

# 10 PRIORITIES FOR TRANSFORMATIVE POLICIES UNDER THE EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL



EUROPEAN ALLIANCE TO  
**SAVE ENERGY**

Creating an Energy-Efficient Europe

## 1 Accelerate the implementation of the Clean Energy Package by strengthening and facilitating monitoring, evaluation and exchange of good practices

- » Create a transparent and inclusive implementation process for the Clean Energy Package, with regular meetings of implementing bodies and national stakeholders and report on the achievements. This can be done through:
  - Building upon Concerted Actions and facilitating multilevel, multi-stakeholder (involving industry and civil society) and cross sectoral exchange of good practices among the Member States
  - Mobilising European Funds to enable an effective and transparent evaluation of the state of implementation and best practice sharing
  - Increasing resources for Commission services to provide monitoring and technical assistance to the Member States, including by strengthening the role of contact points for national implementing authorities
  - Enhancing engagement of the European Parliament in the process of best practice sharing and implementation control
  - Developing and updating a directory of good practices (article by article of each relevant Directive) available to all interested parties

## 2 Reopen the Clean Energy Package in order to align it with increased ambition by 2030 and climate neutrality by 2050

- » Carry out a gap analysis to achieve 55% GHG emissions reduction by 2030 and climate neutrality by 2050.
- » Based on the gap identified, increase energy efficiency and renewables targets.
- » Make the energy efficiency target legally binding.

## 3 Apply the energy efficiency first principle to all energy planning and investments

- » Make energy efficiency first a key element in the decision-making and planning of EU energy infrastructure, including facilities for generation, transmission, distribution and end-use consumption. This should be addressed *inter alia* in the review of TEN-E, PCI list and in the design of the EU decarbonisation package.
- » Apply the principle energy efficiency first to sector integration between energy-supply and energy-consuming sectors such as buildings, industry and transport.
- » Revise state aid rules in order to intensify aid for projects that have passed the energy efficiency first principle assessment.
- » Boost energy efficiency gains in industry by accelerating the deployment of energy management systems and the uptake of energy efficiency measures included in energy audits ex Art. 8 of the Energy Efficiency Directive.

## **4 Lead by example ensuring that 100% of public (central, regional and local) buildings are nearly-zero energy (NZEB) by 2030**

- » Revise Article 5 of the Energy Efficiency Directive accordingly.
- » Launch a flagship initiative for buildings renovation, targeting schools and communicate about the energy savings, economic, societal and environmental benefits of these renovations to a wider society.
- » Develop and implement comprehensive renovation programs for European Institutions.
- » Foster development of the Building Renovation Passport for public buildings with tailored renovation programmes.
- » Enable access to innovative financing schemes, such as EPCs, at EU and national level for comprehensive renovation strategies.
- » Embed Green Procurement into activities of public bodies taking into account best energy efficiency performance over lifetime of products and systems.

## **5 Boost the renovation of existing residential and commercial buildings and mobilize resources to eradicate energy poverty**

- » Prioritise energy renovation of the worst performing buildings, as required in the Long Term Renovation Strategies, notably via developing minimum energy performance requirements.
- » Develop mandatory renovation targets for certain categories of buildings such as large commercial and rented buildings.
- » Building on the mapping of the building stock carried as part of the Long Term Renovation Strategies, create obligations to renovate homes during specific moments of the buildings' life, such as change of property or of tenant (trigger points).
- » Develop financial and fiscal incentives and overcome barriers such as 'split incentives', to increase renovation rates and promote deep staged renovation with ambitious energy efficiency goals.
- » Support and facilitate the deployment of Building Renovation Passports, to ensure proper planning of renovation works and avoid lock-in effects.
- » Develop skills to ensure coordination and quality of work and encourage conditionality of support schemes to accreditation of workers and contractors.
- » Roll-out real energy performance programmes to ensure delivery of quantifiable metered results at scale.
- » Scale up One-Stop Shops.

## **6 Fully exploit water-energy nexus and introduce energy performance objectives in all current and future water policies and regulations**

- » Integrate energy performance considerations in the Water Framework Directive (WFD), Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (UWWTD) and Industrial Emissions Directive (IED). This can be done through:
  - Reducing energy consumption by addressing water leakages in WFD and UWWTD
  - Exchanging good practices between Member States on achieving energy savings through the implementation of water saving measures
  - Promoting industrial water reuse and wastewater efficiency for energy savings in UWWTD and IED
  - Promoting water reuse and water recirculation in domestic water
  - Reducing storm water runoff and the energy consumed for waste water collection and treatment

## 7 **Prioritize finance for energy efficiency in all EU funding programmes post 2020 and improve access to technical assistance**

- » Mainstream finance for energy efficiency in annual EU funds' work programmes (i.e. Horizon Europe and Life programme).
- » Prioritize funding for energy efficiency projects within the InvestEU sustainable infrastructure window.
- » Prioritise energy efficiency funding in the post 2020 Structural Funds Partnership Agreements and develop a specific operational programme for energy efficiency in each Member State, which would enable the financing of measures outlined in the long-term renovation strategies, both on the supply and demand side.
- » Create Technical Assistance programmes specifically addressing renovation in the public sector and bundling of energy efficiency projects.

## 8 **Remove all existing barriers to the full functioning of energy performance contracting**

- » Promote the uptake of Eurostat Guidance Note on accounting rules for Energy Performance Contracts (EPCs) in public authorities by promoting the best examples of successful EPCs in all sectors (public buildings, tertiary buildings and industry).
- » Extend the Eurostat Guidance Note on accounting rules for Energy Performance Contracts to private companies.
- » Create the conditions for the combination of EPCs and EU grants in order to promote deep staged renovations.
- » Create tools to address the lack of technical knowledge, handling of technical risks, and the lack of experience in procurement.
- » Strengthen advisory services and technical assistance for development of EPCs across Europe.

## 9 **Raise awareness about the multiple economic, social and environmental benefits of energy efficiency for citizens, cities and businesses**

- » Launch multiannual, cross-sectorial, country specific and tailored communication campaigns across the 27 Member States on multiple benefits of energy efficiency.

## 10 **Promote digitalization as a driver of greater efficiency**

- » Monitor the implementation of the EPBD provisions concerning smart technologies and digital tools e.g. SRI Smart Readiness Indicator (SRI), building automation and controls and smart functionalities that allow the building to interact with the grid.
- » Launch up-skilling programmes to develop skills necessary to realize digital transformation.
- » Leverage Artificial Intelligence (AI) in buildings and data analytics.
- » Design rules for digital twins.
- » Provide guidelines for regulatory sandboxes at national level.
- » Increase data availability and transparency of products and system performance.

# ABOUT US



ORBITAL SYSTEMS



The European Alliance to Save Energy (EU-ASE) was established in December 2010 by some of Europe's leading multinational companies. The Alliance creates a platform from which our companies (Danfoss, Kingspan, Knauf Insulation, Nalco Water, Orbital Systems, Saint-Gobain, Schneider Electric, Siemens, Signify, Veolia and Xylem Inc.) can join with politicians and thought leaders to ensure the voice of energy efficiency is heard from across the business and political community.

EU-ASE members have operations across the 28 Member States of the European Union, employ over 340.000 people in Europe and have an aggregated annual turnover of €115 billion.