

The challenges within the European energy union for the integration and development of a sustainable energy system:

A special focus on the upcoming challenges for Belgium

Belgium House of Representatives - 01/07/2022

European Commission, DG Energy

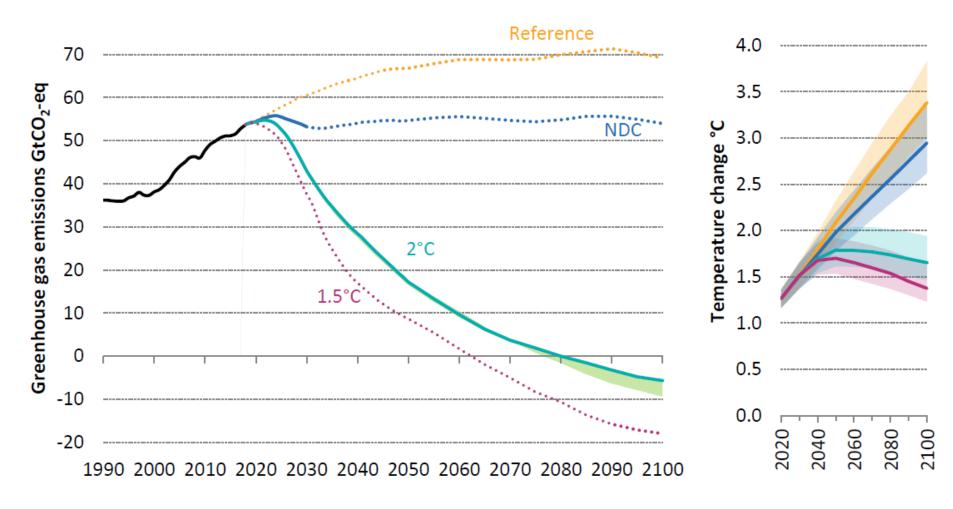
Unit B5 - Innovation, Research, Digitalisation, Competitiveness

Challenges:

Climate change Dependence on fossil imports



Key scenarios - Global Annual GHG emissions

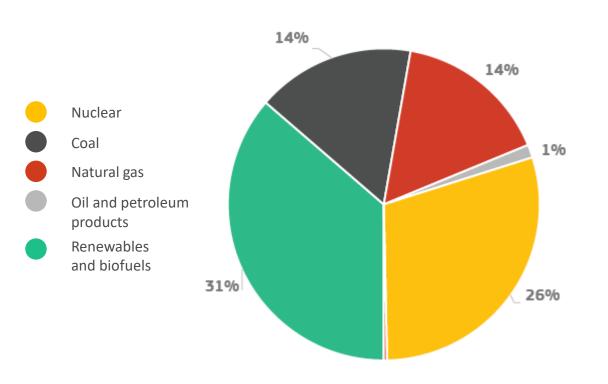


Source: POLES-JRC; https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/geco

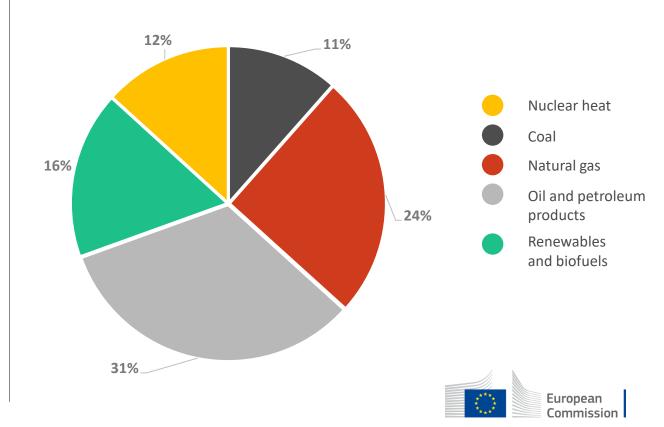


Electricity mix / Energy Mix

EU27 Electricity generation mix (2021)

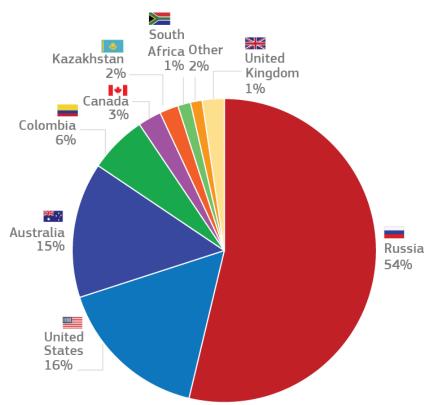


EU27 Energy generation mix (2021)

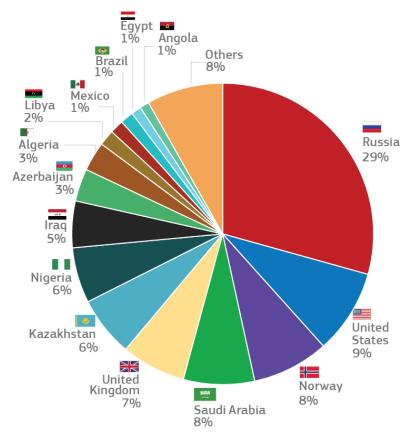


Depending on Russia

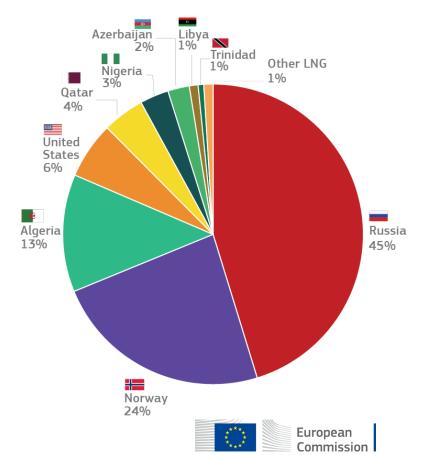




Oil imports dependency per country (2021)

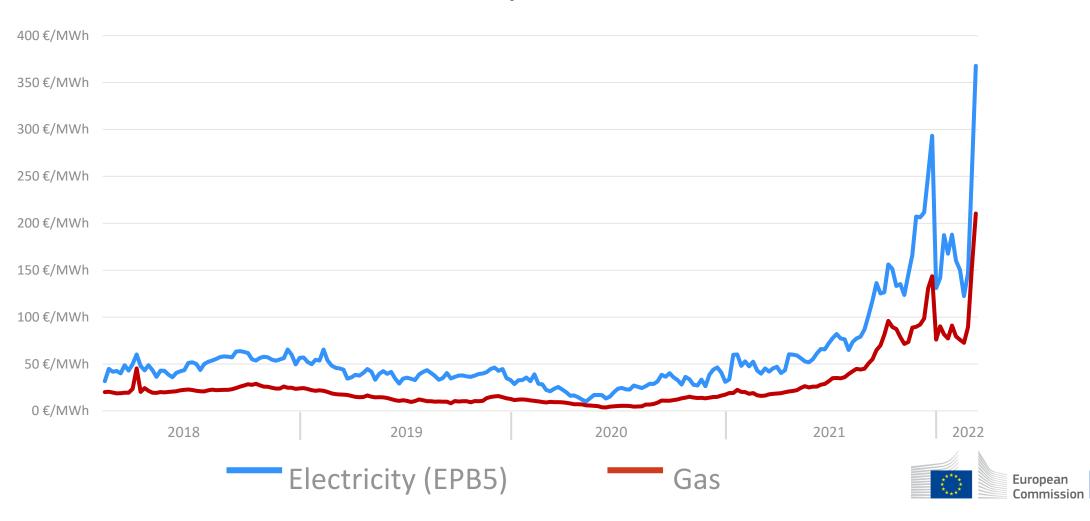


Gas imports (pipe and LNG) dependency per country (2021)



Electricity price / gas price

Wholesale prices EU27



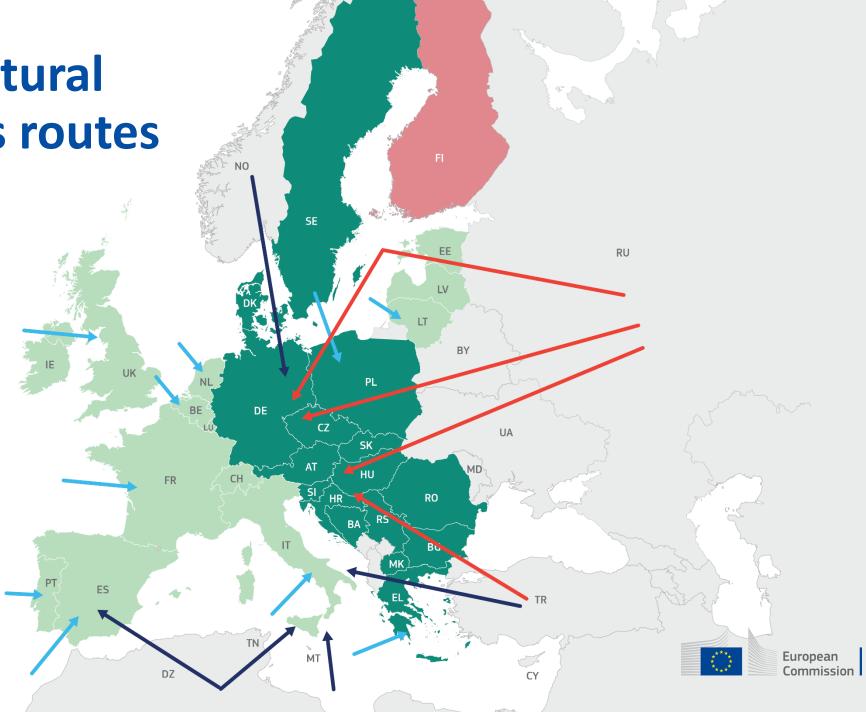
Short-term

Limit electricity prices rise (reduced taxes, direct support, tax on winfall profits ...)



Main EU Natural Gas Imports routes





Replenish gas storage

EU underground gas storage:

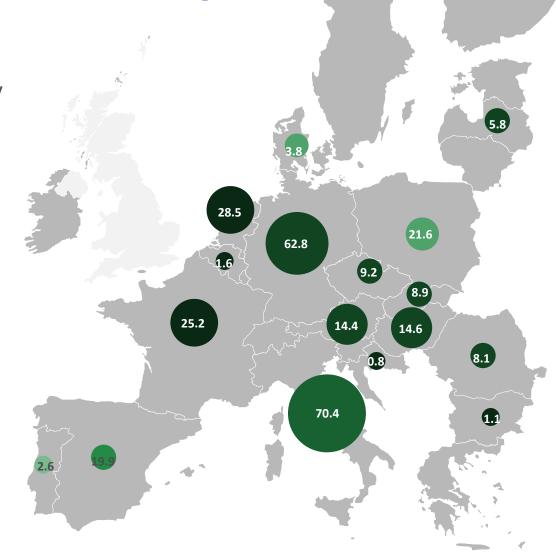
27% (31 bcm) (March 2022), daily reduction of 0.21%.

25

75

150

250



Storage filling level (%)

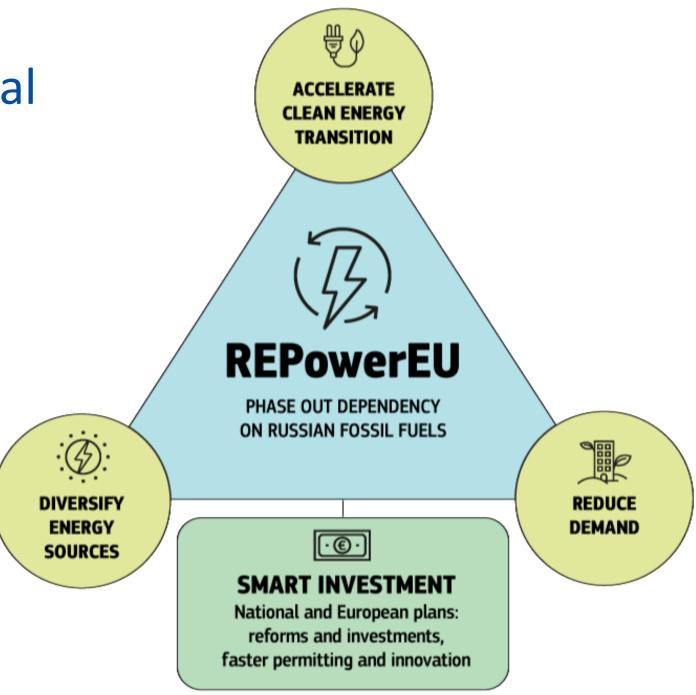
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Mid-term



REPowerEU proposal



Repower EU



Diversify gas supply



- Other suppliers via LNG or pipelines (joint purchasing mechanism)
- Hydrogen
- EU production of bio methane



Increase the share of renewables where gas is dominant



- Buildings: solar rooftops, heat pumps
- Industry: hydrogen, electrification



Repower EU



Accelerate renewables and energy savings



- Insulate homes
- Speed up wind parks and solar power plants



Permitting and authorisation



- Guidance to Member States
 - overriding public interest
- Nature restoration plan : fast-track Go-to areas



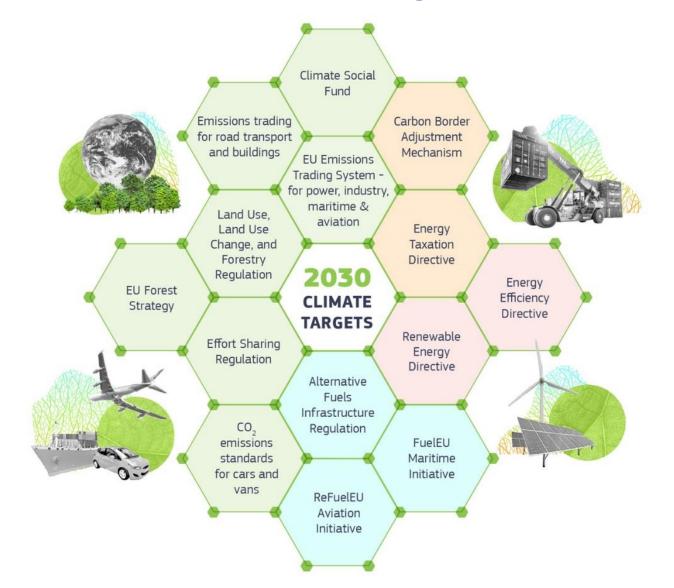
Interconnections



- Complete critical links (PT-ES-FR, BG-EL)
- Full **synchronization** of power grids (Baltics)



REPowerEU: accelerating Fit for 55 package





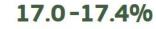
Revising the Energy Efficiency Directive

 Binding EU target and indicative Member State contributions

 FF55: At least -9% in energy consumption compared to the Reference Scenario 2020 projections for 2030

(Equivalent to: -36% for FEC and -39% for PEC compared to Reference Scenario 2007)

 REPowerEU: At least -13% in energy consumption compared to the Ref. Scenario 2020 projections for 2030



Current energy efficiency savings for primary and final energy consumption (in 2019)

32.5%

Current EU 2030 non-binding target (relative to 2007 projections)

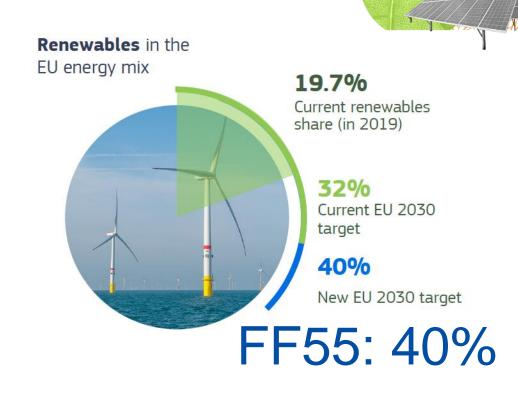
36-39%

New EU 2030 binding target for final and primary energy consumption



Revising the Renewable Energy Directive

 Increased renewables ambition in key sectors (heating and cooling, transport, industry, buildings)



REPowerEU: 45%





National Energy Climate Plan – NECP 2019

| | National targets and contributions | Actual 2018 | Actual 2019 | Actual 2020 | BE-NECP 2030 | FF55 2030 |
|----------|--|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| GHG | GHG compared to 2005 under Effort Sharing Reg (%) | | -10% | -17% | -35% (EU -40%) | -47% (EU -55%) |
| | Renewables in final energy consumption (%) | 9% | 10% | 12% + 1% transfer | 17.5% (Contr. BE 25%) (EU 32%) | (EU 40%) |
| (°4) | Primary energy consumption | 46.5 | 48.4 | 43.9 | 42.7 (-15%) | (EU -39%) |
| B | Final energy consumption (Mtoe) | 36.4 | 35.8 | 33.3 | 35.2 (-12%) (EU -32.5%) | (EU -36%) |
| | Electricity interconnectivity (%) | 24% | | | 33% | (EU 15%) |

National Energy Climate Plan – Next steps

TIMING

- Monitoring: March 2023
- Revision draft: June 2023
- Revision final: June 2024



Repower EU – COM(2021)231 – amendment to Recovery Resilience Fund



Funding



- + € 20 bn from **Emissions Trading Scheme**
- + € 7.5 bn from **Common Agriculture Policy**
- + € 26.9 bn from **Cohesion Funds**

Art 21c

REPowerEU Chapter



- Infrastructure for oil and gas security
- energy efficiency in buildings, decarbonising industry
- biomethane, renewable or fossil-free hydrogen
- Renewables
- Cross-border transmission
- zero-emission transport
- Re-skilling to green technologies,
- support of value chains in key materials an chnellogies

Other challenges

- Electricity grid stability
 - (Partial) phase out of nuclear
 - Increasing share of variable renewables
 - Increasing e-Vehicles, heat pumps
 - Flexibility market dynamic prices
 - Smart meters
 - Demand response storage
 - Smart chargers (Vehicle to grid)
 - Smart heat pumps (thermal storage)
 - Coupling with District Heating



Other challenges

- Industrial decarbonisation
 - Electrification
 - Hydrogen production, import, transmission
 - CO2 capture, transport, use or sequestration



Thank you!

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BACKUP slides



National Energy Climate Plan

DIMENSIONS

- GHG
- Renewables
- Energy efficiency
- Energy security
- Internal energy market (incl. infrastructure)
- R&I & Competitiveness

STRUCTURE

- Context
- Objectives and targets
- Policies and measures
- Current situation and projections
- Impact assessment



Revising the Renewable Energy Directive

| Renewables | Fit-for-55 | RePowerEU | |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| Overall RES share | 40% in 2030 | 45% in 2030 | |
| Heating & Cooling | +1.5 pp / y | +2.3 pp / y | |
| District Heating & Cooling | +2.1 pp / y | +2.3 pp / y | |
| Buildings RES share | 49% in 2030 | 60% in 2030 | |
| Industry | +1.1 pp / y | +1.9 pp / y | |

pp / y : percentage point per year over 2020-2030

