Fit for 55
Proposal for revising
Energy Efficiency Directive (EED)
The Fit for 55 Package – Overview

The package aims to make the EU ‘fit for 55’ and deliver the transformational change needed in a
• fair,
• cost-efficient and
• competitive way.

It cements the EU’s global leadership by action and by example in the fight against climate change.
Energy efficiency at the centre

- EPBD
- RED
- ETS extension
- Ecodesign & labelling
- CO₂ for cars
Objectives of the EED revision

Reap unexploited energy savings potential across the economy

Reflect the increased energy efficiency ambition from the Climate Target Plan

Provide Member States with measures compatible with the increased ambition towards 2030 climate target 55%

Energy efficiency is a pre-condition for all decarbonisation scenarios of the Climate Target Plan.
Main elements of the EED

- Binding EU energy efficiency target & indicative national contributions
- ‘Energy Efficiency First’ Principle – making it an integral part of policy and investment decisions
- Strengthened energy savings obligation in end-use
- Stronger exemplary role of public sector
- Increased focus on alleviating energy poverty and consumer empowerment

At least -9% reduction in energy consumption
1.5% new annual energy savings 2024 - 2030
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

Consideration of circular economy aspects, GPP
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 in heating and cooling

Regular **comprehensive assessments within** the frame of **NECPs** to identify the potential for the application of high-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling

**Revised definitions** of efficient district heating and cooling and efficient cogeneration to ensure focus of state aid on decarbonisation of heat and cooling supply

Obligation to **ensure implementation of cost-efficient measures** identified in comprehensive assessments and to promote similar assessments in local level (large municipalities)

**Installation-level cost-benefit analyses** to assess the feasibility of more efficient solutions for the energy services, including by using waste heat
Energy services and availability of skills

**Availability of skills**

- The level of competences for EE professions shall correspond to the market needs
- **Assess by 2024** and every 4 years whether the schemes ensure necessary level of competences for EE professions
- Schemes and training programmes shall be made available for EE professions

**Energy services**

Uptake of energy performance contracting (EnPC) by public bodies for renovation of large buildings.
- For renovations of large non-residential buildings (above 1000 m²) need to assess feasibility of using an EnPC.
- Increased role of advisory bodies, independent market intermediaries, OSS or similar support mechanisms.

Helps ensure quality of EE professions = increase trust to energy services markets.
Consumer empowerment and information

Member States shall:

- Introduce basic contractual rights for heating, cooling and domestic hot water
- Establish one-stop shops, out-of-court mechanisms for the settlement of disputes, single points of contact
- Ensure that information on energy efficiency measures is provided to the end users who need it
- Identify and remove barriers relevant to the split incentives between tenants and owners or among owners

Support renewable energy communities (RED II) and citizen energy communities (Electricity Directive)
Vulnerable consumers and energy poverty

**Member States:**

- Shall prioritise for energy-poor and vulnerable households.
- May impose the obligation on distributors and retailers, and may set up a dedicated fund.
- Shall take measures to empower and protect energy-poor and vulnerable households.
- Shall make best possible use of public funding - at national and Union level - to empower and protect vulnerable customers and to alleviate energy poverty.
- Shall establish a network of experts to develop strategies in implementing energy efficiency improvement measures alleviating energy poverty.

**ETS**

- Increase clean energy offer to end users
- Innovation & investment in new energy sources
- Modernisation of existing infrastructure

**SCF**

- 25% of revenues from ETS extension
- Temporary direct subsidies to households and transport users

**Art. 28 EED:** Commission to assist Member States in setting up financing facilities, PDA facilities => protecting and empowering vulnerable customers, energy poor and, those living in social housing.
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)