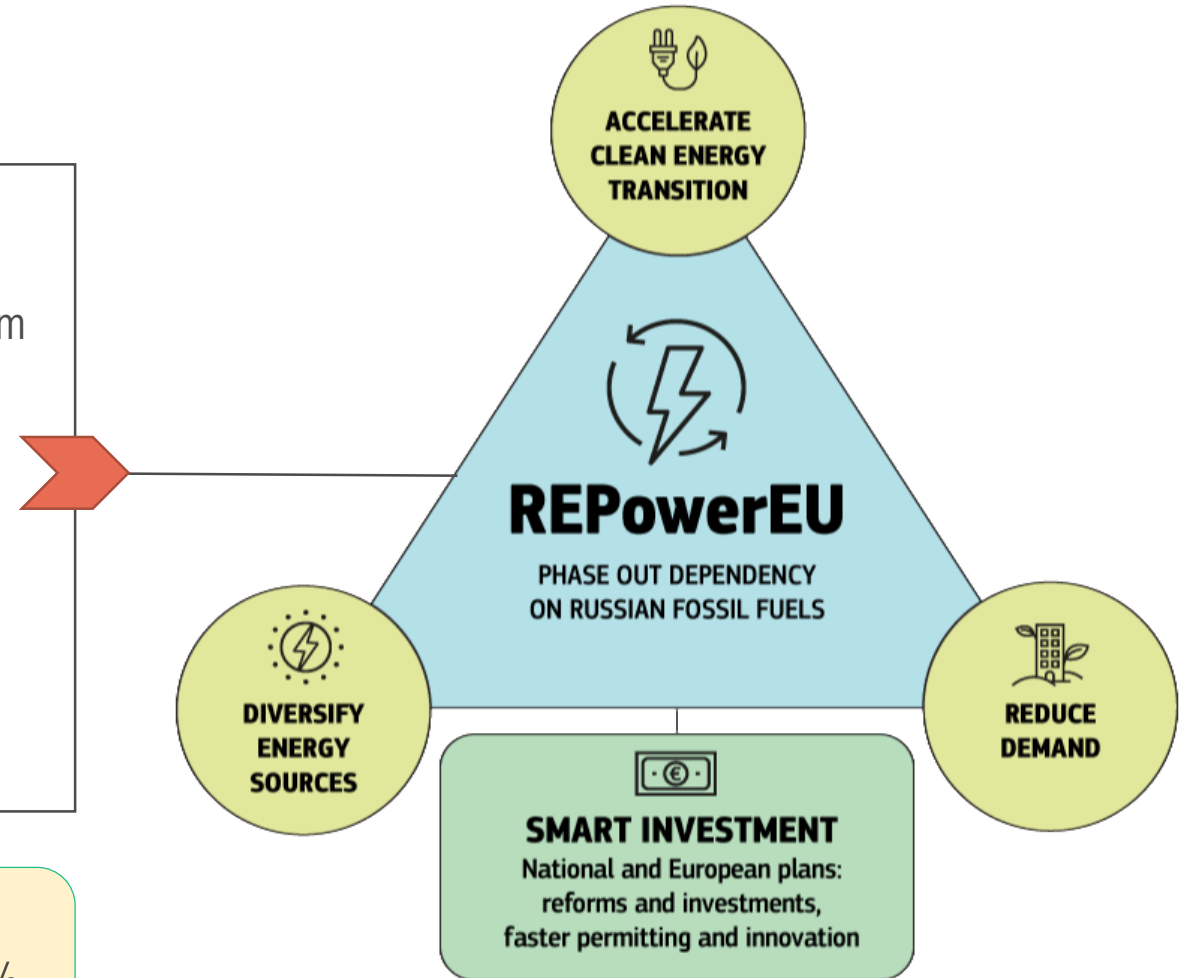
REPowerEU: from goals to actions

Independence from Russian fossil fuels by 2027

- Increase imports of **liquefied natural gas** (LNG) by 50 bcm
- Increase **pipeline gas** imports by 10 bcm
- Increase **biomethane** production by 3.5 bcm
- EU-wide **energy saving** to cut gas demand by 14 bcm
- **Rooftop solar** to reduce gas demand by 2.5 bcm
- **Heat pumps** to reduce gas demand by 1.5 bcm
- Reduce gas demand in the power sector by 20 bcm by deployment of **wind and solar**

Increase the target of renewable energy from 40% to **45%** by 2030

Increase the target of energy savings from 9% to **13%** by 2030



Short-term measures

- An **EU Save Energy Communication** with recommendations for how citizens and businesses can save around 13bcm of gas imports
- **Rapid roll out of solar and wind energy projects** combined with renewable hydrogen deployment to save around 50bcm of gas imports
- Approval of first **EU-wide hydrogen projects** by the summer
- **Increase the production of biomethane** to save 17bcm of gas imports
- **Common purchases of gas, LNG and hydrogen via the EU Energy Platform** for all Member States who want to participate, as well as Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia and the Western Balkans
- **New energy partnerships** with reliable suppliers, including future cooperation on renewables and low carbon gases
- **EU-coordinated demand reduction plans** in case of gas supply disruption
- **Fill gas storage** to 80% capacity by 1 November 2022



Medium-term measures to be completed before 2027



- Increased **EU-wide target on energy efficiency for 2030** from **9% to 13%**
- Increase the **European renewables target for 2030** from **40% to 45%**
- **New legislation and recommendations for faster permitting of renewables** especially in dedicated ‘go-to areas’ with low environmental risk
- **EPBD** amendment on obligation of having public and tertiary buildings **solar rooftop ready by 2027**
- **New national REPowerEU Plans under the modified Recovery and Resilience Fund** – to support investments and reforms worth EUR 300 billion

Medium-term measures to be completed before 2027

- Investments in an integrated and adapted **gas and electricity infrastructure network**
- **Boosting industrial decarbonisation** with around EUR 3 billion of frontloaded projects under the Innovation Fund
- New EU proposals to ensure industry has access to **critical raw materials**
- Regulatory measures to **increase energy efficiency in the transport sector**
- A **hydrogen accelerator** to build 17.5 GW by 2025 of electrolysers to fuel EU industry with home grown production of 10 million tonnes of renewable hydrogen
- A modern **regulatory framework for hydrogen**



Complemented by:



- Action Plan for Short Term Market Interventions and **Market Design**
- Strategy on **international energy engagement**



The **REPowerUkraine** initiative will help ensure energy supply and rebuild the Ukrainian energy sector after the war.



Enable electricity trading with Ukraine and Moldova following the emergency synchronization



Ensure reverse flows of gas to Ukraine via Slovakia, Hungary and Poland and to Moldova and Ukraine via Romania through the Trans Balkan pipeline



Assist in the reconstruction of the necessary nuclear safety capacity in cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency



Open the EU's voluntary gas purchasing platform to Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia and the Western Balkans



Promote ambitious energy and climate policies and market reforms including through the Energy Community framework

REpowerEU – EU Save Energy Communication

A DUAL approach: 1 – Achieving short-term energy savings through small behavioural changes by everyone; 2- Accelerating and strengthening structural energy efficiency measures.









Accelerating energy efficiency through mid- to long-term measures

In July 2021, the Commission proposed an increase of the EU energy efficiency target of 9% by 2030, as part of the 'Fit for 55' package. **It is now necessary to go even further.**

EU energy efficiency target by 2030

 **9%** →  **13%**

In addition, the Commission invites the Parliament and Member States to consider **other improvements to the Fit for 55 package** that they are currently negotiating:

-  • Increasing the ambition of the **national energy savings obligation**
-  • Introducing **obligations** to reduce energy consumption, stop fossil fuel subsidies, and promote renewable energy technologies in transport and industry
-  • Strengthening the **implementation of energy audit results**
-  • Extend **buildings Minimum Energy Performance Standards**
-  • Strengthen **national energy requirements of new buildings**
-  • Tighten **national heating system requirements** for existing buildings
-  • Introduce **national bans for boilers based on fossil fuels** in existing and new buildings
-  • Advance the end of Member States subsidies for fossil fuel-based boilers from 2027 to 2025



The European Commission, in collaboration with member States, will launch a Energy Efficiency Financial Institutions Coalition

Financing REpowerEU

Additional investments of €210 billion, including €56 billion for energy efficiency, are needed between now and 2027 to phase out Russian fossil fuel imports, on top of what is needed to realise the objectives of the Fit for 55 proposals.

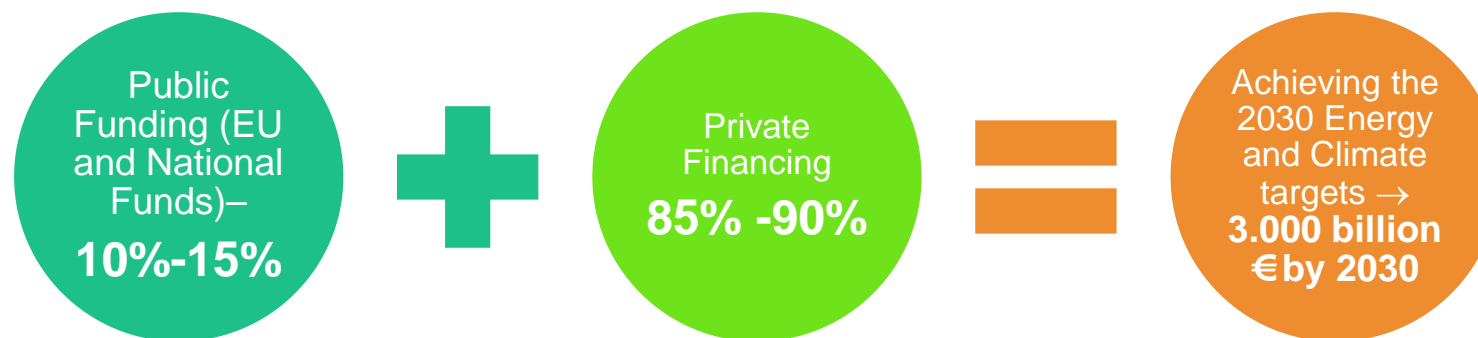
EU Funding Sources:

- RRF
 - RRF Loans (€200 billion remaining)
 - New RRF grants: from the auctioning of Emission Trading System allowances, currently held in the Market Stability Reserve (additional €20 billion)
- Cohesion Policy funds: Increase in voluntary transfer to the RRF of up to 12,5% of Member States' national allocation under these funds. Under the current MFF, cohesion policy will support decarbonisation and green transition projects with up to €100 billion.
- EAFRD: New voluntary transfer to the RRF of up to 12,5% of Member States' national financial allocation under the fund
- Connecting Europe Facility top-up: New call for proposals for Projects of Common Interest with €800 million
- Innovation Fund
- National Fiscal measures
- Private investment mobilized via InvestEU Programme
- The European Investment Bank



Energy Efficiency Financing

Leveraging private financing and investments is conditional to achieve the Union's climate and energy targets.



Drivers:

- Public Funds as a catalyst for private investments (grants models are insufficient).
- Combination of grants, financial instruments and technical assistance
- Development of financing schemes at scale/innovative/performance based.
- Project development assistance (e.g. replicating ELENA model) and technical assistance.
- Stimulate demand, including removing up-front costs, with measures that can be sustained over time.
- Development of energy efficiency lending products
- Strengthen the cooperation with financial institutions (EEFIG Coalition)
- De-risking investments

Thank you



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