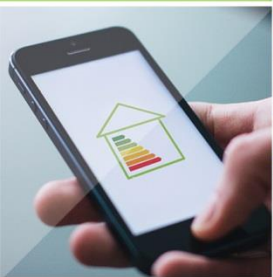




European
Commission



Clean Energy for all Europeans – greening the gas grid

Mark van Stiphout
DG Energy
European Commission



GOALS OF THE CLEAN ENERGY FOR ALL EUROPEANS PACKAGE

LEADING THE ENERGY TRANSITION - CREATING VALUE FOR CITIZENS AND BUSINESS



Putting energy
efficiency first



Demonstrating
global leadership
in renewables

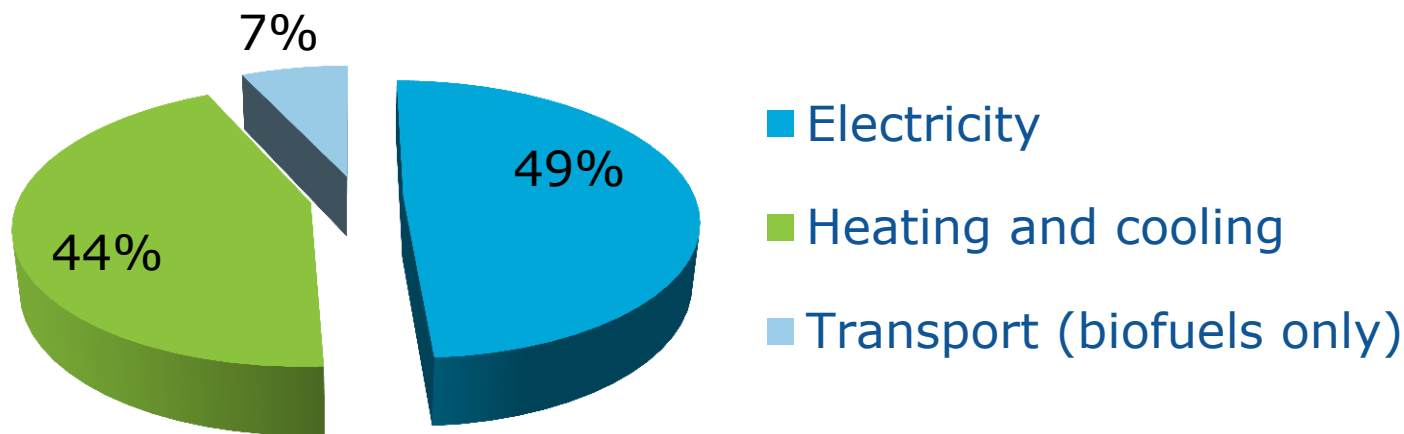


Delivering a
fair deal for
consumers

ENSURING COST-EFFECTIVE ACTION ACROSS ALL SECTORS

Contribution to the 27% RES target

(PRIMES EUCO27, RES GFEC)



Renewables need to be mainstreamed also in heating & cooling and transport

Objectives of the Renewable Energy Directive (2009 and 2016)

Greenhouse gas emission reduction and compliance with the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change

Compliance with the EU energy and climate framework

Promotion of:

- Security of energy supply,
- Technological development and innovation
- Opportunities for employment and regional development, especially in rural and isolated areas or regions with low population density

Objectives of EU bioenergy sustainability and GHG emissions saving criteria post-2020

- ✓ Cover **all bioenergy uses** (biofuel, heat and power)
- ✓ Minimize risks of **negative environmental impacts** (e.g. deforestation, degradation, biodiversity and carbon stock impacts)
- ✓ Deliver **optimal greenhouse gas savings** compared to fossil fuels
- ✓ Promote **resource efficiency**
- ✓ Avoid **market distortions**
- ✓ Ensure **proportionality and cost-effectiveness** by applying a risk-based approaches and *de minimis* thresholds for bioheat and power plants

Summary of the revised EU sustainability and GHG emissions saving criteria

Sustainability
criteria –
feedstock based

AGRICULTURE BIOMASS: based on existing land criteria for biofuels, streamlined requirements for peatland and highly biodiversity grassland

FOREST BIOMASS – new risk-based criteria on forest harvesting and LULUCF requirements

End-use
performance criteria

GHG SAVINGS from supply chain

- 70% for new biofuels/biogas for transport (all plants)
- 80% (85% in 2026) for biomass (for plants above 20 MW fuel capacity) and biogas (for plants above 0.5 MW el. capacity)

CHP requirement for bioelectricity:

- Applies to new bioelectricity plants (equal/above 20 MW); 3-year transition period after adoption of Directive + exceptions for national risks of security of electricity supply

AIR QUALITY standards (under other EU legislation):

- Households biomass boiler (EU Ecodesign Regulation)
- Mid-size and large scale plants (EU Air quality Directives)

ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF BUILDINGS DIRECTIVE

SMARTER AND MORE SUSTAINABLE BUILDINGS FASTER



Smart

- by encouraging the use of **ICT and smart technologies** to ensure buildings operate efficiently
 - by introducing an **smartness indicator** to assess the technological readiness of the building to interact with the occupants, the grid, while managing itself efficiently;
 - by encouraging the roll out of the required **infrastructure for e-mobility**



Simple

- by streamlining provisions that have not delivered the expected output



Supportive

- by strengthening the links between achieving higher renovation rates, funding and existing building energy performance certification

REVISED EED: REINFORCED ENERGY SAVING OBLIGATIONS

ARTICLE 7 EED



Extending existing energy saving obligations beyond 2020 (1.5%/year)



- Attracting private investment for energy efficiency renovations



Strengthening the social dimension



- Lower energy bills for consumers and reduced energy demand
- Requiring MS to consider energy poverty in designing energy efficiency obligation schemes or alternative measures



Improving coherence with the EPBD



- Increasing buildings renovation rate
- Simplifying and streamlining

Review of the Primary Energy Factor (PEF) for electricity generation (Annex IV EED)

The PEF value aims to show how much primary energy was needed to generate electricity.

The current PEF value needs to be updated to better valorise the growing role of RES.



Camera with lens
+ 5 years ahead



Proposed value: 2.0 (current value: 2.5)

Main approach in the calculation:

- It is forward looking, by using PRIMES, to include the impact in 2020 of today's policies;
- It covers EU28 + Norway;
- It valorises RES by assuming full conversion efficiency (100% i.e. nothing from e.g. wind energy and PV is lost. For fossil fuels losses are accounted for up to 60% and for nuclear up to 67 %);
- It is in line with how Eurostat calculates primary energy*.

The provision that Member States may apply a different coefficient will stay.

*Except for CHP, where the method in Annex II of the EED applies



European
Commission



THANK YOU!

Follow us:
[@Energy4Europe](#)
[#CleanEnergyEU](#)

