



Policy Working Group

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Meeting #4 - 19 May 2022



Meeting Agenda

2,5 min

1) Welcome and approval of Minutes

5 min

2) SUPEERA Developments

20 min

3) Latest EU and international policy developments

20 min

4) Tour de table

20 min

5) EERA Strategy Working Group

2,5 min

6) Open Consultations

2,5 min

7) For Your Agendas

2,5 min

8) AOB



1

**Welcome and approval
of the minutes of last
POL WG meeting**



2

SUPEERA

developments

State-of-play from the policy side (Task 3.2)



► Objectives for year 2022 (M24 to M36)

- 2 Webinars
- 1 Dedicated session at the 2022 EERA Annual Strategy Meeting
- 4 Policy Briefs to be published

► Webinars

- 1st: 20 May 2022 on **Green Hydrogen** → **See you all tomorrow!** Please register [here!](#)
- 2nd: November/December

► Policy Briefs

- 1st: **Recast of the Energy Efficiency Directive** → [Published!](#)
- 2nd: By mid-May 2022: **REPowerEU** → [Published!](#)
- 3rd: By end of September/mid-October 2022: **Biodiversity**
- 4th: By end of November/early December 2022: **Sustainable Carbon Cycles**



3

Latest EU and international policy developments

REPowerEU Plan

3.1

REPowerEU - A plan to rapidly reduce dependence on Russian fossil fuels and fast forward the green transition

#REPowerEU



REPowerEU – Update (1/2)

- ▶ On 18 May, the Commission published a «[REPowerEU Plan](#)», updating the previous Communication and proposing actions to:
 - ▶ save energy;
 - ▶ diversify supplies;
 - ▶ quickly substitute fossil fuels by accelerating Europe’s clean energy transition;
 - ▶ smartly combine investments and reforms.
- ▶ The REPowerEU Plan presents a series of important features:
 - ▶ A proposed **RES share increase to 45%** in the Renewable Energy Directive (currently under discussion)
 - ▶ A **REPowerEU target of over 320 GW of solar photovoltaic** newly installed by 2025
 - ▶ A **European Solar Rooftop Initiative**
 - ▶ An **increased deployment of heat pumps**, installing 10 million units over the next 5 years
 - ▶ **10 million tonnes of domestic renewable hydrogen production** and 10 million tonnes of renewable hydrogen imports by 2030
 - ▶ Boosting **sustainable biomethane production** to 35 bcm by 2030

REPowerEU – Update (2/2)

- ▶ According to EU Commission estimates, the REPowerEU plan will **save the EU EUR 80 billion in gas import expenditures**, **EUR 12 bn in oil import expenditures** and **EUR 1.7 bn in coal import expenditures** per year
- ▶ The effort will **require massive investments**. The plan will require the Member States to increase their objectives, asking them to **update their National Energy Climate Plans** and **their Recovery and Resilience Plans** to unlock financial resources
 - ▶ The Commission’s analysis indicates that REPowerEU entails **additional investment of 210 billion euro** between now and 2027
 - ▶ To import **sufficient LNG and pipeline gas** from other suppliers, investments estimated at **EUR 10bn** by 2030 will be required
 - ▶ Total investment needs to ensure the **security of oil supply** is expected to amount to up to **EUR 1.5 -2bn**
 - ▶ An **additional EUR 29 billion** of additional investments are needed **in the power grid** by 2030

The EU Solar Strategy

- ▶ Link [here](#)
- ▶ Aims to:
 - ▶ Bring **online over 320 GW of solar PV by 2025** (more than doubling compared to 2020) and almost 600 GW by 2030
 - ▶ Displace the consumption of 9 bcm of natural gas annually by 2027
- ▶ The EU is planning to bet on solar for various reasons:
 - ▶ It is a **cheap** source (costs down by 82% over the last decade)
 - ▶ It can be **rolled-out rapidly** and reward citizens and businesses
 - ▶ It gives way to the **creation of more prosumers** among EU citizens
- ▶ 2 main ways to achieve the targets:
 - ▶ Promoting **quick and massive PV deployment via the European Solar Rooftops Initiative**: rooftop PV **could provide almost 25% of the EU's electricity consumption**. The installation of rooftop PVs will be **mandatory** for public and commercial buildings over a certain size and all new residential buildings
 - ▶ Making **permitting procedures shorter and simpler**, by limiting the length of permitting to a maximum of 3 months
- ▶ The Strategy includes provisions for **agrivoltaics**, **prosumers** and **Vehicle-to-Grid** technology

EU Save Energy Communication

- ▶ Link [here](#)
- ▶ Energy savings seen as the quickest and cheapest way to address the current energy crisis, and reduce bills
- ▶ The Communication:
 - ▶ Complements the proposal to enhance long-term energy efficiency measures, including an **increase from 9% to 13% of the binding Energy Efficiency Target** under FF55;
 - ▶ Details short-term **behavioural changes which could cut gas and oil demand by 5%, e.g.** use household appliances and air-conditioning more efficiently, switch off the lights etc.
- ▶ It **encourages** Member States to:
 - ▶ Start **specific communication campaigns** targeting households and industry;
 - ▶ Use **fiscal measures to encourage energy savings**, such as reduced VAT rates on energy efficient heating systems, building insulation and appliances and products.
- ▶ Sets out **contingency measures** in case of severe supply disruption.

Joint communication EU external energy engagement

▶ **Link** [here](#)

▶ **Goals:**

- ▶ Facilitate energy diversification;
- ▶ Build LT partnerships with suppliers, including cooperation on **hydrogen** or **other green technologies**;
- ▶ Give priority to the EU's commitment to the **global green and just energy transition** by:
 - ▶ **Increasing energy savings and efficiency** to reduce the pressure on prices;
 - ▶ **Boosting the development of renewables and hydrogen**;
 - ▶ Stepping up **energy diplomacy**.

▶ **Key actions :**

- ▶ Development of **major hydrogen corridors** in the **Mediterranean** and **North Sea**;
- ▶ EU to support **Ukraine, Moldova, the Western Balkans, Eastern Partnership** countries and **EU's most vulnerable partners**;
- ▶ With **Ukraine** specifically:
 - ▶ Continue work for security of supply and functioning energy sector;
 - ▶ Pave the way for future electricity and renewable hydrogen trade;
 - ▶ Rebuild the energy system under the **REPowerUkraine** initiative.

R&I for REPowerEU

- ▶ R&I Main contributions:
 - ▶ Additional **€200 million to double the Hydrogen Valleys** in the EU
 - ▶ Implementation of a **joint strategic R&I agenda on Green Hydrogen** in the framework of the European Research Area
 - ▶ Promoting a **solar energy flagship initiative** in the next Horizon Europe work programme
 - ▶ Supporting an **R&I pillar in the proposed EU Solar Photovoltaics Industry Alliance**
 - ▶ Developing a **joint strategic R&I agenda on solar energy** in the framework of the European Research Area
 - ▶ Realising **energy savings in buildings** through the EU Cities Mission
- ▶ The Commission will **co-invest with Member States €1.1 billion** through the Clean Energy Transition and Driving Urban Transition co-funded Partnerships
- ▶ The Commission together with the **aviation, steel, hydrogen, waterborne, rail, and process industries, is co-investing €13.1 billion** through Horizon Europe Partnerships



3.2

Overview of EU sanctions on Russia

Overview - EU Sanctions on Russia

▶ Up to now, 6 packages of sanctions

▶ Package 1

- ▶ Restrictions on Russia's access to the EU's capital and financial markets and services

▶ Package 2

▶ **Economic sanctions covering the finance, energy, transport and technology sectors**

- ▶ The EU will prohibit the sale, supply, transfer or export to Russia of specific goods and technologies in oil refining, and will introduce restrictions on the provision of related services.

▶ Package 3

- ▶ Closure of EU airspace to all Russian aircraft
- ▶ Prohibition on transactions with the Russian Central Bank
- ▶ SWIFT ban for seven Russian banks

▶ Package 4

- ▶ **Prohibition on new investments in the Russian energy sector**
- ▶ Prohibition on imports from Russia to the EU of iron and steel

▶ Package 5

▶ **Prohibition on imports from Russia of coal and other solid fossil fuels**

- ▶ Closure of EU ports to all Russian vessels
- ▶ Prohibition on Russian and Belarusian road transport operators from entering the EU
- ▶ Prohibition on imports from Russia of wood, cement
- ▶ Prohibition on exports to Russia of jet fuel and other goods

▶ Package 6 (most recent, 4 May)

- ▶ Listing high-ranking military officers and other individuals who committed war crimes in Bucha
- ▶ Cut off Sberbank from the SWIFT financial messaging system
- ▶ Ban of three major Russian state-owned broadcasters from EU airwaves
- ▶ **Complete ban on all Russian oil and refined petroleum products within the next six months**

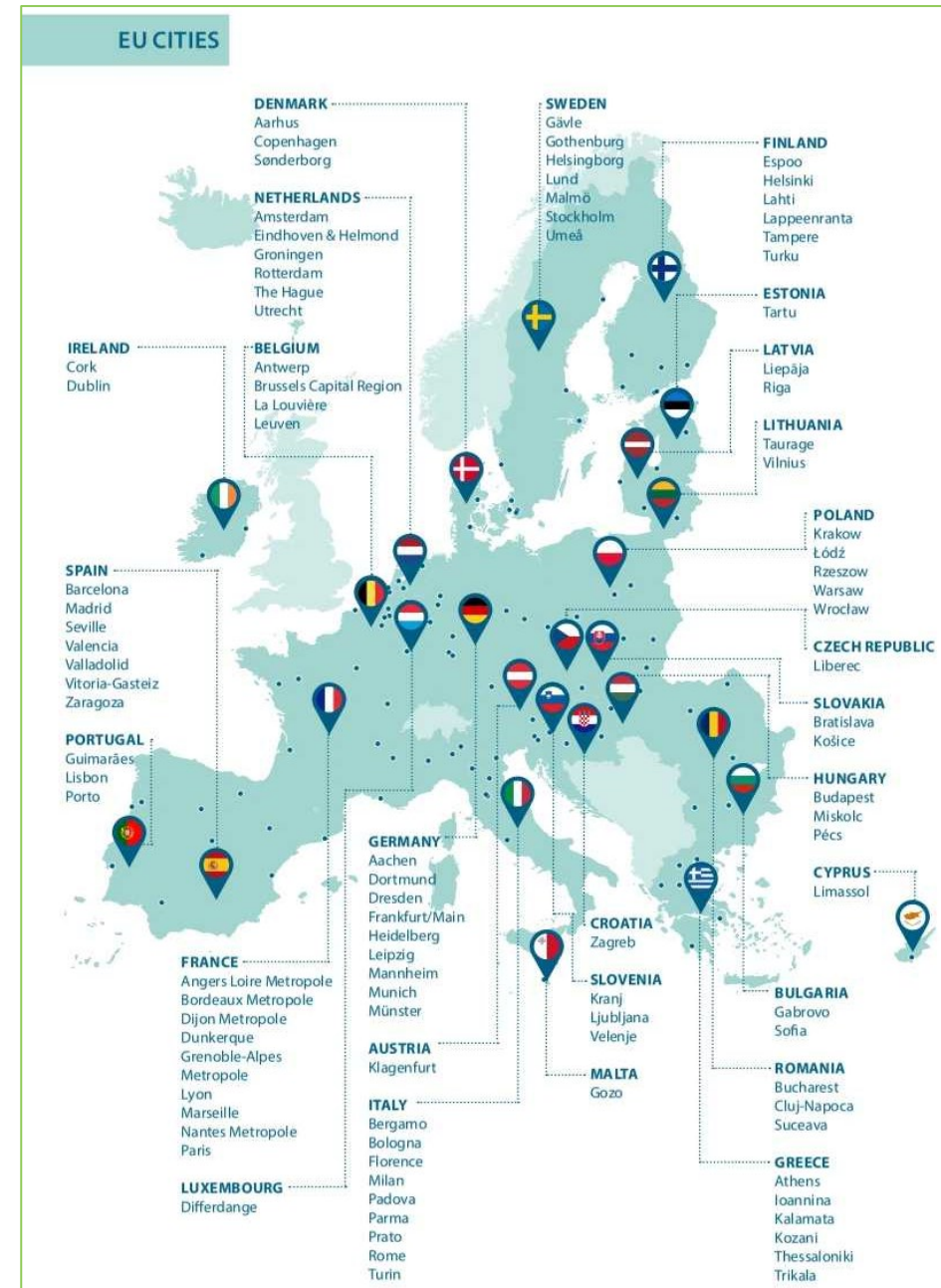


3.3

**100 EU cities
participating in EU
Cities Mission**

100 EU Cities Climate-Neutral by 2030

- ▶ Initiative launched by the EC on 28 April – Link [here!](#)
- ▶ 100 EU cities will participate in the EU Mission for 100 climate-neutral and smart cities by 2030.
- ▶ The cities are of all sizes and are spread across Europe, with at least one in each EU country. Together, they are home to **12%** of the EU's population.
- ▶ The Cities Mission will receive €360 million of Horizon Europe funding covering the period 2022-23, to start the innovation paths towards climate neutrality by 2030.
- ▶ The 100 selected cities will develop **Climate City Contracts**, which will include an overall plan for climate neutrality across all sectors together with related investment plans.





3.4

**EC first industrial
technology roadmap
under the new ERA**

ERA Common Industrial Technology Roadmaps



- ▶ The Industrial Technology Roadmaps are a core action in the new European Research Area strategy
- ▶ They will address the way forward for **R&I in the industry** in key areas at European and national level.

- ▶ The first roadmap is focused on **low-carbon industries**, and calls for full speed development and scaling-up of innovative low-carbon technologies in energy-intensive industries.
- ▶ Link [here](#)
- ▶ Key actions include:
 - ▶ Assessing the opportunity for creation of an **Industrial Alliance** or similar platform for low-carbon technologies in energy-intensive industries
 - ▶ Facilitation of national sectoral and **cross-sectoral strategies or programmes** with key stakeholders
 - ▶ Establishment of a community of practice to **facilitate the authorisation for first-of-a-kind installation for low-carbon industrial technologies**
 - ▶ Enabling further valorisation by exploring the opportunity to open up IP on central (cross-sectoral) green inventions, widening the access to IP for licensing (e.g. patent pool) and knowledge transfer
 - ▶ Cooperation with European standardisation organisations (CEN/CENELEC) and industrial partnerships to identify and **fill standardisation gaps** for innovative low-carbon industrial technologies



3.5

**EC and IEA
Energy Saving Actions**

EC & IEA Energy Saving Actions (1/2)


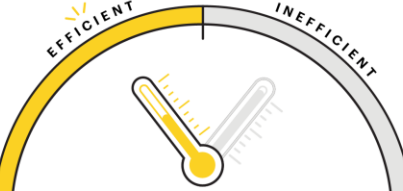


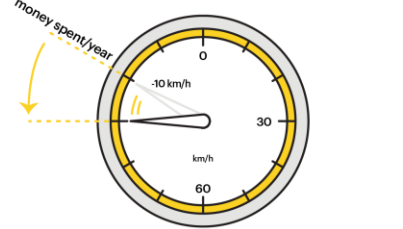

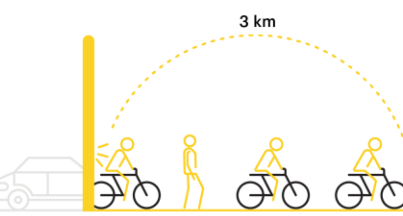

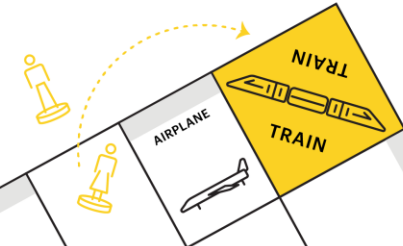
- ▶ [Published on 21 April 2022](#)
- ▶ Simple steps that people can take to:
 - ▶ Reduce energy use and save money
 - ▶ Help Ukraine by cutting the EU's reliance on Russian fuel
 - ▶ Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- ▶ The actions in the plan draw on the IEA's recent:
 - ▶ [10-Point Plan to Reduce the European Union's Reliance on Russian Natural Gas](#)
 - ▶ [10-Point Plan to Cut Oil Use.](#)

EC & IEA Energy Saving Actions (2/2)

Playing my part:

How to **save money**, **reduce reliance on Russian energy**, **support Ukraine** and **help the planet**

iea.org

<p>1 Turn down heating and use less air-conditioning</p> 	<p>2 Adjust your boiler's settings</p> 	<p>3 Work from home</p> 
<p>4 Use your car more economically</p> 	<p>5 Reduce your speed on highways</p> 	<p>6 Leave your car at home on Sundays in large cities</p> 
<p>7 Walk or bike short journeys instead of driving</p> 	<p>8 Use public transport</p> 	<p>9 Skip the plane, take the train</p> 

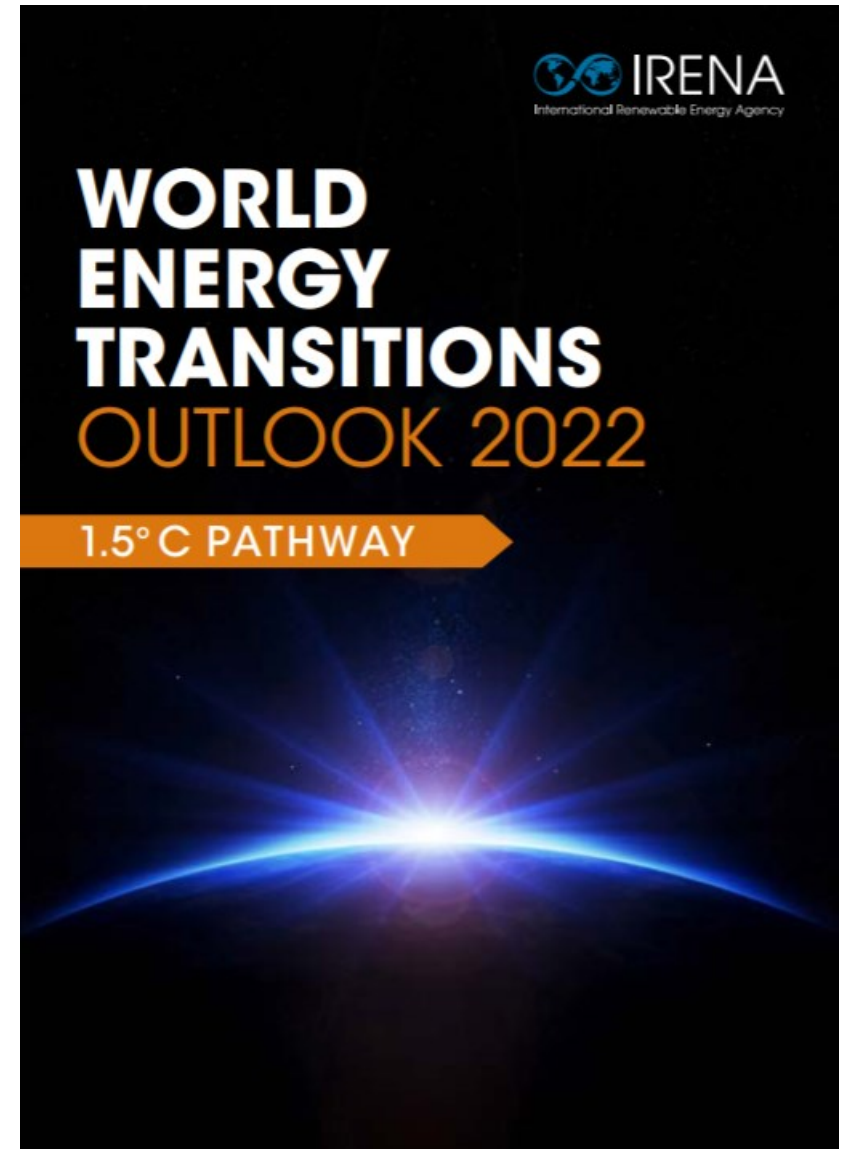


3.6

IRENA – World Energy Transitions Outlook 2022

IRENA – World Energy Transitions Outlook 2022

- ▶ [IRENA's 1.5°C pathway](#) positions **electrification and efficiency** as key drivers of the energy transition, **enabled by renewables, hydrogen, and sustainable biomass**
- ▶ **Economic reasoning: renewables-based electricity is now the cheapest power option in most regions**
- ▶ **Cost of electricity from renewable sources reduction between 2010 and 2020:**
 - ▶ Solar photovoltaic (PV) 85%
 - ▶ Concentrated solar power (CSP) 68%
 - ▶ Onshore wind 56%
 - ▶ Offshore wind 48%
- ▶ The 1.5°C pathway will require investments of **USD 5.7 trillion per year** until 2030, but will also create **around 85 million new jobs**
- ▶ The PES already envisages significant **investment** in the energy sector, **amounting to USD 98 trillion between 2021 and 2050**

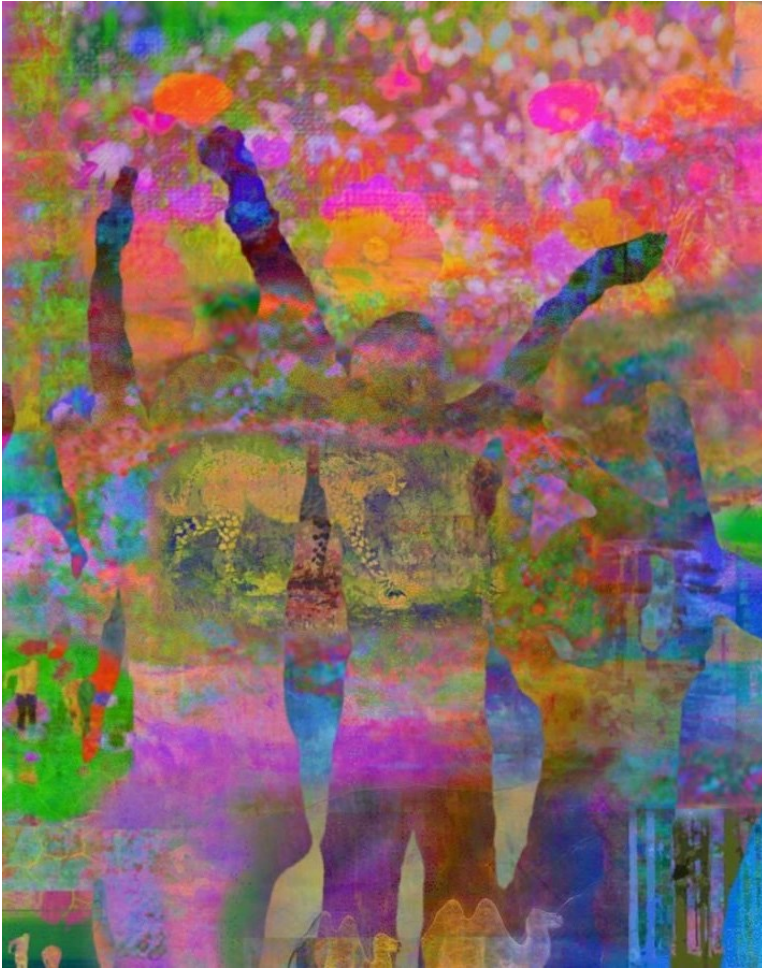




3.7

IPCC 6th Assessment Report – Part II & III

IPCC 6th Assessment Report – Part II (1/2)



- ▶ The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released its second part of the 6th Assessment on climate change on 27 February 2022
- ▶ It looks at the impacts of climate change in **ecosystems, biodiversity, and human communities** at global and regional levels – “*an atlas of human suffering*” (UN Sec Gen Antonio Gutierres)
- ▶ Main conclusion: “*The cumulative scientific evidence is unequivocal: climate change is a **threat to human well-being** and planetary health. **Any further delay** in concerted anticipatory global action on adaptation and mitigation **will miss a brief and rapidly closing window of opportunity to secure a liveable and sustainable future for all.**”*

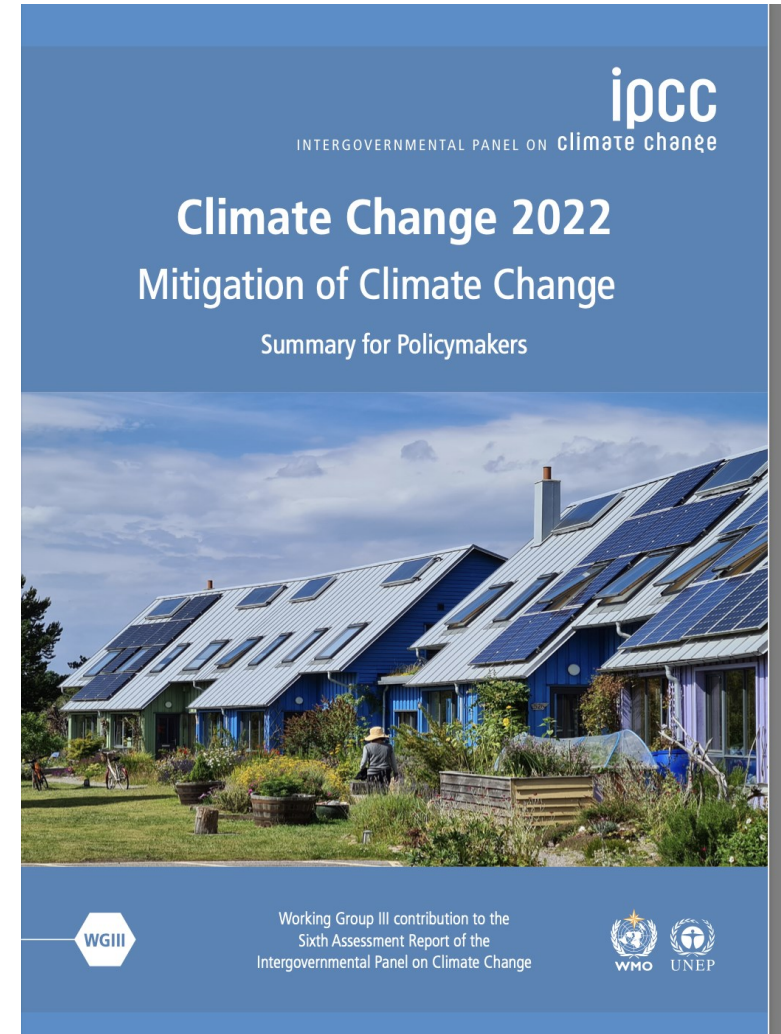
IPCC 6th Assessment Report – Part II (2/2)

► Key findings

- Climate change has already caused *“substantial damages and increasingly irreversible losses, in terrestrial, freshwater and coastal and open ocean marine ecosystems”*.
- It is likely that the proportion of all terrestrial and freshwater species *“at very high risk of extinction will reach 9% (maximum 14%) at 1.5C”*.
- Approximately 3.3 to 3.6 billion people *“live in contexts that are highly vulnerable to climate change”*.
- Where climate change impacts intersect with areas of high vulnerability, it is *“contributing to humanitarian crises”* and *“increasingly driving displacement in all regions”*.
- Increasing weather and climate extreme events *“have exposed millions of people to acute food insecurity and reduced water security”*
- Approximately 50-75% of the global population could be exposed to periods of *“life-threatening climatic conditions”* due to extreme heat and humidity by 2100.
- Climate change *“will increasingly put pressure on food production and access”*.
- Climate change and extreme weather events *“will significantly increase ill health and premature deaths from the near- to long-term”*.

IPCC 6th Assessment Report – Part III (1/2)

- ▶ Released on 4 April 2022
- ▶ Provides an updated global assessment of climate change **mitigation progress and pledges** and **examines the sources of global emissions**.
- ▶ Explains **developments in emission reduction and mitigation efforts**, assessing the impact of national climate pledges in relation to long-term emissions goals.



IPCC 6th Assessment Report – Part III (2/2)

► Key findings

- *“Global net anthropogenic GHG emissions during the decade (2010–19) were higher than any previous time in human history.”*
- Although at least 90% of global GHG emissions are covered by climate targets, only 53% are covered by “direct” climate laws.
- Following current climate pledges to 2030 would make it *“impossible”* to limit warming to 1.5C with *“no or limited overshoot”* – and *“strongly increase the challenge”* for 2C.
- *“The global economic benefit of limiting warming to 2C is reported to exceed the cost of mitigation in most of the assessed literature.”*
- In pathways limiting warming to 1.5C with no or limited overshoot, global CO₂ emissions peak *“at the latest before 2025”* and then fall to 48% below 2019 levels in 2030, reaching net-zero by the *“early 2050s”*. Global GHGs fall 43% by 2030 and 84% by 2050.
- All scenarios limiting warming to 2C or below include *“greatly reduced”* fossil fuel use, with unabated coal being *“completely”* phased out by 2050.
- *“The deployment of carbon dioxide removal (CDR) to counterbalance hard-to-abate residual emissions is unavoidable if net-zero CO₂ or GHG emissions are to be achieved.”*
- Accelerated climate action is *“critical”* to achieving sustainable development.



3.8

UN Convention on Biological Diversity

The UN Convention on Biological Diversity



- ▶ A draft of the final version of the draft UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is being negotiated at the UN in Geneva. The final text will be negotiated in Kunming, China, at the Cop15 summit, which is expected to take place at the end of August.
- ▶ The draft text contains the aim to increase finance to at least US \$200bn a year by 2030, with funding from developed to developing countries to increase by at least US \$10bn a year.
- ▶ On subsidies, the aim is to "redirect, reallocate, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity" on the scale of at least US \$500bn per year.
- ▶ One of the key ambitions is to turn 30% of Earth's lands and seas into protected areas by 2030.



4

Tour de table

Discussion



What are members currently working on in their respective organizations, especially with relevance to the EU and international policy agenda?



5

EERA Strategy Implementation

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6

Open consultations

► EC public consultations

Policy Topic	Stage	Close by	
Gas Storage – Proposal for a regulation	Open	24 May 2022	Submit feedback
Securing the EU's winter gas supply (storage measures)	Open	26 May 2022	Submit feedback
Sustainable products initiative	Open	22 June 2022	Submit feedback
Circular economy – monitoring framework (revision)	Open	3 June 2022	Submit feedback
Ozone layer protection – review of EU rules	Open	23 June 2022	Submit feedback
Industrial emissions – EU rules updated	Open	23 June 2022	Submit feedback
Fluorinated greenhouse gases – review of EU rules (2015-20)	Open	29 June 2022	Submit feedback
Environmental Liability Directive (evaluation)	Open	04 August 2022	Submit feedback

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7

For your agendas

For your agendas

EERA Events

- ▶ 20 May – [SUPEERA Webinar on Hydrogen](#) (online)
- ▶ 17 June – Webinar: REPowerEU Plan: Implications for Renewable Energy (online)
- ▶ 22 & 23 June – EERA Annual Strategy Meeting (Prague, CZ)
- ▶ 30 June: Next POL WG
- ▶ October (date TBD) – High-Level Policy Conference (Brussels, Be)

External events

- EU Commission
- EU Presidency
- Think Tank
- Media Outlets

- ▶ **30 May to 05 June** – [EU Green Week](#)
- ▶ **26-30 September** – [EU Sustainable Energy Week](#)
- ▶ **28-29 September** – [European Research and Innovation Days](#)
- ▶ **19-21 October** – [International Conference on Research Infrastructures \(ICRI\)](#)
- ▶ **7-18 November** – [UN Climate Change Conference 2022 \(UNFCCC COP 27\)](#)
- ▶ **November 2022** – SET Plan conference in Prague



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AOB



Thank you

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