

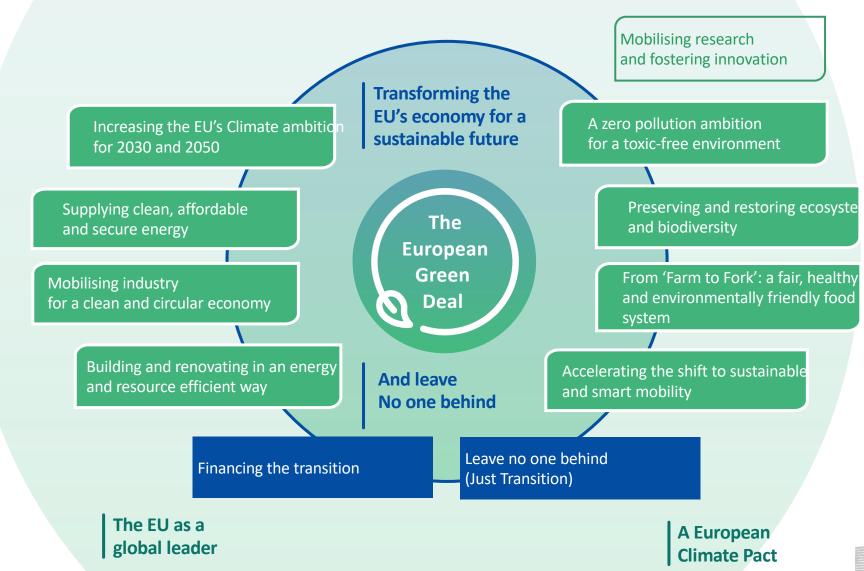
Implementing the European Green Deal in the Nordics and the Baltics.

RePowerEU as a tool for transition.

**Nordic-Baltic Energy Conference** 

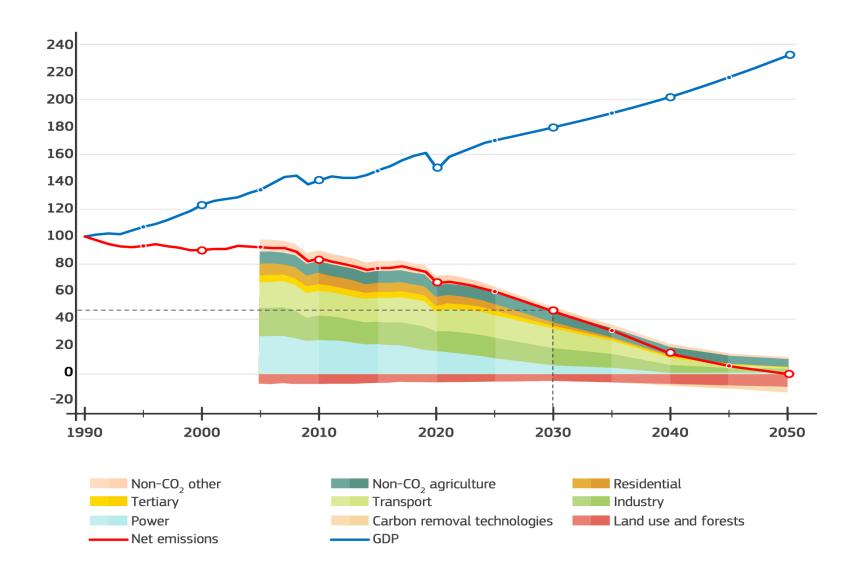
Hans van Steen
Principal Advisor
European Commission
Directorate General for Energy

# The European Green Deal



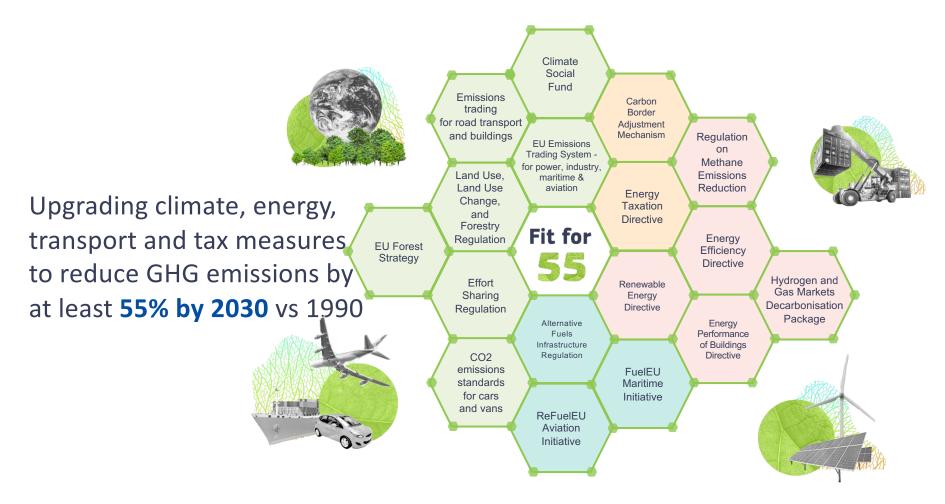


## The road towards 2050



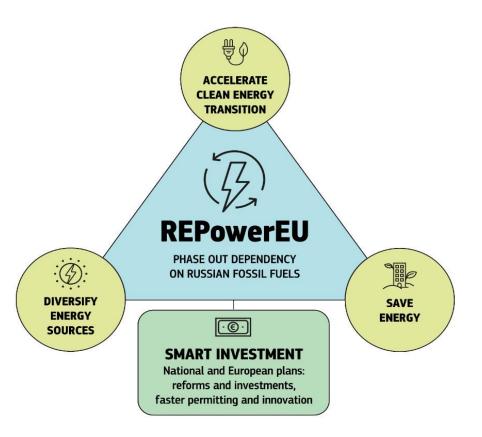


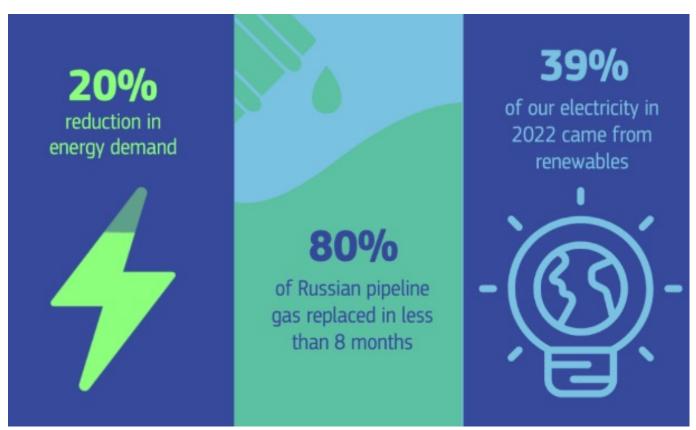
# The Fit for 55 Package – implementing the Green Deal





## RePowerEU







## OVERVIEW OF EU RESPONSE - TIMELINE



O Russia's invasion

24 February
Russia's invasion of Ukraine

#### • 13 October 2021

Communication
Tackling rising energy
prices: a toolbox for
action and support

#### 6 8 March

Outline of REPowerEU: Joint EU action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy

#### o 23 March

Commission proposal to amend the Security of Gas Supply Regulation and a Communication Security of supply and affordable energy prices: Options for immediate measures and preparing for next winter



#### 

REPowerEŪ Plan to rapidly reduce dependence on Russian fossil fuels

#### o 27 June

Adoption of the Gas Storage Regulation



Adoption of the Regulation on an emergency intervention to address high energy prices

#### 14 September

Commission proposal for a Regulation on an emergency intervention to address high energy prices



#### 5 August

Adoption of the Regulation on coordinated demand reduction measures for gas



Commission proposal for a Regulation on coordinated demand reduction measures for gas and communication Save gas for a safe winter



The Commission's additional proposals to fight high energy prices and ensure security of supply

#### 9 November

Proposal for a temporary emergency regulation to accelerate the deployment of renewables

#### 22 November

Proposal for a market correction mechanism

#### 19 December

Political agreement on all outstanding emergency measures



# EU targets for 2030 under 'Fit for 55' and REPOWER EU

	Existing law (agreed in 2018)	'Fit for 55' proposal (July 2021)	REPOWER EU proposal (May 2022)	Politically agreed targets (2023)
Renewable energy	32%	40%	45%	42,5%
Energy efficiency	-32.5%*	-39%* / -9%**	-13%**	11,7%**

+/- €300
billion in
funding,
primarily
through RRF

An up-dated and stronger policy framework at EU level

<sup>\*</sup>relative to 2007 reference scenario;

<sup>\*\*</sup> relative to 2020 reference scenario

# Fit for 55 package

- Energy Efficiency Directive recast (EED)
  - Binding for EU countries to collectively ensure an additional 11.7% reduction in energy consumption by 2030, compared to the 2020 reference scenario projections.
- Revised Renewable Energy Directive (RED III)
  - Binding renewable energy target for 2030 to a minimum of 42.5%, up from the previous 32% target, with the aspiration to reach 45%.
  - It also provides measures to accelerate permitting for renewables.
- Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) proposal

# Electricity market design

## Three main objectives:



Boost renewable energy investments



Better protect and empower EU consumers



Enhance the competitiveness of EU industry

## EMD - Boosting renewables to deliver on the Green Deal

## **Currently**

Investors facing excessive
 price uncertainty (raises risk and costs)

- Lack of power system flexibility: insufficient fossil-free flexibility to integrate renewables (69% of all electricity by 2030)
- Optimization of intraday market
  - Difficult to integrate renewable generation into the market

We propose



**Long-term contracts**: measures improving PPAs and complementary CfDs provide long term certainty for investors

#### MS to:



- Assess their need for power system flexibility
- Establish objectives to increase flexibility
- Introduce new support schemes for fossil-free flexibility



 Obligation to open the market for trades closer to electricity delivery in line with better predictability of generation

# EMD - Protecting and empowering consumers because they face high volatile prices and limited choices

## **Currently**

- No obligation for suppliers to offer fixed-price contract
- No hedging requirements for suppliers
- Limited choice of types of contract, unclear offers
- Access to renewable energy still limited

- Risks of not having access to energy
- Difficulties paying energy bills

### We propose

- Hedging obligations for suppliers
- Right to choose a **fixed-price contract** These pass on more stable prices for consumers
- Right to have multiple contracts
- Better information on offers before signing up
- Right to share renewable energy

More empowerment and more affordable prices

- Obligation to **establish supplier of last resort**
- Obligation to protect vulnerable consumers from disconnections.
- Access to regulated retail prices in a crisis
   More consumer protection

## Conclusions

- The energy sector remain highly strategic; geopolitically and in terms of its contribution to climate change
- The key response to the challenges is to accelerate the energy transition
- A system approach with improved energy efficiency and more renewables are the key elements
- Efforts need to be made at all levels, but the EU has a critical role to play
- There is progress but a lot of efforts remains to be done for more determined action

# Thank you for listening



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