The new European Energy Efficiency Directive

The EU Green Deal as driver for economic prosperity and the energy transition in Ireland
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Main elements of the EED revision

- Energy Efficiency First
- Binding and increased EU energy efficiency targets for 2030
- Strengthened energy savings obligation in end-use
- Stronger exemplary role of public sector
- Energy efficiency in large enterprises
- Pathway for the development of fossil-free heating and cooling
- Increased focus on alleviating energy poverty and consumer empowerment

To be transposed by October 2025
Article 3 EED: Energy Efficiency First Principle

Apply EE1st in planning, policy and major investment decisions

Monitor the application of EE1st

Apply cost-benefit methodologies with wider benefits

more than €100 million each and €175 million for transport infrastructure
Article 4 EED: EU ambition & targets

Member States shall set indicative national targets. An “ambition gap” mechanism will define corrected targets for Member States not in line with the EED.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2030 baseline (REF2020)</th>
<th>11.7% Decrease</th>
<th>2030 real consumption</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicative PEC target</td>
<td>992.5 Mtoe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Binding FEC target</td>
<td>763 Mtoe</td>
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Article 8 EED: Energy savings obligation

Obligation to continuously implement measures to save energy for energy end users

Annual cumulative energy savings obligation:
- 1.3% as of 2024
- 1.5% as of 2026
- 1.9% as of 2028

Just transition sub-target:
Achieve share of the energy savings among vulnerable customers and energy poor

Member States to define

Savings from the replacement of direct fossil fuel combustion progressively excluded
Articles 5 – 7 EED: Exemplary role of public sector

- Reduce total final energy consumption of all public bodies: 1.9% each year
- Renovate heated / cooled buildings owned by public bodies: 3% each year
- Purchase NZEB High energy efficiency performance
Article 11: Energy efficiency in industry

Energy management system

Enterprises with an average annual energy consumption higher than 85TJ

Main criterion: energy consumption

Energy audit

Enterprises with an average annual consumption higher than 10TJ that do not implement an energy management system
Article 12: data centres

Owners and operators of data centres on EU territory with an installed IT power demand of at least 500kW to make publicly available:

- Name of the data centre, owner and operators date of entry into operation and the municipality where the data centre is based
- Floor area of data centre, installed power, annual incoming and outgoing data traffic, amount of data stored and processed
- The performance of the data centre during the last full calendar year (energy consumption, power utilisation, temperature set points, waste heat utilisation, water usage and use of renewable energy)

(except information subject to national and EU laws protecting trade and business secrets and confidentiality)
Financing Energy Efficiency – Legislation

**Objectives:** better match investment supply and demand to remove regulatory barriers, support financing instruments by developing favorable conditions and predictability

**European Energy Efficiency Financing Coalition:**
- Brings the European Commission, Member States and financial institutions together
- Three-level structure providing (i) political mandate, (ii) technical expertise and (iii) national dialogue
- Mobilise private financing for energy efficiency at scale

**Article 30 EED** sets an obligation for Member States to promote innovative financing scheme leveraging private investments
- Ensures wide and non-discriminatory offer by financial institutions
- Strengthen cooperation between private and public financial institutions
Thank you