

Welcome!

We will begin shortly...



Please mute your microphones



Write your questions in the Zoom Chat



Energy Sufficiency and Efficiency in the Fit for 55 Context

Challenges & Opportunities for
Clean Energy Research



Agenda

Time	Session	Speaker
10:00	Introductory Remarks	Rosita Zilli - EERA, Senior Policy Officer
10:05	Panel Discussion	Moderator: Ganna Gladkykh - EERA, Clean Energy Transition Expert
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Commission 	Radoš Horáček - Team Leader – Energy Efficiency Policy Implementation and Analysis, DG ENER
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent Representation of Italy to the European Union 	Wolfgang D'Innocenzo - Energy Attaché
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EERA 	Yvonne Van Delft – Coordinator of the Joint Programme Energy Efficiency in Industrial Processes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GreenLab Skive 	Jakob Hebsgaard Mogensen - Head of Business Development and interim Research Director
11:05	Q&A Session	
11:25	Summary & Operational Conclusions	Ivan Matejak – EERA, SUPEERA Project Coordinator



Introductory Remarks

Rosita Zilli, EERA



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What is your background?

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What do you expect to primarily take out from this webinar?



Panel Discussion

Moderates: Ganna Gladkykh,
EERA

Radoš Horáček

Team Leader – Energy Efficiency Policy
Implementation and Analysis

European Commission, DG ENER





Fit for 55

Energy Efficiency Directive revision and energy sufficiency

SUPEERA webinar, 16.12.2021

Rados Horacek,
Energy Efficiency Unit, ENER.B2



Chose one or more statements on the aim of energy sufficiency:

EU ambition & targets

Nature

Binding

Ambition

At least **-9%** reduction in energy consumption

Baseline

Compared to the **Reference Scenario 2020** projections for 2030 (-36% for FEC and -39% for PEC compared to REF2007)

Scope

Primary **and** final energy consumption

National contributions

Indicative (no change)

Set by Member States taking into account the **benchmarks**, national circumstances and EU level of ambition

NEW Based on formula with 4 criteria: (i) fixed rate reduction; (ii) GDP per capita; (iii) energy intensity; (iv) cost-effective potential (PRIMES projections)

Primary **and** final energy consumption (translated into PEC and FEC levels)

Energy efficiency first principle

New Article 3 providing legal basis for application of the principle

Obligation for Member States to ensure that energy efficiency solutions are considered in **energy system** and **non-energy sectors** planning, policy and investment decisions

Verification of application in regulated areas

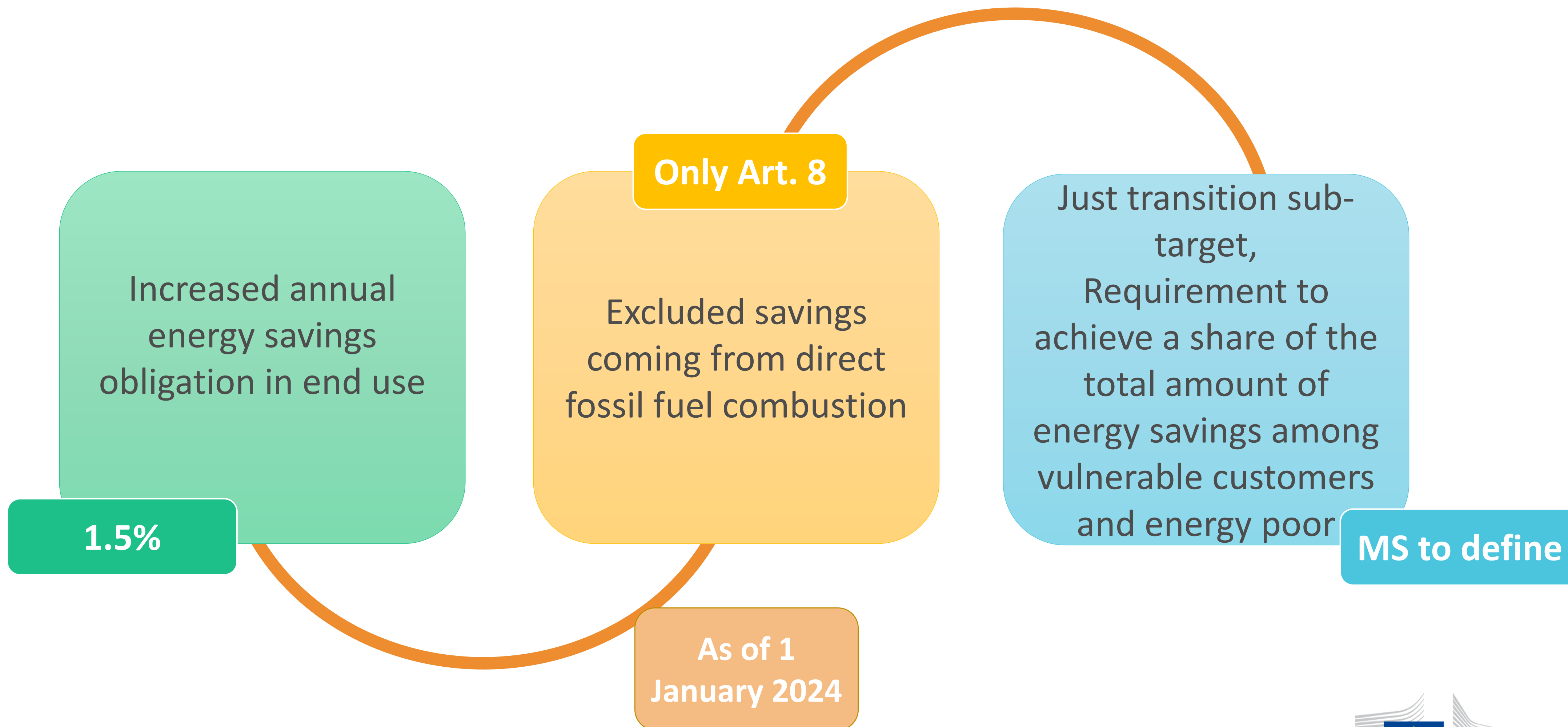
Requirements for Member States to develop and ensure application of appropriate cost-benefit assessment methodology

Monitoring by a dedicated entity

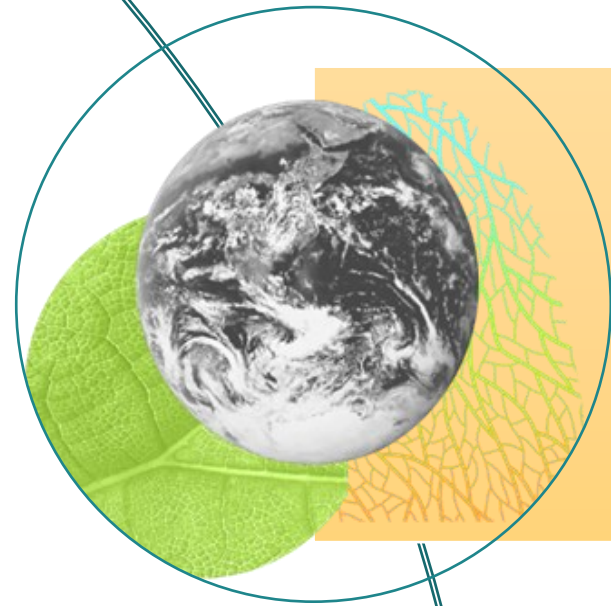
Reporting as part of the Governance Regulation

Supported with a dedicated recommendation and guidelines on application of the principle

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



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

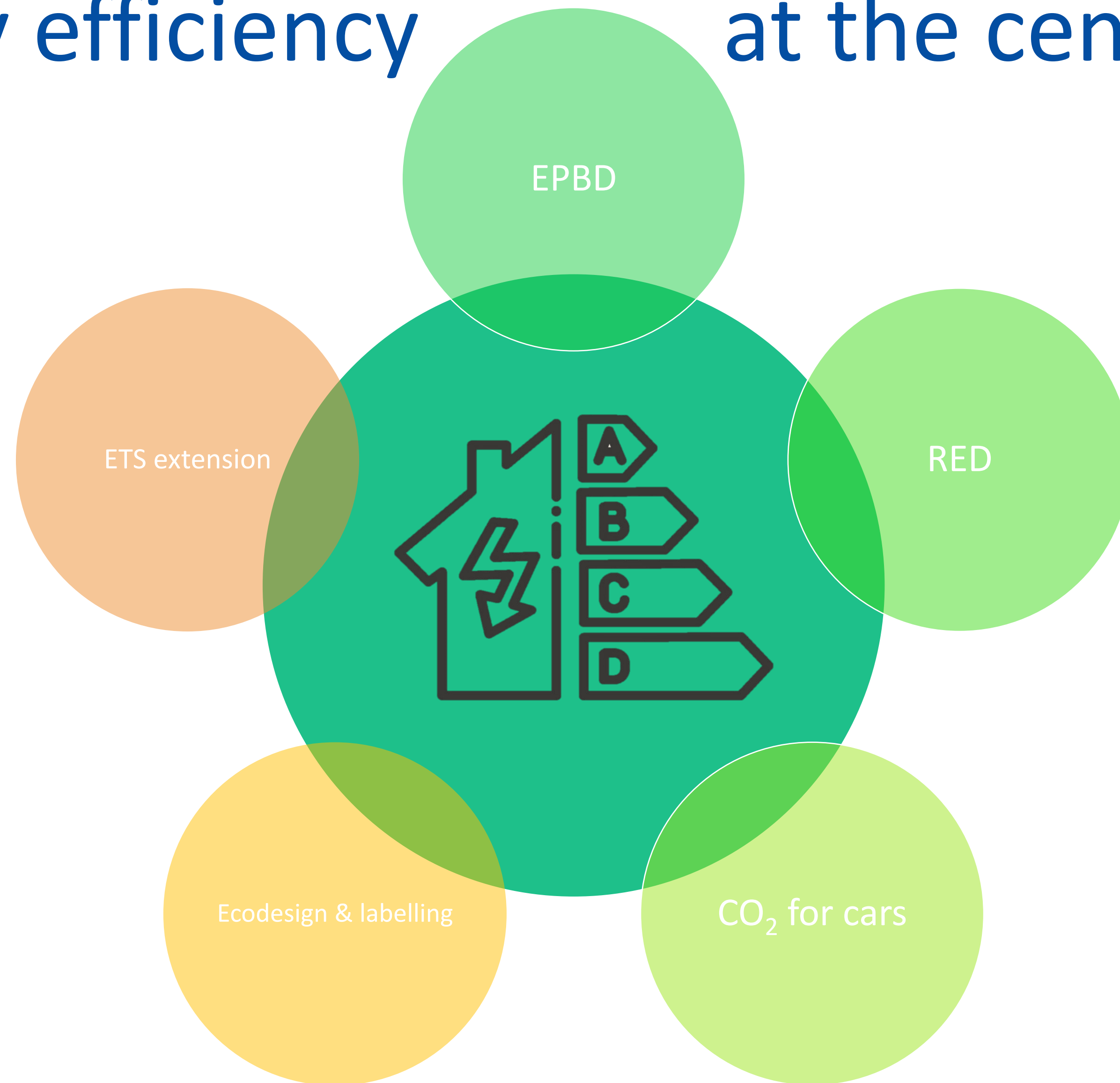
Data centres

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 at the centre



What are the technological opportunities?

From the point of view of a policy maker?

Smart metering of energy use and energy saved

Use of big data for policy making and for product development

... and many others

Where does energy sufficiency fit to?

Article 4 : EU targets and national contributions

Article 3 : Energy Efficiency First

Article 5 : 1.7% energy saved every year in public sector

Article 8 : energy savings measures

Energy efficiency is an option for the Member States

...examples...



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 \(europa.eu\)](#)

Wolfgang D'Innocenzo

Energy Attaché

Permanent Representation of Italy
to the European Union



Yvonne Van Delft

Coordinator of the Joint Programme Energy
Efficiency in Industrial Processes

EERA





► Energy Efficiency in Industrial Processes

Is Industry Fit for 55?

16 December 2021

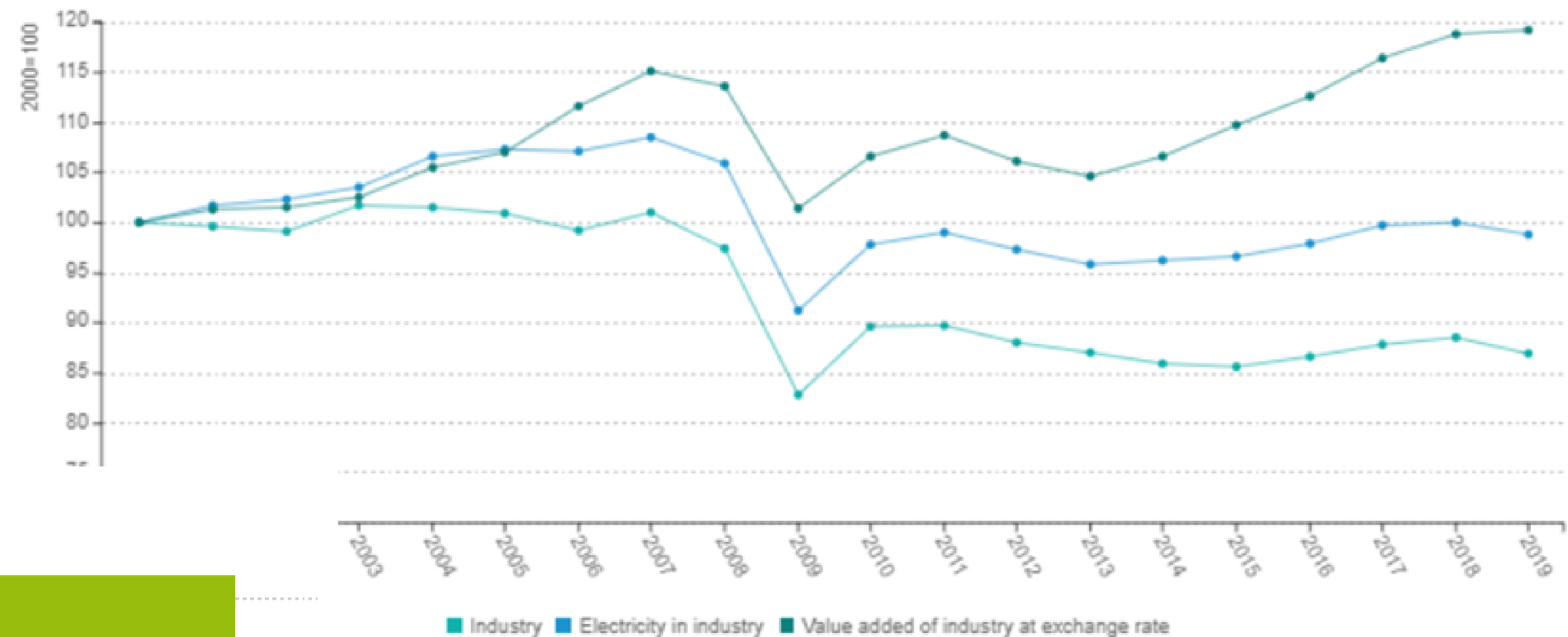


▶ Industrial share in final energy consumption is decreasing

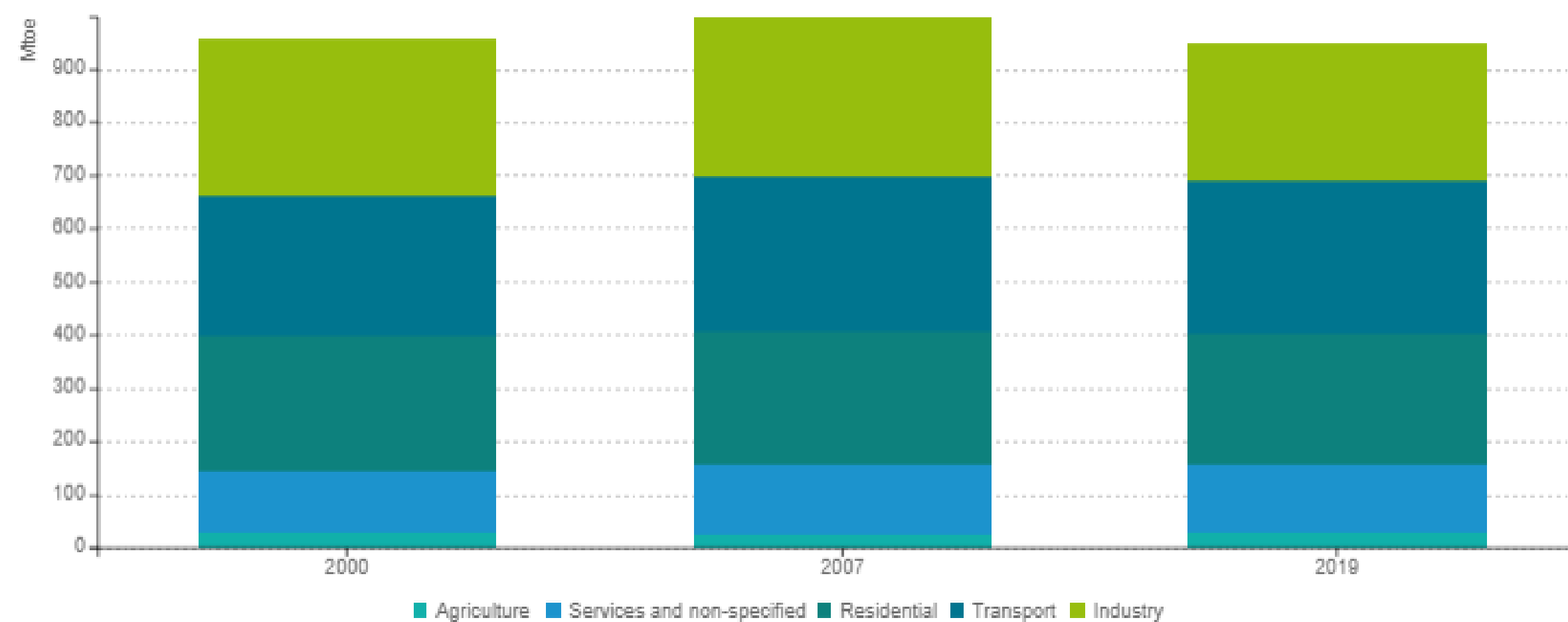
Although there was a growth in industrial activity

▶ 13% lower industrial energy consumption in 2019

Energy consumption and activity in industry (2000 = 100)

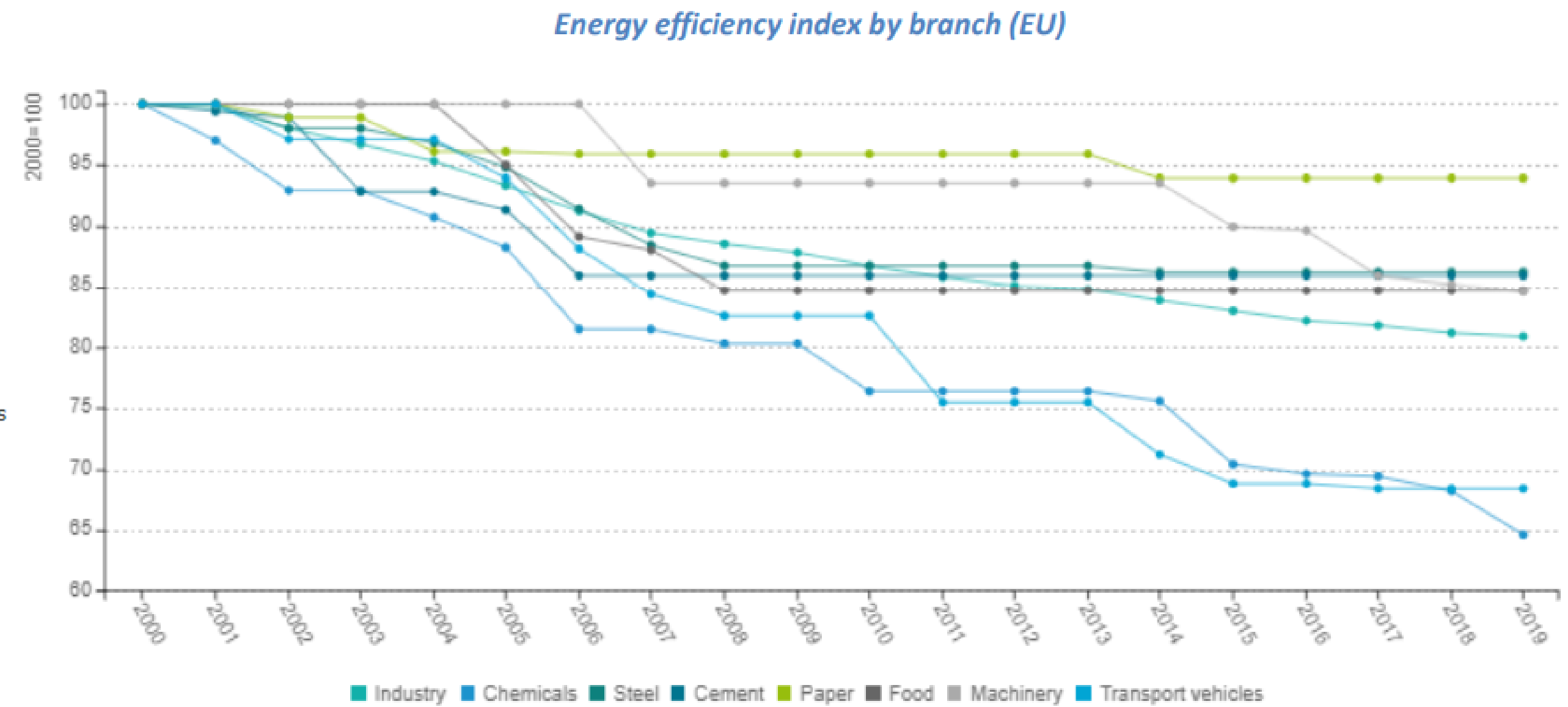
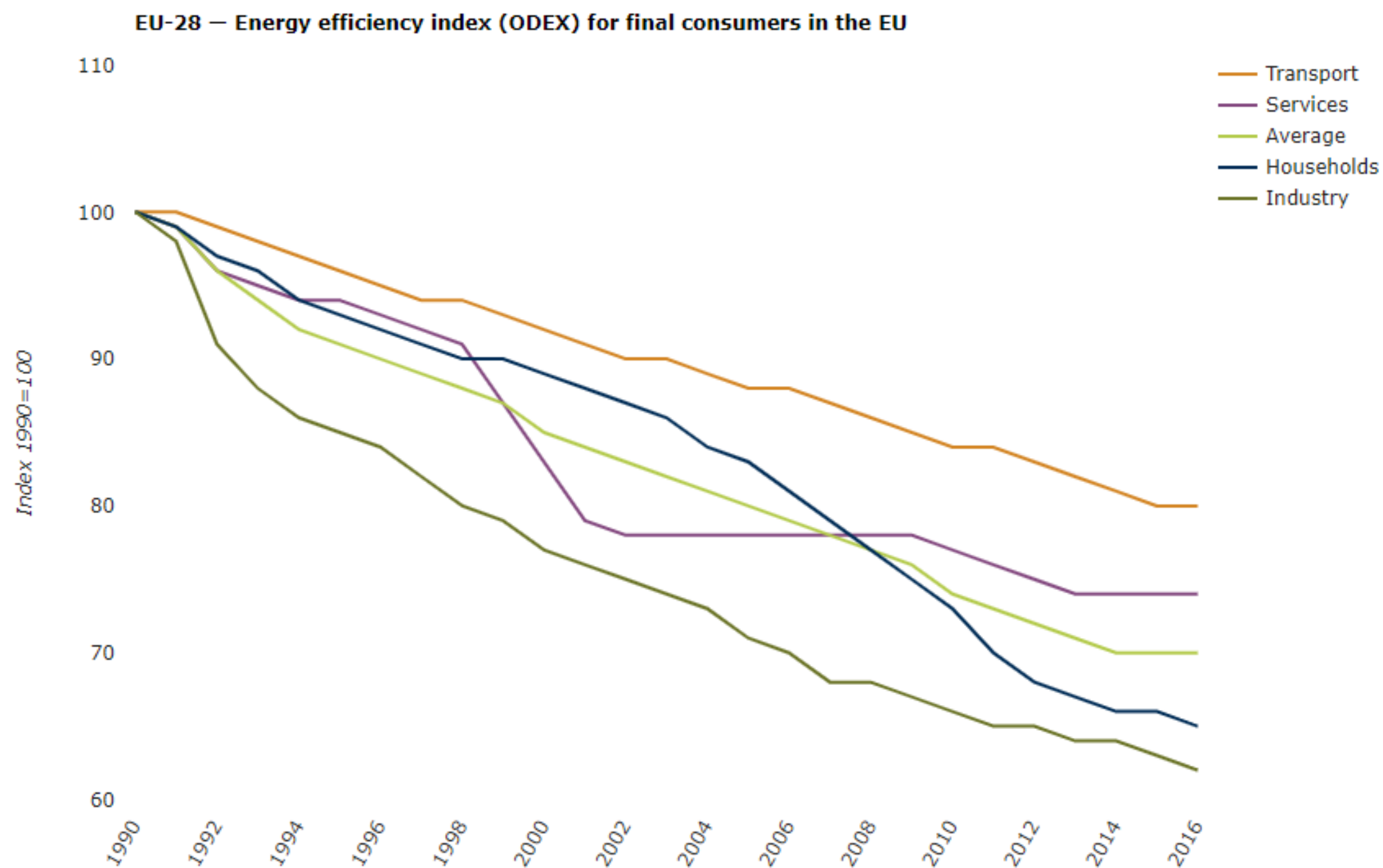


Final consumption by sector (EU)



► Slower energy efficiency progress in industry since 2007

Can we reach the Fit for 55 targets in 2030?

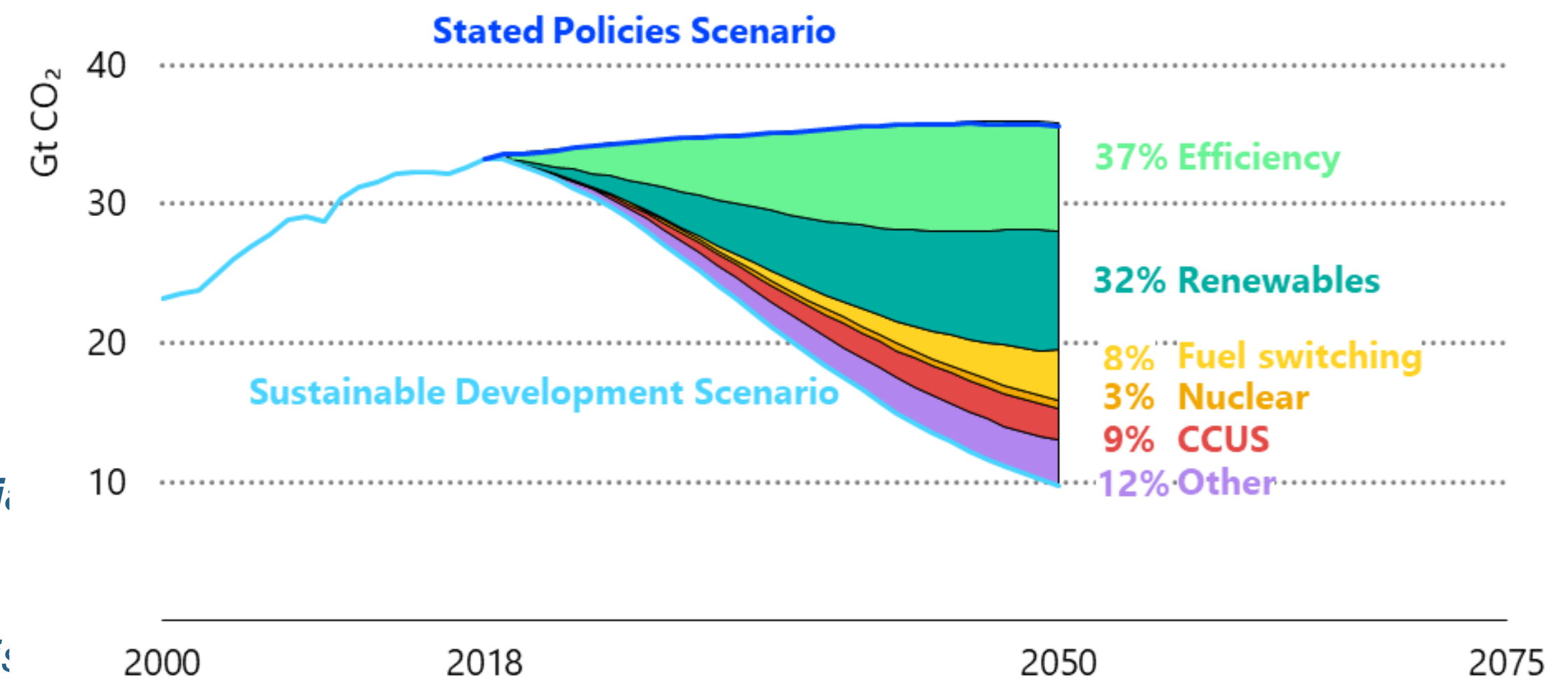


▶ 15% Global energy demand reduction in 2040

through implementation cost-effective energy efficiency opportunities available today

- ▶ Industry 29% share of future energy savings
- ▶ Light industry 70% potential industrial energy savings in 2040 (40% efficiency improvement), Iron and steel 25% efficiency improvement
- ▶ EU Energy Efficiency Directive:
- ▶ *Industry is one of the sectors that has achieved significant energy efficiency improvements over the last decade. Nevertheless, cost-effective savings potential still exist. Heating and cooling consumes half of Union FEC, making it the biggest energy end-use sector. There remains much potential for reducing energy use in this sector, while still achieving the temperatures needed. Heating and cooling, therefore, plays a crucial role in the Union's ambition to transition into a clean and carbon-neutral economy by 2050. Furthermore, the possible increase in industry's energy demand that may result from its decarbonisation, particularly for energy intensive processes, should also be taken into account.*

Energy-Related CO2 Emissions and CO2 Emissions Reductions by Measure in IEA's Sustainable Development Scenario



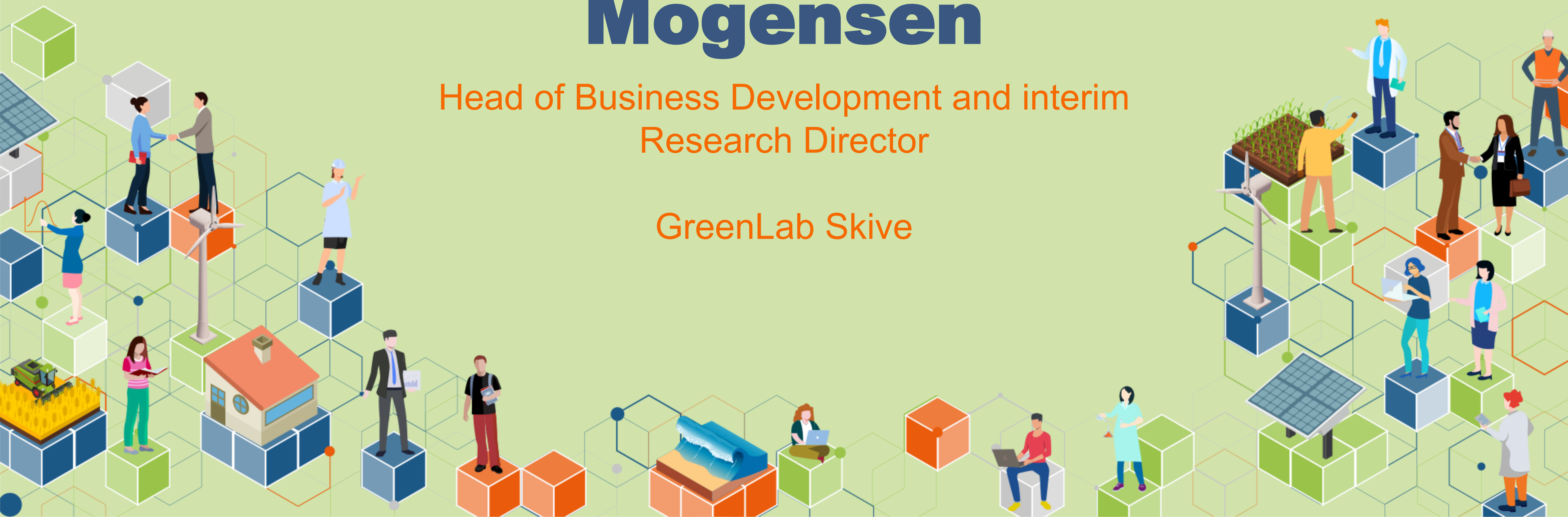


Industry should implement more energy efficient opportunities to compensate the extra energy demand from decarbonisation

Jakob Hebsgaard Mogensen

Head of Business Development and interim
Research Director

GreenLab Skive



GreenLab

Green & circular energy park – Technology enabler – National research facility



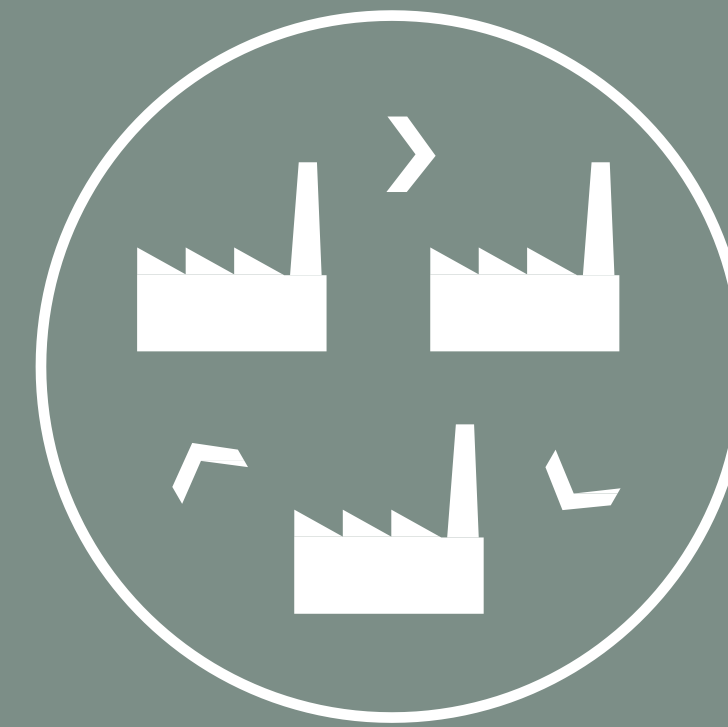
GENERATE

We generate sustainable energy for our partners



STORE

The green energy is stored in all its forms:
Electricity, heat, gas and electrofuels



SHARE

The SymbiosisNet™ is an intelligent grid of energy and data that lets our companies share their surplus

SymbiosisNet

GreenLab Industrial Park



Innovation building >>>

Stiesdal



GreenHy SCALE

Available lot >>>



Available lot >>>



UNWASTED®



Danish Marine Protein >>>



P2X P2X area >>>



Quantafuel >>>



NOMI 4s, Waste handling facility >>>



GreenLab Skive Biogas >>>



Existing



In progress



Opportunity



SHARE SymbiosisNet™

- SymbiosisNet
- GreenLab Industrial Park

- Electricity
- Grass and biomass
- Marine waste
- Manure
- Household waste

- Existing
- In progress
- Opportunity



- Electricity
- Fiberboards
- Biochar
- Hydrogen
- Methanol
- Naphta
- Oxygen
- Amonia
- Upgraded Biogas/Methane
- Protein for animal food
- Degassed manure
- waste sorted for recycling



The GreenLab model – Efficient and Sufficient

The GreenLab Model enables

- Utilization of waste and loss
- Shared buffering and storage
- Support and balancing to local and national grid operators
- Sharing common facilities

A Greenlab model solves:

- Overall ambition of strengthening EU innovation, competitiveness and green transition / green growth frontrunner
- Challenges with fully exploiting renewable energy
- Energy efficiency, sector integration and circular economy
- Greening of industry, transportation and agriculture

Full exploitation of a GreenLab model calls for:

- Thinking in a coherent energy system – “energy as one”
- Creating common market incentives
- Investing in research, competences and scale up of technology



LET'S CREATE A POWER SHIFT!

GreenLab



Do you think that a common CO2 emissions tax in the EU is an appropriate market incentive to reduce CO2 emissions?



Quiz

Moderates: Ganna Gladkykh,
EERA



I think that the Fit for 55 legislative package addresses well the issue of “de-siloing” energy policies



I now have a clearer understanding of the difference between energy efficiency and energy sufficiency and their relevance for the energy transition process



What do you think about the energy sufficiency concept in terms of its policy relevance?



Q&A Session



Conclusions

Ivan Matejak, EERA

