



European
Commission



The Clean Energy Package and its impact on Slovakia

EUFORES, Bratislava, 10 April 2018

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Agenda

- 1. Clean Energy Package**
- 2. Renewable Energy Directive**
- 3. How Slovakia benefits**



CLEAN ENERGY PACKAGE

ELECTRICITY MARKET DESIGN:

- Proposal for a Directive on common rules for the internal market in electricity
- Proposal for a Regulation on the internal market for electricity
- Proposal for a Regulation establishing a European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators
- Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on risk preparedness in the electricity sector

ENERGY EFFICIENCY:

- Proposal for a Directive amending Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency
- Proposal for a Directive amending Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings

RENEWABLE ENERGY:

- Proposal for a Directive on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources

GOVERNANCE:

- Proposal for a Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union

GOALS OF THE CLEAN ENERGY FOR ALL EUROPEANS PACKAGE

LEADING THE ENERGY TRANSITION - CREATING VALUE FOR CITIZENS AND BUSINESS



Putting energy efficiency first



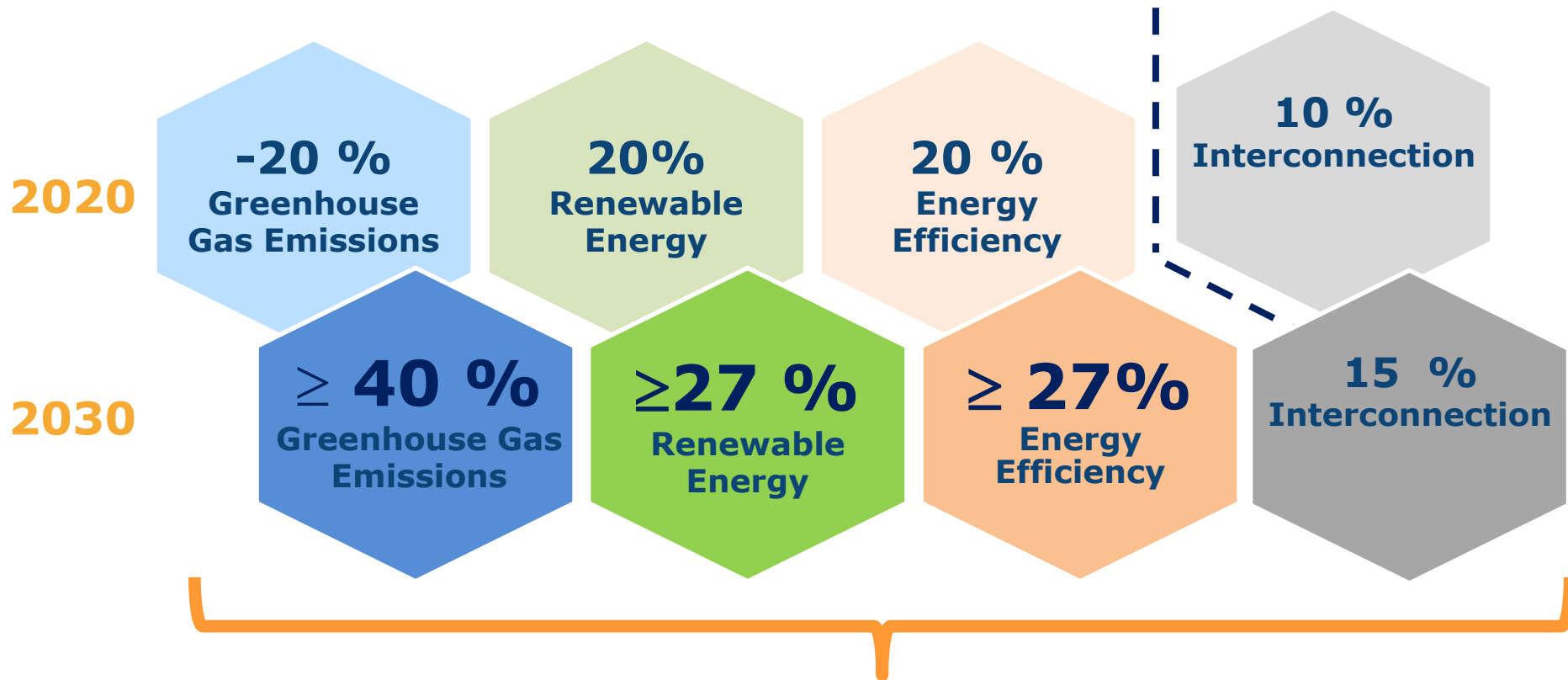
Demonstrating global leadership in renewables



Delivering a fair deal for consumers

European Council: Headline targets

2030 Climate and Energy Framework



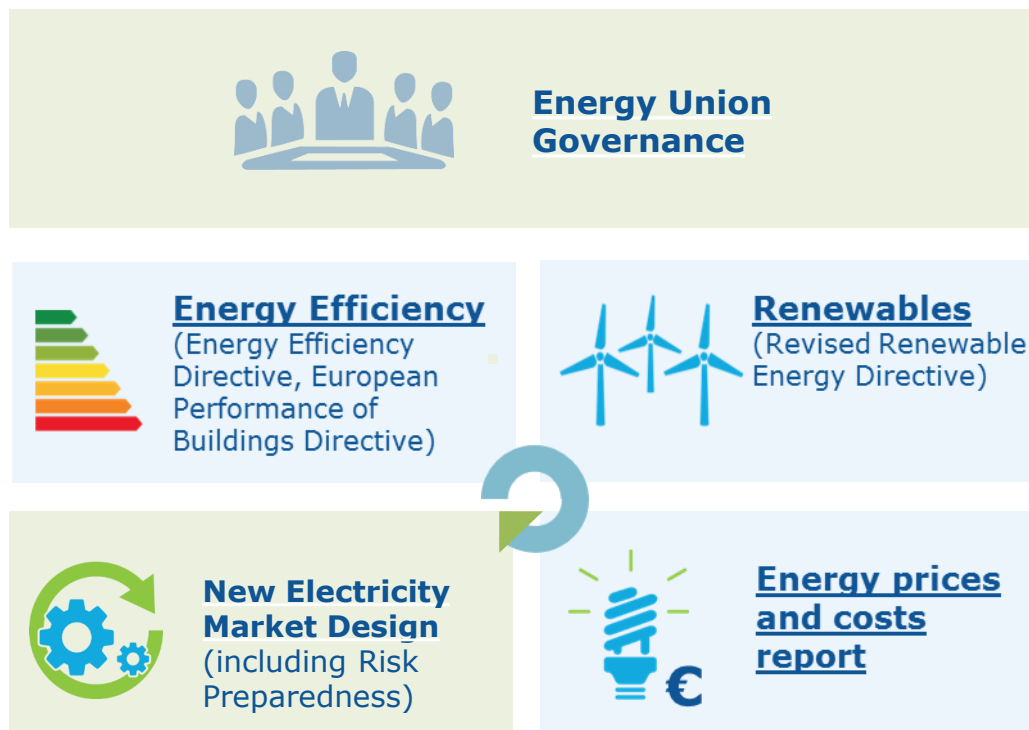
New governance system + key indicators

HOW DO WE GET THERE ?

THE RIGHT REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR POST – 2020

" In essence the new package is about tapping our green growth potential across the board"

Commissioner Miguel Arias Cañete (2016)



WHAT CAN WE EXPECT IN TERMS OF RESULTS?

2016

2030



The package presents a **dual opportunity** to speed up **decarbonisation** and to speed up **growth and job creation**.



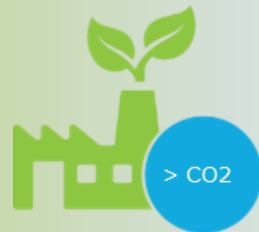
Investment:

- extra 177bn EUR euros per year of investment from 2021 to meet 2030 climate & energy targets
- Crucial role for EFSI



Economic growth*:

- 1% increase in GDP
 - 190bn EUR into the economy
 - 900,000 new jobs
- *Upper end of estimates



Decarbonisation:

- Carbon intensity of the economy 57% lower in 2030 than in 2015
- **72%** share of non-fossil fuels in electricity generation in 2030

Recast of the Renewable Energy Directive: Introduction and Context

More than **1 million people** work in the renewable energy sector, with potentially **3 million more jobs by 2020**



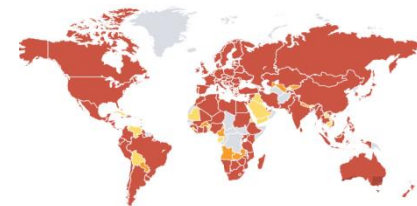
Reduced **dependence on fossil fuels** and **energy imports**: cut fossil fuels use by the equivalent of **Poland's entire** annual energy **consumption**



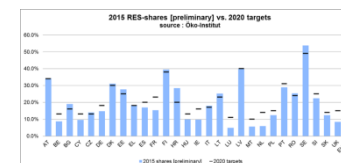
Renewables are becoming **affordable**: 80% decrease of **PV panel prices** in 5 years, **offshore wind** already met targets for 2020



European leadership: in 2016 **173 countries** have renewable energy targets

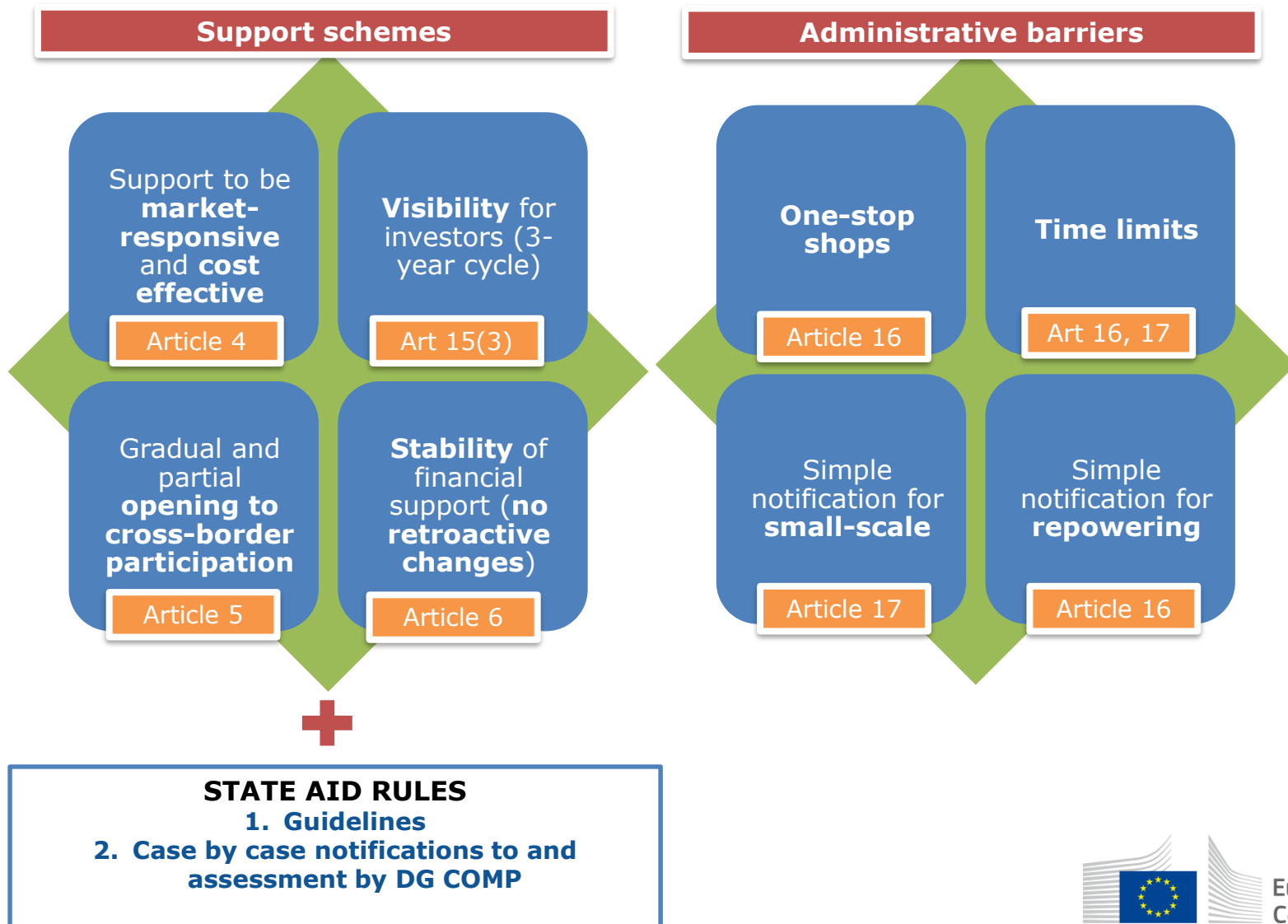


With an estimated renewable energy share of 17% of gross final energy consumption in 2015 the **EU is on track to meet the 2020 target**



In Slovakia renewables accounted for 4650 direct jobs in 2016

PROPOSAL: A Stable Framework for Renewable Electricity



PROPOSAL: Empowering Citizens and Communities



Renewable self-consumers to be allowed to generate, store, sell and consume their own electricity (linked to art. 15 Electricity Directive)



Renewable self-consumers **in multifamily houses** to be allowed to generate, store, sell and consume their electricity jointly



No disproportionate procedures and charges that are not reflective

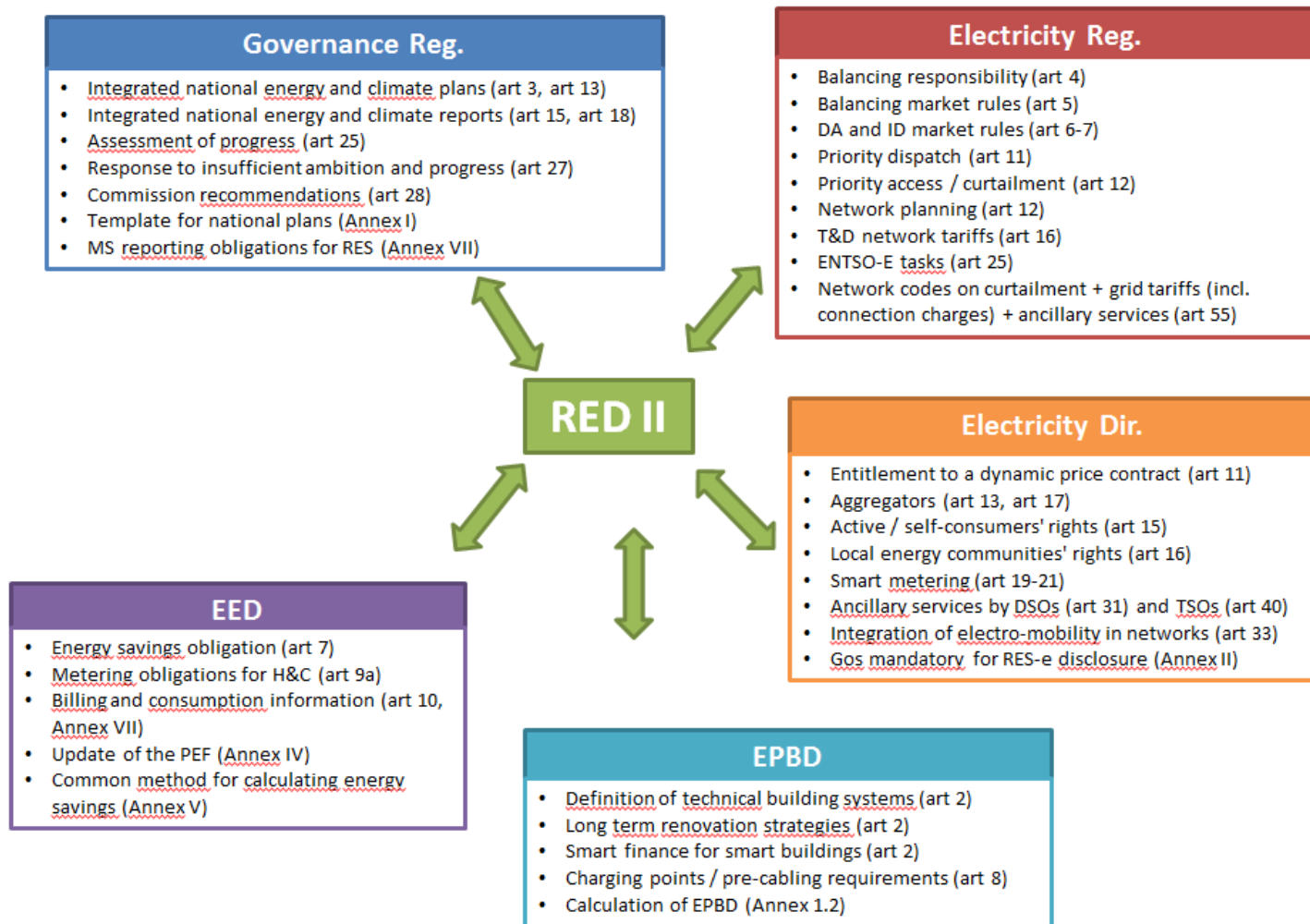


Specific provisions for **energy communities** (linked to art. 15 Electricity Directive)

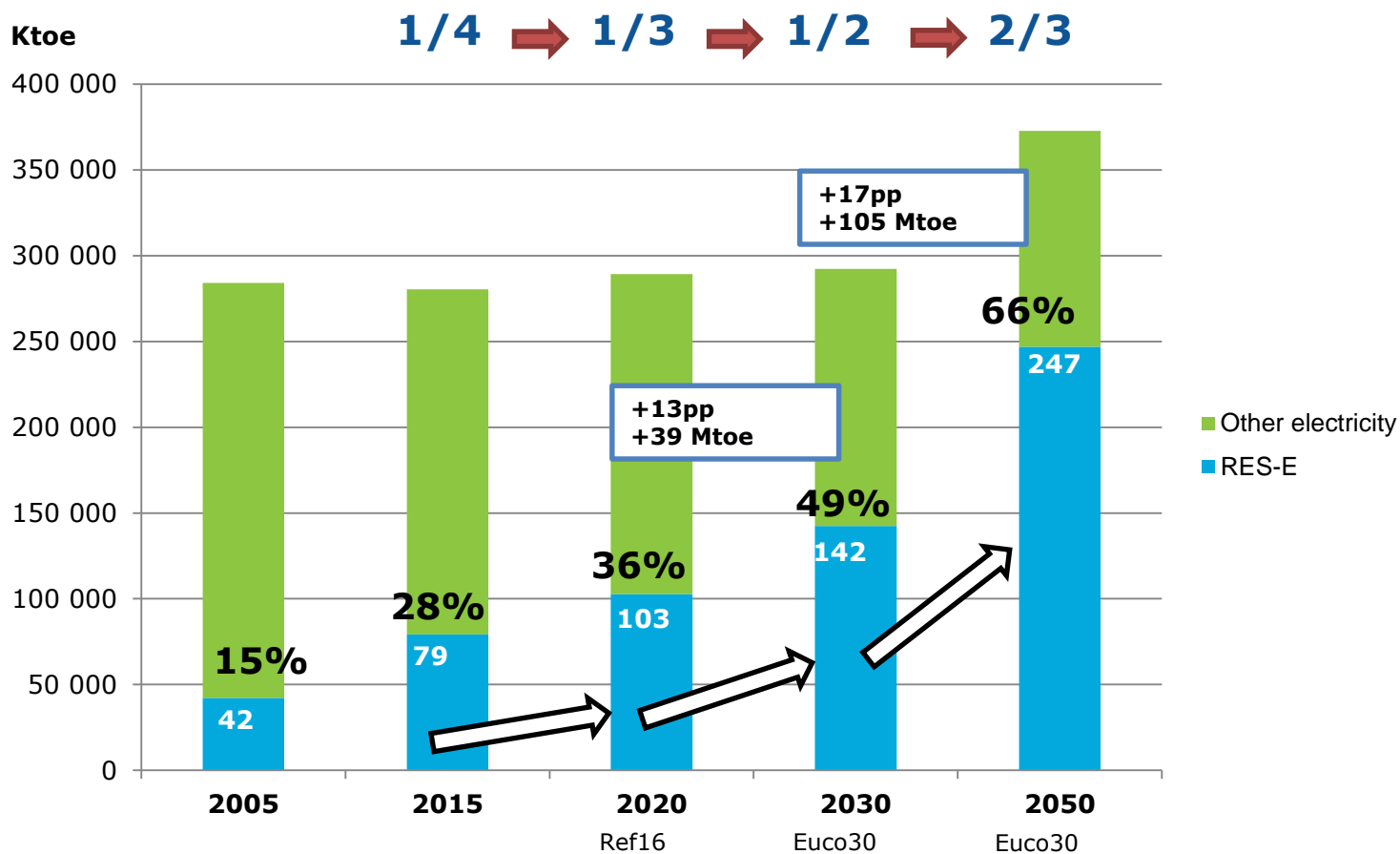


Improved Guarantees of Origin for better consumer information (art. 19)

Recast of the Renewables Directive 2009/28/EC and RES-relevant provisions in the Package...



RES-E: Where are we and where do we need to go?



RES-E share of total electricity

RES-H&C – What Is At Stake?

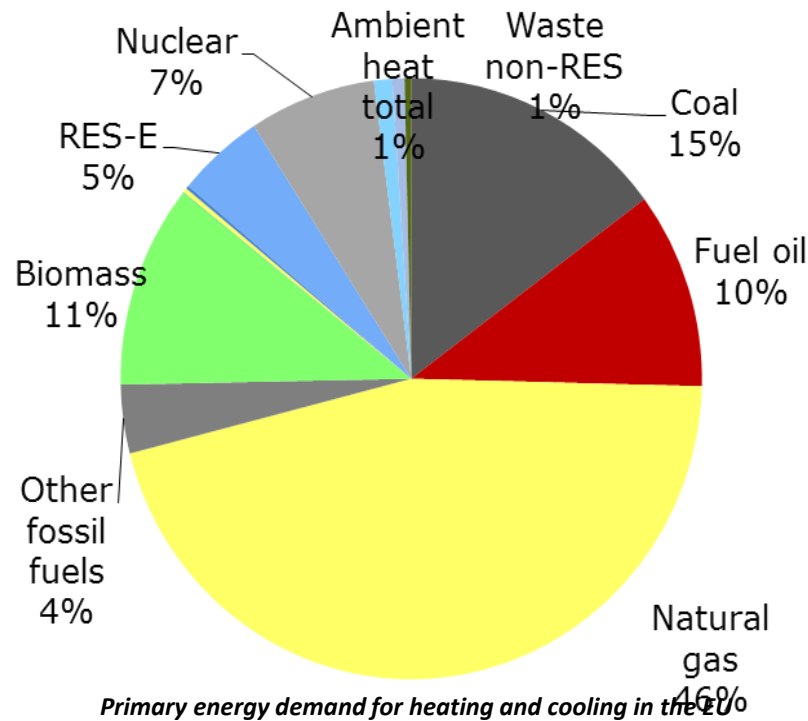
Why act at EU-level ?

- 50% energy consumption
- 19% RES today => 27% in 2030
- 68% of the EU's gas imports
- Risk of missing target if no action

Essential yet largely **unaddressed** sector

Goal of RED II:

- Address policy gap at EU and MS level
- Ensure effective targeted policies are put in place
- Ensure around 1 percentage point (indicative) yearly increase in RES in 2020-2030
- Modernise district heating and ensure it becomes a vehicle to deploy RES and EE in heating
- Address energy efficiency in synergy with RES



PROPOSAL: Addressing the Untapped Potential of Heating & Cooling

New Articles

Article 23

- MS "shall endeavour to increase" the share of RES-HC by 1pp/year
- Flexibility on the measures
- Flexibility on implementing entities
- Possible combination with EED Art 7

Article 24

- Consumers' information on DHC energy performance and RES share
- Consumers can disconnect, if they can achieve a higher performance, or switch within the DHC system to RES/waste heat suppliers
- Opens DHC for RES/waste energy suppliers

Revisions

Article 2 (definitions)

introduction of ambient heat and waste heat

Article 15 (reg. and codes)

- Reinforcement of RES-HC in planning & building
- Minimum levels of RES in buildings + link with EPBD
- Easier technical requirements

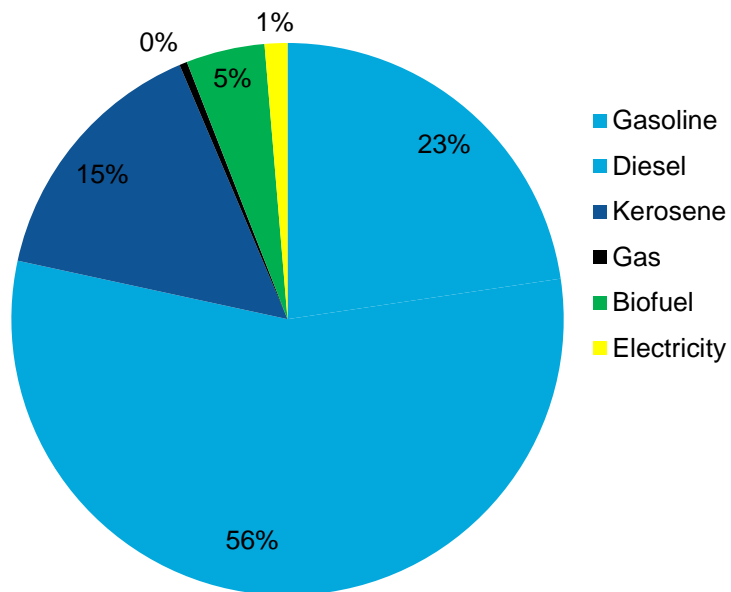
Article 20 (grid operation)

DHC deployment, RES integration

Article 26 to 28

bioenergy sustainability criteria

RES in Transport – Key Figures

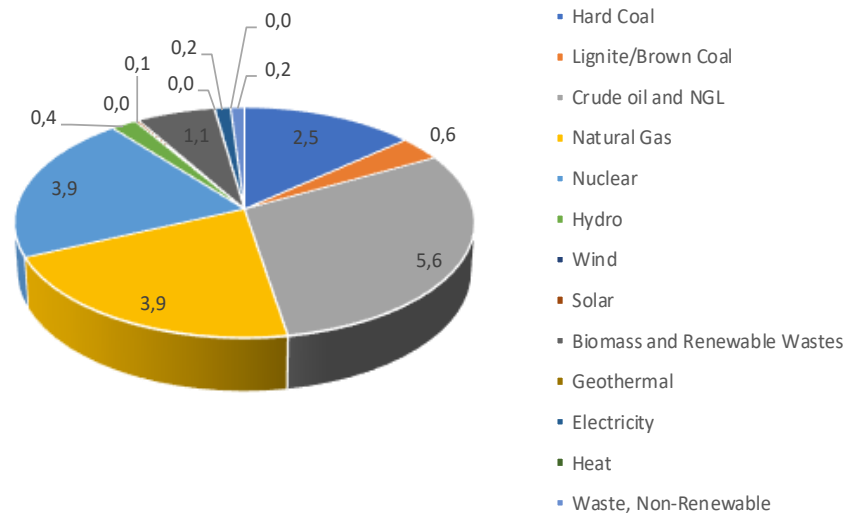


- 32% of final energy consumption
- Relies on oil for 94% of its energy needs.
- Increasing share of total GHG emissions (23% in 2014)
- GHG emissions remain higher than in 1990.

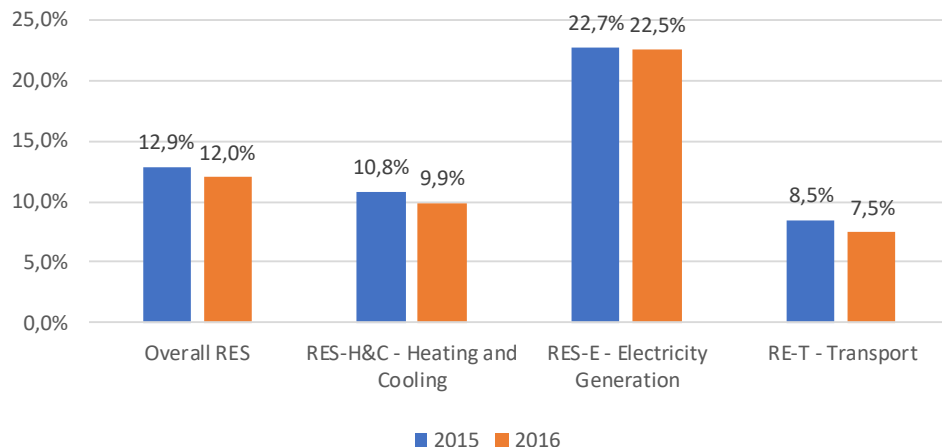
Source: Primes, 2015 shares in transport energy consumption

Slovakia's energy structures and renewable shares

Slovakia: Gross Inland Consumption: 16,5 Mtoe (2016)



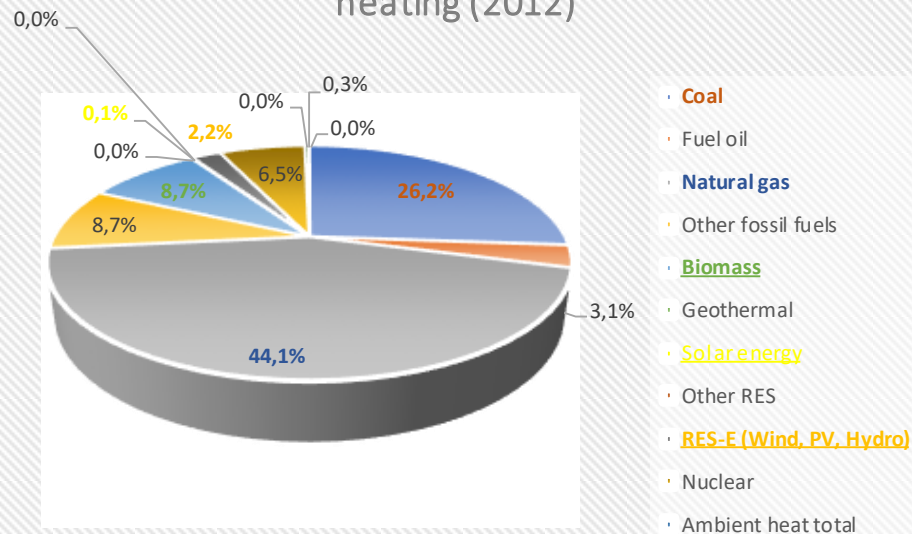
Renewables in Gross Final Energy: % in 2015, 2016



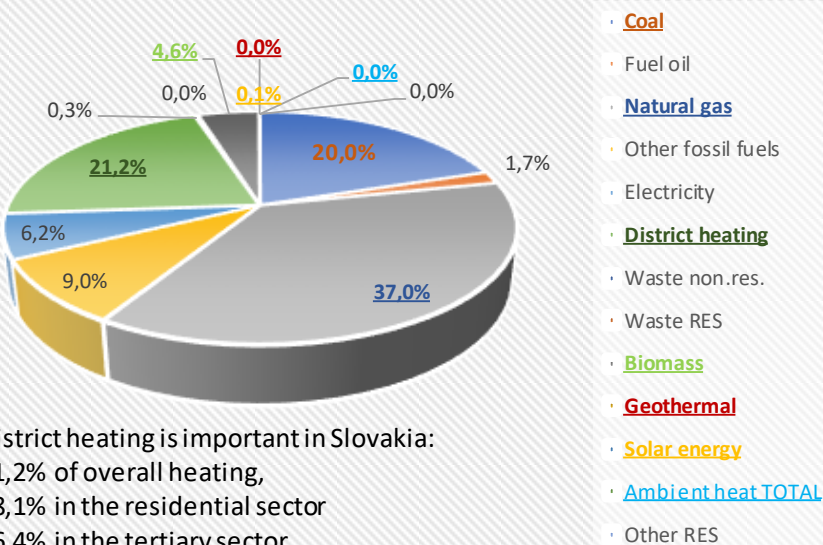
Slovakia's heating sector

- 60% of national primary energy consumption
- only 10% is renewable energy
- great potentials in renewables (geothermal, solar, biomass, heat pumps, etc.)

Slovakia: Primary energy consumption for heating (2012)



Slovakia: Final energy for heating (2012)



District heating is important in Slovakia:
 21,2% of overall heating,
 28,1% in the residential sector
 46,4% in the tertiary sector