



Fit for 55

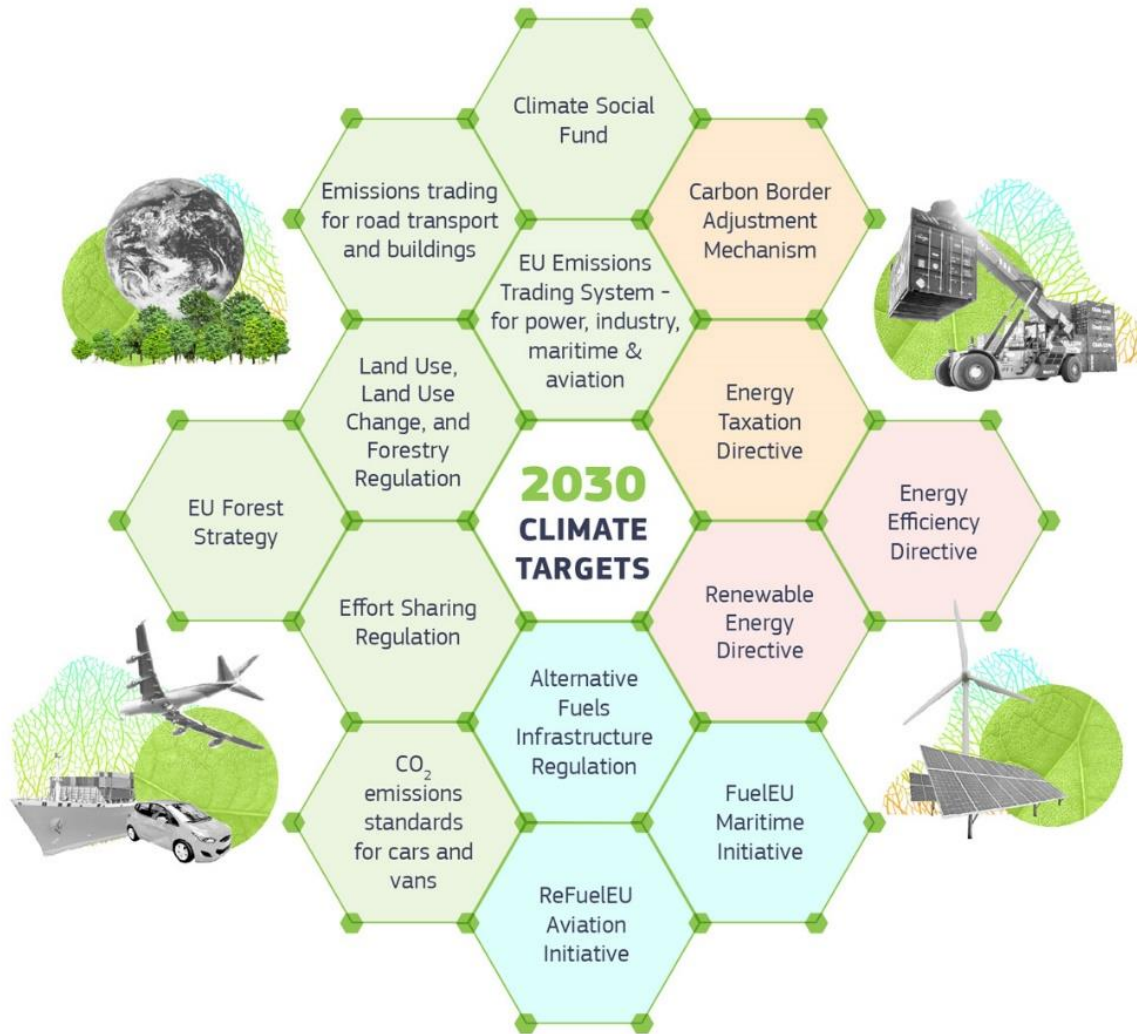
Proposal for revising

Energy Efficiency Directive (EED)

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The Fit for 55 Package – Overview



The package aims to make the EU ‘fit for 55’ and **deliver the transformational change** needed in a

- **fair,**
 - **cost-efficient** and
 - **competitive**
- way.**

It cements the **EU’s global leadership** by action and by example in the **fight against climate change**

Objectives of the EED revision

Reap unexploited energy savings potential across the economy

Reflect the increased energy efficiency ambition from the Climate Target Plan

Provide Member States with measures compatible with the increased ambition towards 2030 climate target 55%

Energy efficiency is a pre-condition for all decarbonisation scenarios of the Climate Target Plan

Main elements of the EED

Binding EU energy efficiency target & indicative national contributions

'Energy Efficiency First' Principle – making it an integral part of policy and investment decisions

Strengthened energy savings obligation in end-use

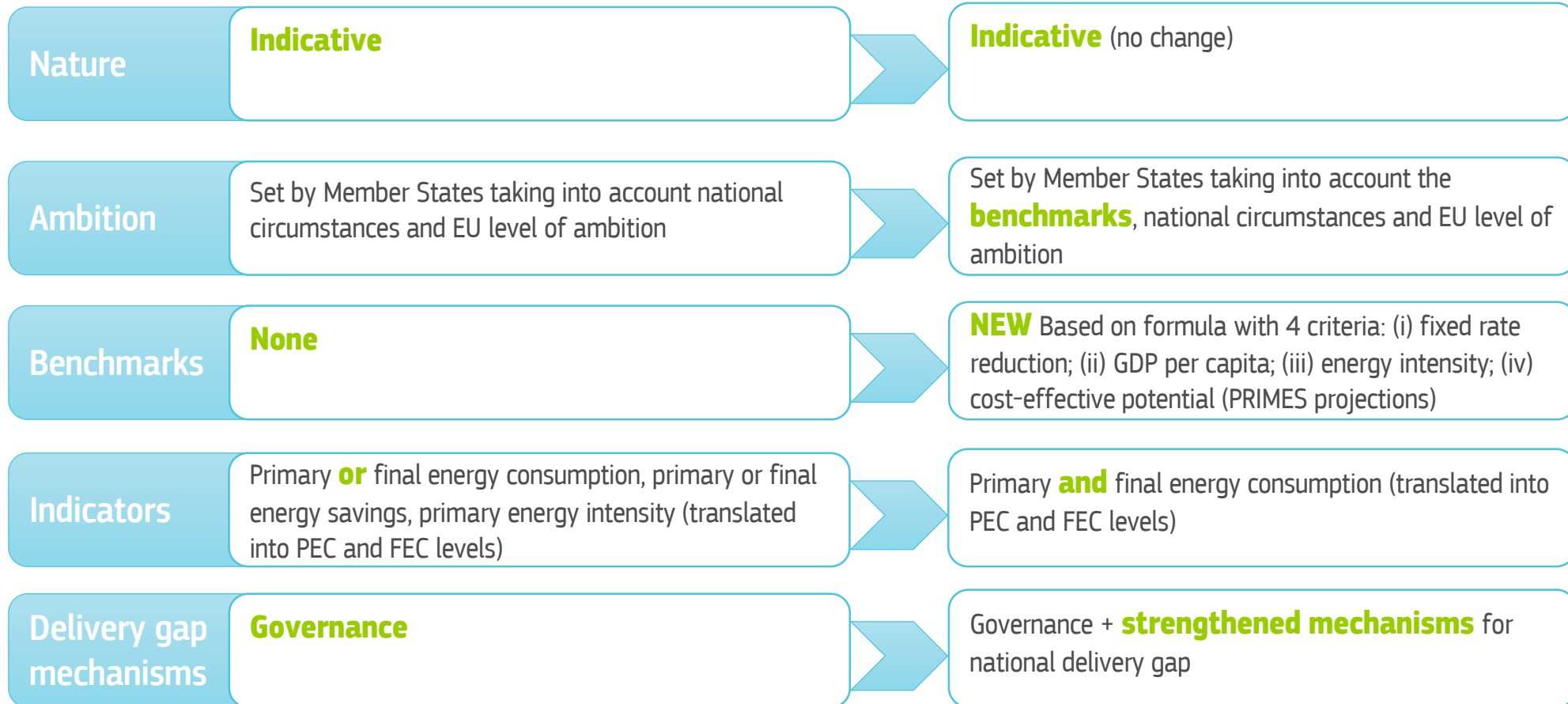
Stronger exemplary role of public sector

Increased focus on alleviating energy poverty and consumer empowerment

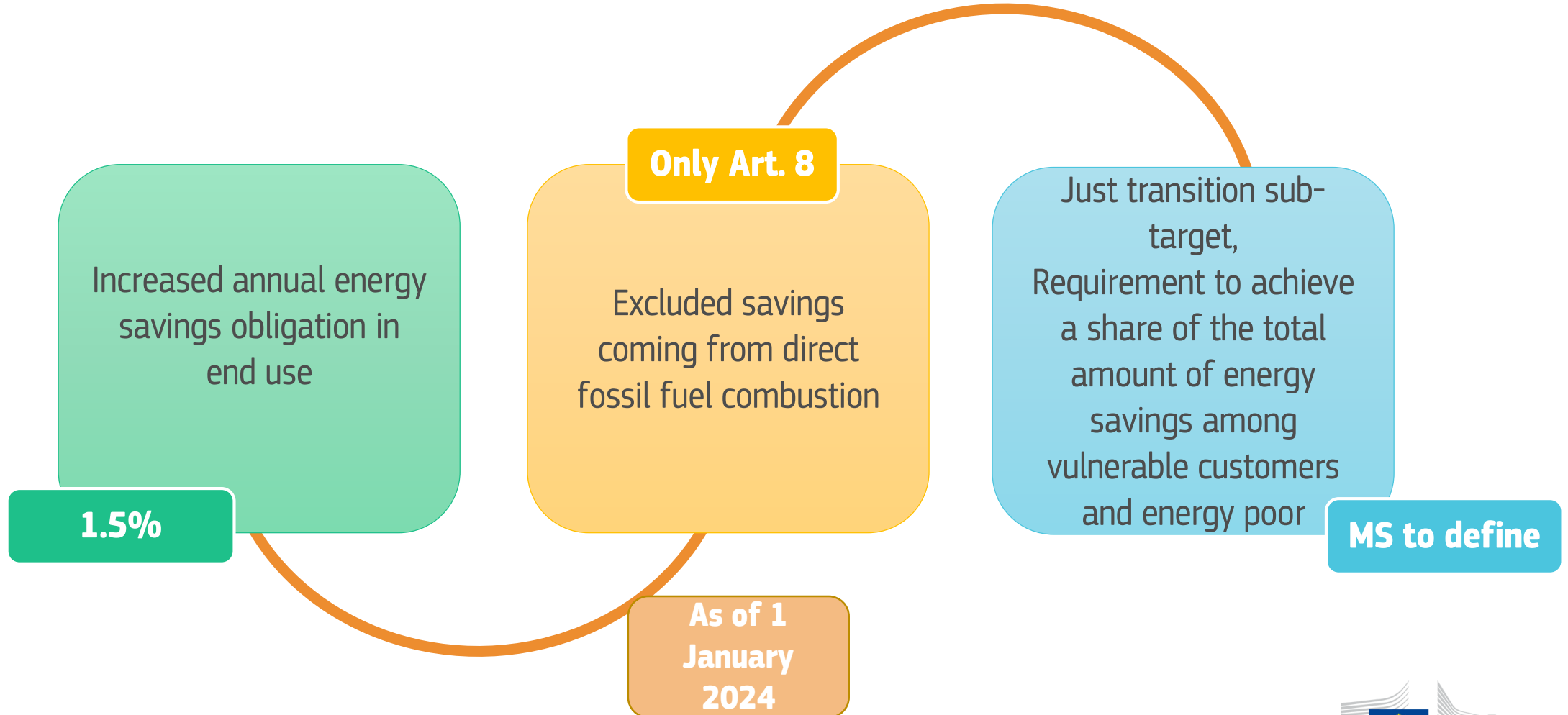
EU ambition & targets

Nature	Not specified	➔	Binding
Ambition	At least -32.5% reduction in energy consumption	➔	At least -9% reduction in energy consumption
Baseline	Compared to the Reference Scenario 2007 projections for 2030	➔	Compared to the Reference Scenario 2020 projections for 2030 (-36% for FEC and -39% for PEC compared to REF2007)
Scope	Primary and/or final energy consumption	➔	Primary and final energy consumption
Indicators	PEC2020-2030 and FEC2020-2030 (1128 Mtoe and 846 Mtoe)	➔	New ESTAT methodology for PEC and FEC excluding ambient heat and including international aviation (1023 Mtoe and 787 Mtoe)

National contributions



Energy savings obligation – Article 8



Exemplary role of public sector



Annual reduction of energy consumption of 1.7% in public sector (MS to select public bodies)



Annual renovation of 3% of useful floor area of public buildings above 250 m², applicable to all public administration levels
Alternative approach removed



Requirement to take into account energy efficiency requirements and focus on EE1st in public procurement for all public administration levels

Consideration
of circular
economy
aspects, GPP

Energy efficiency in industry

Energy management systems and energy audits

Art. 11

Implementation of an **energy management system** as a default obligation for large energy consumers (above 100TJ)

An **energy management system** or an **energy audit** for energy consumers (above 10TJ)

Quality checks required to ensure the validity and accuracy of energy audits

Data centres

Reporting for data centres with a significant energy consumption as of 2024

Requirement for reuse of waste heat from data centres and other installations

Art. 24

Energy efficiency in heating and cooling

Art. 23-24

Heating and cooling

Regular **comprehensive assessments** within the frame of **NECPs** to identify the potential for the application of high-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling

Revised definitions of efficient district heating and cooling and efficient cogeneration to ensure focus of state aid on decarbonisation of heat and cooling supply

Obligation to **ensure implementation of cost-efficient measures** identified in comprehensive assessments and to promote similar assessments in local level (large municipalities)

Installation-level **cost-benefit analyses** to assess the feasibility of more efficient solutions for the energy services, including by using waste heat

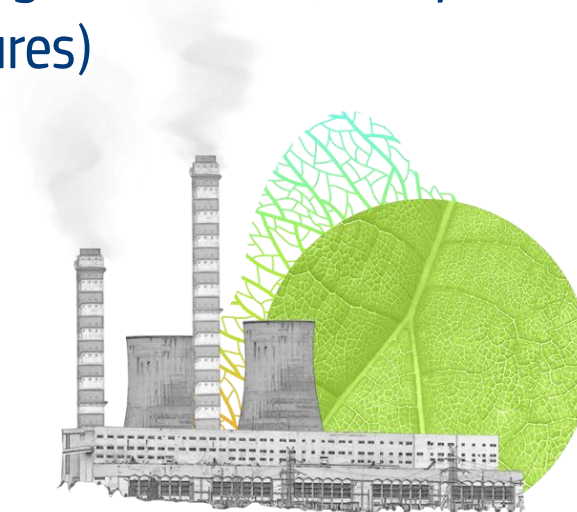
Efficiency in energy transformation and transmission

Art. 25

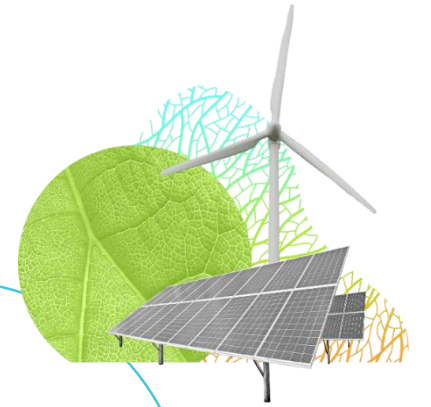
Requirement to ensure the application of the **Energy Efficiency First principle** by National Regulatory Authorities and transmission and distribution system operators

➡ NRA shall provide methodologies and guidance on cost-benefit analysis

Reporting requirements for National Regulatory Authorities (e.g. on assessment of network losses in the operation of the gas and electricity infrastructure, progress achieved on energy efficiency measures)



Energy services and availability of skills



Availability of skills

Art. 26

- The level of **competences** for EE professions shall correspond to the market needs
- **Assess by 2024** and every 4 years whether the schemes ensure necessary level of competences for EE professions
- Schemes and training programmes shall be **made available** for EE professions

Energy services

Art. 27

- Uptake of **energy performance contracting (EnPC)** by public bodies for renovation of large buildings.
- For renovations of **large non-residential buildings** (above 1000 m2) need to assess feasibility of using an EnPC.
- Increased **role of advisory bodies**, independent market intermediaries, OSS or similar support mechanisms.

Helps ensure quality of
EE professions = increase
trust to energy services
markets

Consumer empowerment and information

Member States shall:

Introduce basic contractual rights for heating, cooling and domestic hot water

Establish one-stop shops, out-of-court mechanisms for the settlement of disputes, single points of contact

Ensure that information on energy efficiency measures is provided to the end users who need it

Identify and remove barriers relevant to the split incentives between tenants and owners or among owners



Energy communities

Support renewable energy communities (RED II) and citizen energy communities (Electricity Directive)

Vulnerable consumers and energy poverty

Member States:

Shall prioritise for energy-poor and vulnerable households

May impose the obligation on distributors and retailers, and may set up a dedicated fund

Shall take measures to empower and protect energy-poor and vulnerable households

Shall make best possible use of public funding - at national and Union level – to empower and protect vulnerable customers and to alleviate energy poverty

Shall establish a network of experts to develop strategies in implementing energy efficiency improvement measures alleviating energy poverty



ETS

Increase clean energy offer to end users
Innovation & investment in new energy sources
Modernisation of existing infrastructure

SCF

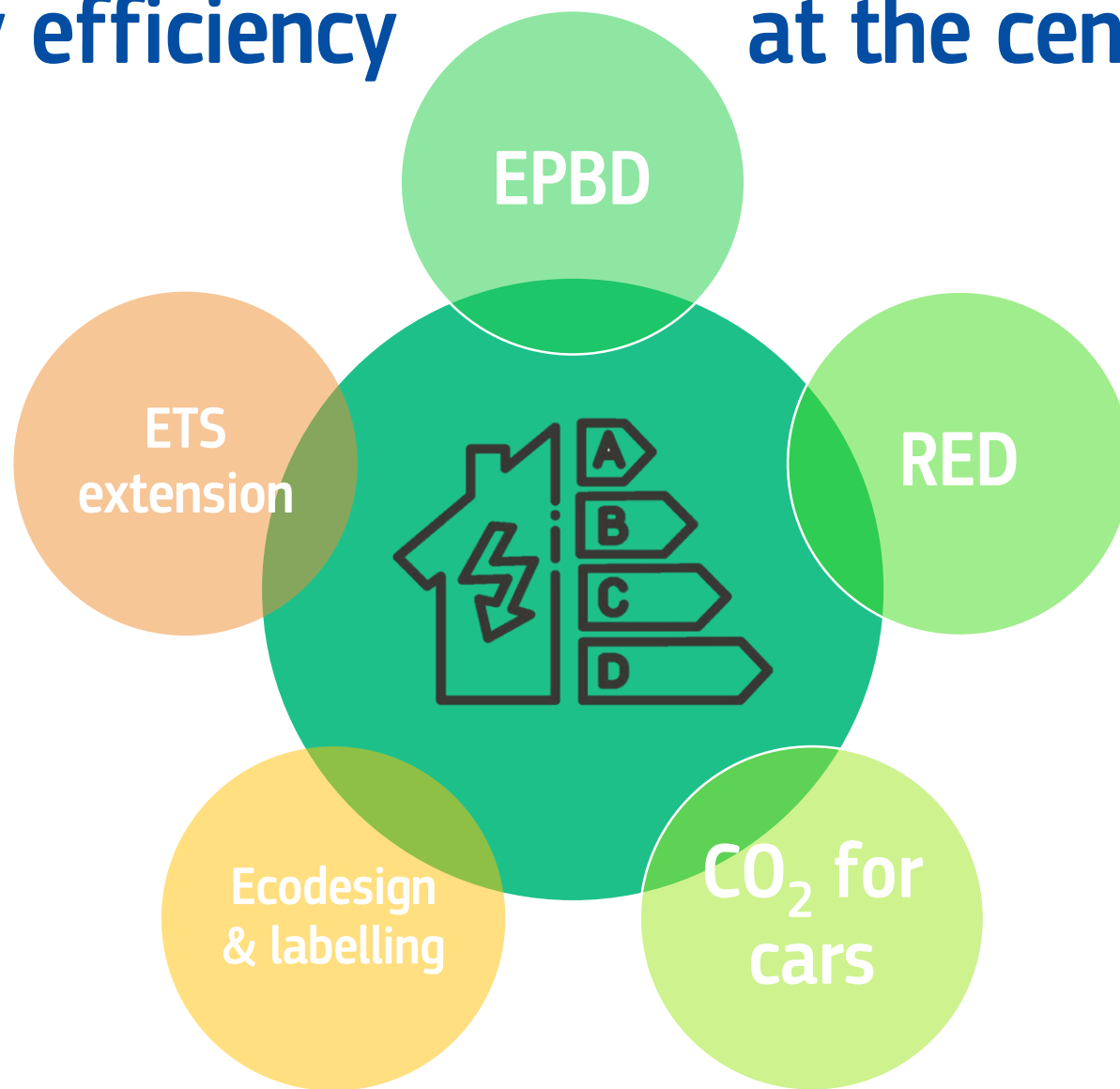
25% of revenues from ETS extension
Temporary direct subsidies to households and transport users

Art. 28 EED: Commission to assist Member States in setting up financing facilities, PDA facilities => protecting and empowering vulnerable customers, energy poor and, those living in social housing



European
Commission

Energy efficiency at the centre





Thank you

Fit for 55 package: EU economy and society to meet climate ambitions (europa.eu)
Proposal for a directive on energy efficiency recast.pdf (europa.eu)