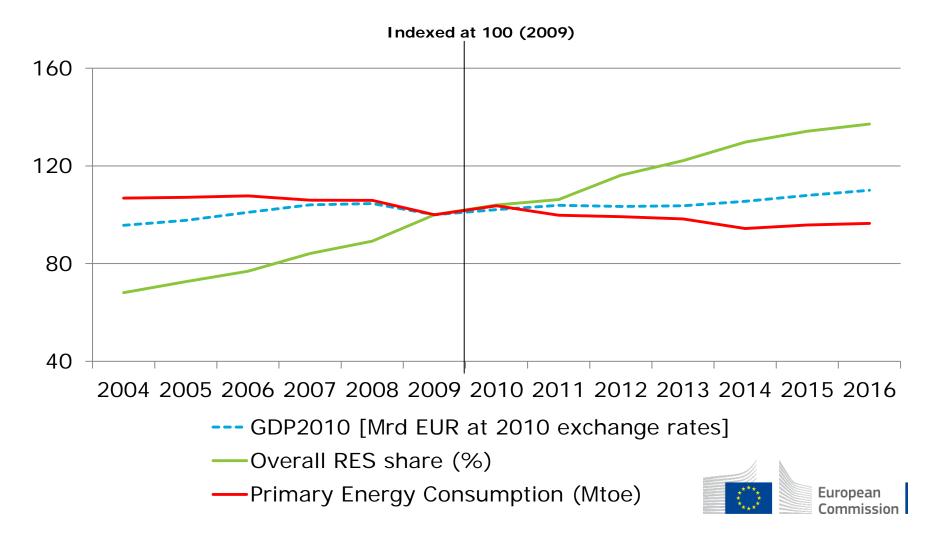


# Energy efficiency and renewable energy: The EU Experience

Impact of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Policies, Paris, Tuesday 27 March 2018

**European Commission – DG ENERGY** 

### EU historical trends: energy efficiency and renewable energy



#### EU joint policy making process on RES & EE

COUNCIL:

Integrated 2020

climate

change

and

energy

strategy

*COUNCIL:* 2030

Framework

for climate and energy

policy

Clean Energy for

AII

Europeans

Proposal:

*27-30-40* 

Clean
Energy
Package:
COM
updated
modelling
non-paper

2007

2009

Climate &

package:

20-20-20

energy

2014

2016

2018



#### Coherent policy proposal for RES & EE for 2020-2030

#### THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR POST - 2020











Energy prices and costs report



### Integrated approach for RES &EE planning and reporting

National Renewable Energy Action Plans 2009-2020

National Energy Efficiency Action Plans 2009-2020 National Integrated Energy and Climate Plans (2021 to 2030)

National progress reports

**European Commission monitoring** 



### Energy efficiency and renewable energy in buildings

Improving the energy performance means both more energy efficiency and renewable solutions

#### **EPBD:** reduction of energy demand & use of RES

- calculation of cost-optimal levels of minimum requirements
- definition NZEB
- calculation of energy performance

## Decarbonisation of the buildings stock:

- building renovation
- on-building renewable energy;
- renewable energy from the system



### Energy efficiency and renewable energy in district heating systems

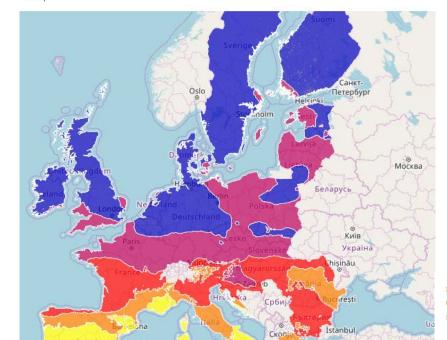






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- Improve energy efficiency of DHC
- Increase access of renewable energy to DHC
- Support decision tools toinvest into energy efficiency measures and increase the use of locally available residual waste and renewable energy sources

Solar energy potential
Global irradiation on an optimally inclined

< 1,100 kWh/(m2a)

1,101 - 1,250 kWh/(m2a)

1,251 - 1,450 kWh/(m2a)

1,451 - 1,800 kWh/(m2a)

> 1,800 kWh/(m2a)

European Commission

#### **Electric vehicles**

increasing energy savings and benefiting from renewable energy



EVs are more energy efficient, generate lower CO2 emissions and could supply flexibility to a system with a large share of RES

#### Policies supporting recharging infrastructure and EV:

- EPBD targeted requirements to support the deployment of recharging infrastructure in car parks of residential and nonresidential buildings.
- Directive on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure and the clean mobility package
- Research European Interoperability Centre for Electric Vehicles and Smart Grids