

EU energy trends and policies influencing the cities of tomorrow



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UBC Talks – 30 November 2021 – Floriane Cappelletti

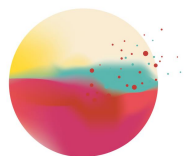
The "Fit for 55" package in brief



13 legislative texts proposed by the European Commission in July 2021.

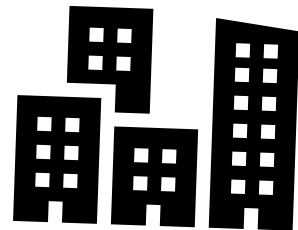
→ **Reduce the GHG emissions by 55% by 2030** compared to 1990s level and be **climate neutral by 2050**.

Long legislative journey to go: final adoption end of 2022 or beginning of 2023, then transposition in national law



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What role for local authorities ?



Local authorities are in the spotlight:

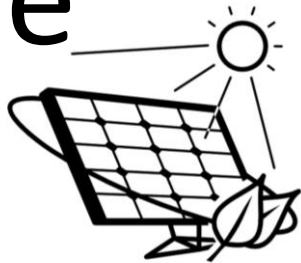
- ✓ Recognition of their role
- ✓ Recognition of the need for financial and technical support.

When/ If the package is adopted, the challenge will be **the implementation at the national level**



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The Renewable Energy Directive



40% of RES production by 2030
(today 32% objective)

H&C: 1.1% binding yearly increase of
RES share in H&C

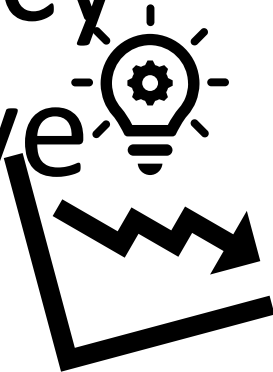
The directive underlines:

- **The role of local authorities** in planning and facilitating the recovery of waste heat (residual heat) and approving the related energy infrastructures
- **The need for capacity building** for local authorities.



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The Energy Efficiency Directive



New final energy consumption target:
-36% by 2030 (today 32.5%)

Annual energy savings obligation for
Member States : 1.5% (0.8% before)
starting in 2024 onwards

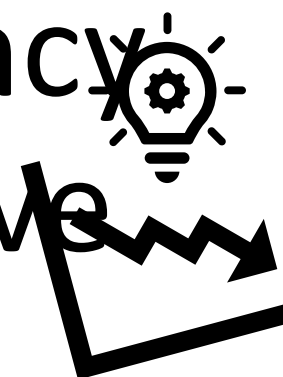
H&C :

- ✓ Member States shall encourage regional and local authorities to prepare local heating and cooling plans --> for municipalities with more than 50,000 inhabitants
- ✓ "Support regional and local authorities to the utmost extent possible by any means including financial support and technical support scheme "



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The Energy Efficiency Directive



Public Building Savings:

- **3%** of the buildings owned by public authorities need to be renovated near-Zero-Emissions-Building-level each year (including local authorities ones)
- Support regional and local levels (guidelines, competence building and training opportunities...)



The EU Emission s Trading System



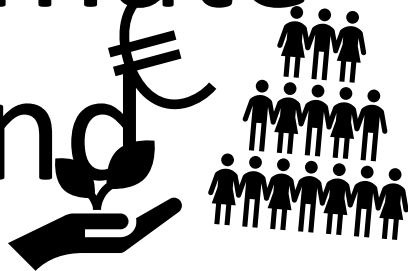
Created in 2003, it covers power sector, industry, commercial flights, heat generation... (40% of EU GHG emissions)

The Commission's proposal :

1. To revise the current system (more ambitious, new rules for the use of the revenues etc)
2. Create a separated ETS for building and road transport



The Social Climate Fund



The objectives are to:

- ✓ **Counterbalance the negative social effects** of the ETS on vulnerable households / micro enterprises / transport users
- ✓ Support measures and investments from MS to **reduce reliance on fossil fuels**

(Energy Efficiency, decarbonisation of H&C of buildings, integration of new RES and easing the access to zero or low emission mobility and transport ...)

Governance: like the Resilience and recovery Plans. MS will submit a national Social Climate Plan with their NECP.

Local authorities should be consulted to design the plans.



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TRENDS...



Climate neutrality

- ✓ [EU Mission “100 Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities by 2030”](#)

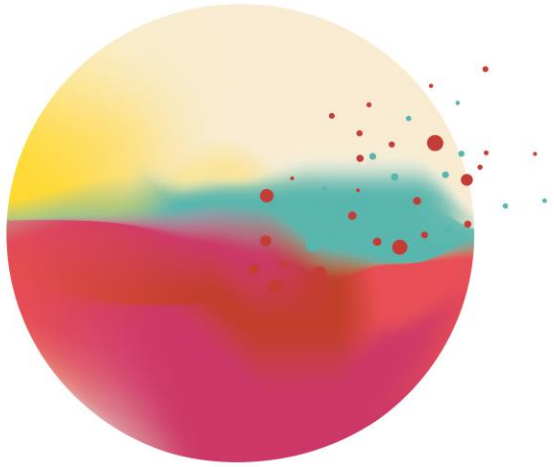


Covenant of Mayors
for Climate & Energy
EUROPE

Citizen participation

#EUClimatePact





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