

Congreso Nacional del Medio Ambiente
Madrid del 26 al 29 de noviembre de 2018

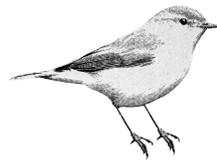
¿Qué ha cambiado para la ciudad en el sector de la energía desde el acuerdo de Paris?

Claire Roumet
Bloque temático Energía, Eficiencia y Cambio Climático
#conama2018



El panorama europeo en 2018, tres años después de París

Desde la COP21, el escenario de las políticas energéticas y climáticas ha cambiado. Ya existe un acuerdo mundial en que el mundo es finito y que tenemos el objetivo colectivo de bajar nuestras emisiones. En el mismo periodo, las tecnologías han cambiado el mercado de las energías y hay cada día más producción descentralizada y potencial de redes locales. ¿Qué quieren decir estos cambios radicales para el papel de los municipios? ¿Cuáles han sido los cambios legislativos a nivel europeo? ¿Qué podemos esperar del próximo presupuesto de la UE? ¿Y qué está pasando en otros países, cuales son los ejemplos emblemáticos de transición energética local?



Que ha cambiado desde París: todo, pero sobretodo los roles de cada nivel han cambiado y son mas entrelazados que nunca



- 01** Politicas europeas: una nueva ambicion
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- 03** Politicas europeas: nueva governenza
- 04** Y que pasa en las ciudades ?
- 05** What's next ?



01

Políticas europeas : nueva ambicion



Clean Energy Package: increase ambition

Proposed by the Commission

Energy efficiency target: 27% by 2030
 Renewable target: 30% by 2030

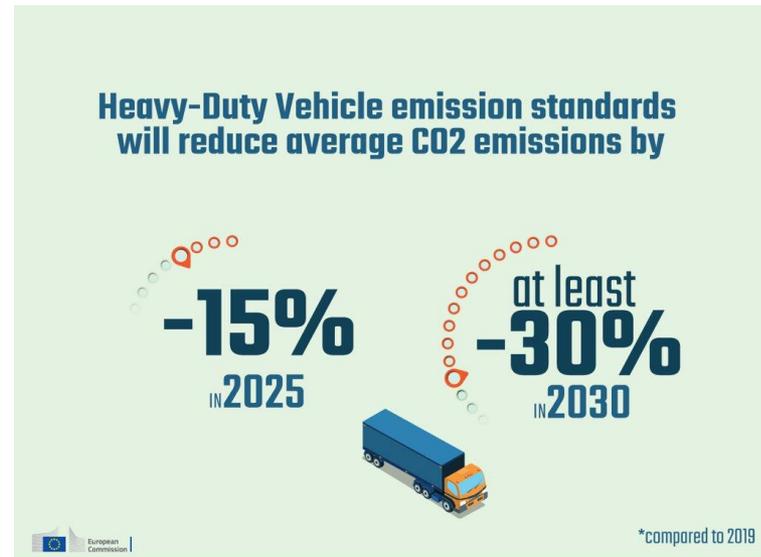
- And released a Long Term strategy on the 28th of November on carbon neutral 2050
- Very interesting shift to a more transformation agenda towards a decarbonised economy

Results of the negotiations with European Parliament and Council
 Adopted text

- Energy efficiency target: 32,5% by 2030
- Renewable target: 32% by 2030
- > share of renewable energy supplied for final consumption in the transport sector is at least 14% by 2030
- > 1% annual increase of district heating to be provided by renewable and waste heat
- > the Council will reject to increase 2030 GHG reduction target (and keep the 40%) in December 's council (likely)

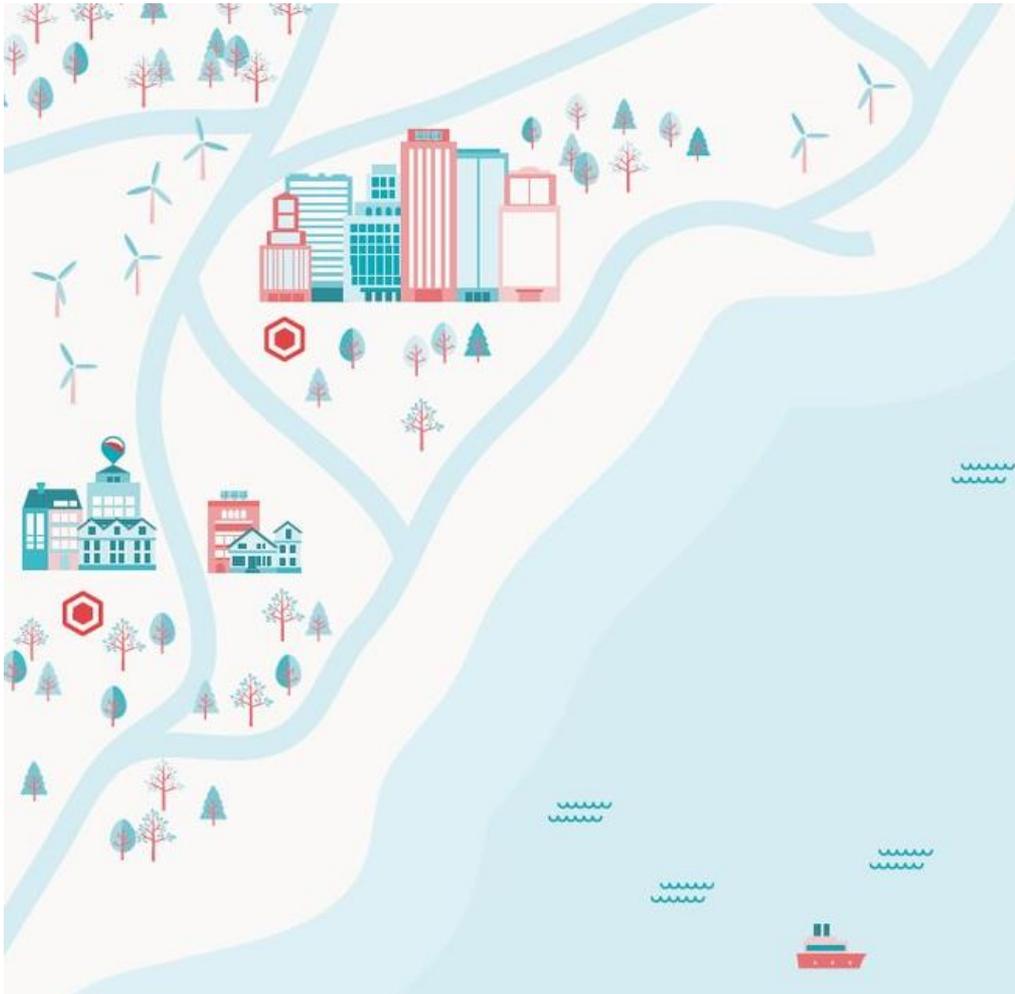
And on air quality?

- On transport sector: after the light vehicle directive proposal to reduce CO2 emissions by 30% in 2030 and by 15% for 2025 (mid-term objective); the same proposal out for trucks (18,05,2018)
- The Commission launched infringement procedures for excessive air pollution against 6 Member States (FR, UK, DE, IT, RO, HU) and Bruxelles, Paris, Madrid city on the same day takes the Commission to the Court for non-resistance to car industry lobbying and failing to protect health of EU citizen ! (this is why EU rules are important)
- The Parliament voted on the 3rd of October for at least -40% of emissions by 2030
- The council discussed on the 10th October about 35%





02 Políticas europeas : nuevos actores



EU RENEWABLE DIRECTIVE 2018

What novelty for local
producers and actors ?

Beside targets, What is changing ?

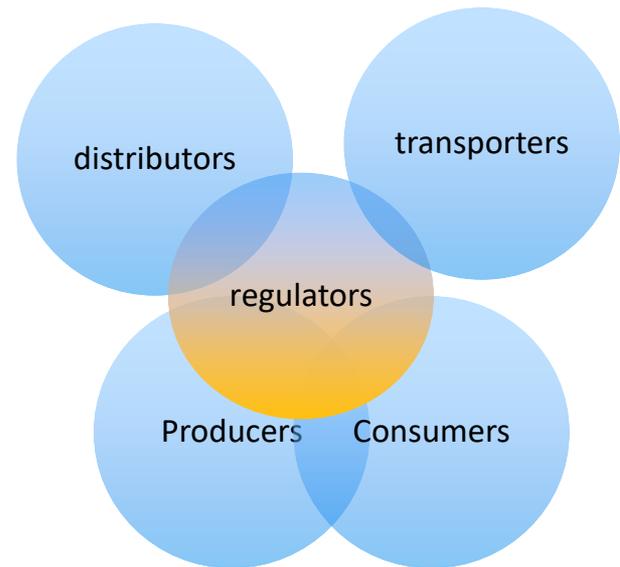
In short:

- ❖ “Member States shall take into account specificities of renewable energy communities when designing support schemes, in order to allow them to compete for support on an equal footing with other market participants. “
- ❖ Establishes a clear and stable regulatory framework on self-consumption.
- ❖ Increases the level of ambition for the transport and heating/cooling sectors (to increase the share of renewable energy supplied for district heating and cooling by an indicative 1% annual).

- ❖ **In the Directive: “renewable energy community”** means a legal entity;
 - i. which, according to applicable national law, is based on open and voluntary participation, is autonomous, and is effectively controlled by shareholders or members that are located in the proximity of the renewable energy projects owned and developed by that community;
 - ii. whose shareholders or members are natural persons, local authorities, including municipalities, or SMEs;
 - iii. whose primary purpose is to provide environmental, economic or social community benefits for its members or the local areas where it operates rather than financial profits.

Still under final negotiations

- The market design directive
- Priority dispatch (=RES accessing the grid before all other energy sources) should be kept and balancing obligations (= paying or compensating in one way or another for grid instability) withdrawn for smaller players
- **Citizen energy communities** can strengthen local energy systems and should be well equipped to do so: national regulatory authorities should be asked to monitor not only the costs they add to the overall system, but also the benefits and ensure they have equal and easy access to the market





What is changing/ still under discussion

- > Capacity mechanism (support to old power plants)
- > a right to participate as an active customer or in an energy community without losing consumer rights;
- > a right to access all suitable markets without discrimination or disproportionate treatment;
- > a right to sell energy through suppliers and peer-to-peer energy sharing; and
- acknowledgement of the value that citizens and communities can bring to the energy system and the environment in network charges and remuneration they receive.

Big change: For the first time, there is a **mandatory requirement for member states to use a share of their energy efficiency measures to help vulnerable customers**, including those affected by energy poverty.

The plans should indeed contain assessments of the number of households facing energy poverty in each EU country, as well as a national indicative objective to reduce it, if this figure is significant. Member states could also include policies and measures addressing energy poverty, including social policy measures and other relevant national programme



03

Políticas europeas : nueva governanza

What is it ?



- ❖ By the end of 2018, Member States should draft their National Energy and Climate strategies (2021-2030) including description on how they involved stakeholders; Commission assesses and recommends by June; final plans by December 2019
- ❖ Commission checks if the plans are aligned with a Paris pathway (considering that EU collectively should reduce by 40% GhG by 2030)
- ❖ Links to the UNFCCC process, post Paris

Article 10a of the regulation

« Multilevel Climate and Energy Dialogue »

Member States shall establish a Multilevel Climate and Energy Dialogue pursuant to national rules where local authorities, civil society organisations, business community, investors and other relevant stakeholders and the general public can actively engage and discuss the different scenarios envisaged for energy and climate policies, including for the long term, and review progress, unless they have already a structure which serves the same purpose. Integrated national energy and climate plans could be discussed within the framework of such a dialogue.



04 Panorama de acciones en las ciudades europeas

Empreinte carbone de Paris

Emissions Intramuros

Administration
 <2% émissions
 globales



2%
 of GHG are
 from the
 administration





-50% des émissions de
gaz à effet de serre
intramuros



-40%
de l'empreinte carbone de
Paris

Les grands objectifs à 2030



-35%
de consommations
énergétiques
sur le territoire par rapport à 2004



45% d'EnR
dans la consommation du territoire
dont **10% produites localement**



Respecter les
recommandations
de l'**OMS** pour la
qualité de l'air



City's roadmaps for 2050

1. Embed climate and energy long-term strategies into all EU policies
2. Use the energy and climate governance regulation as a lynchpin for mobilisation
3. Invest in local climate and energy alliances
4. Make territorial cooperation on resource management the backbone of long-term strategies
5. Adopt an integrated approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

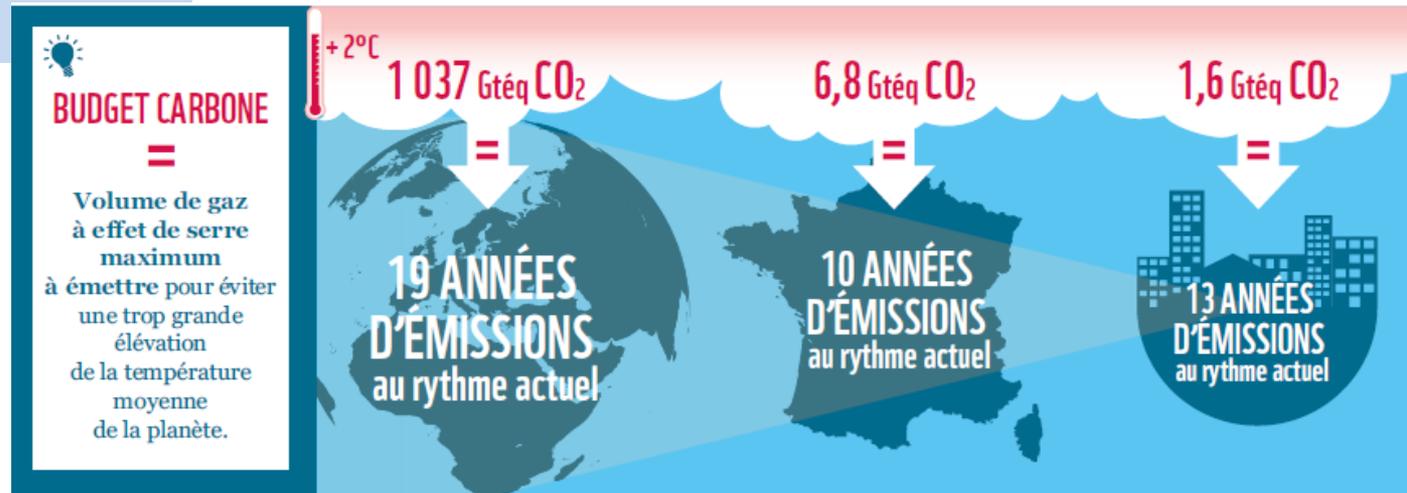
**LOCAL ENERGY
AND CLIMATE
ROADMAPS**
5 city visions for 2050



Increased ambition

2040: Stockholm fossil free
 2038: carbón neutrality for Manchester
 2030: Bristol carbón neutral
 2025: Copenhagen carbón neutral
 2025: zero fossil car in Oslo

Munster, San Sebastian, Grenoble, Salzburg: longer timeframe but much more precise measures
 The challenge in France, for exemple, the Carbon Budget of the 10 metropoles will be over between 2023 and 2031for the 2degrees scenario (for 1,5 between 2 et 8)





05 What's next

10 demands for the next decade

Co-ownership on policies at all floors:

- Supporting **local energy and climate councils**: reinventing stakeholders co-piloting the design and implementation of local road-maps
- Include in the region-EU partnership clear co-governance mechanism with all actors; an **energy transition chamber for the Structural Funds** deployment
- The Energy and Climate governance regulation is offering the space to have a **structured dialogue implemented in each Member States** on the national objectives and how they are reached: Covenant of Mayors long term partnership with EU

Clear vision of what energy system will deliver more resilient, democratic, affordable energy:

- Set **targets for local energy production and distribution** to foster the development of all size and ensure that the energy system include all
- Support the creation of local integrated energy companies; being municipal, public-citizen-partnerships, citizen cooperatives

Provide an EU positive landscape for the full transformation of the economy

- Adopt a resilient framework for budgetary decision at all level (revise the Maastricht criteria accordingly) **Resources budgets at national level to go hand in hand with budgetary** planning.
- Revised its state aids grid evaluation to include long-term and resources regeneration as a master principle for all. The same should apply to the Public Procurement rules.

lighthouse programmes to translate vision in every citizen's life:

- **Solar Energy on each School's roof**: EU at every corner of the streets; engaging with future EU citizens to reduce their energy needs, transform their schools
- **Hackaton for energy system at district level ?**
- EU programme "creating positive cooperation places".
- Large, massive Twinning programme between cities to help each other on the Energy transition road.



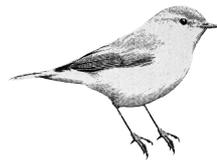
06 And more



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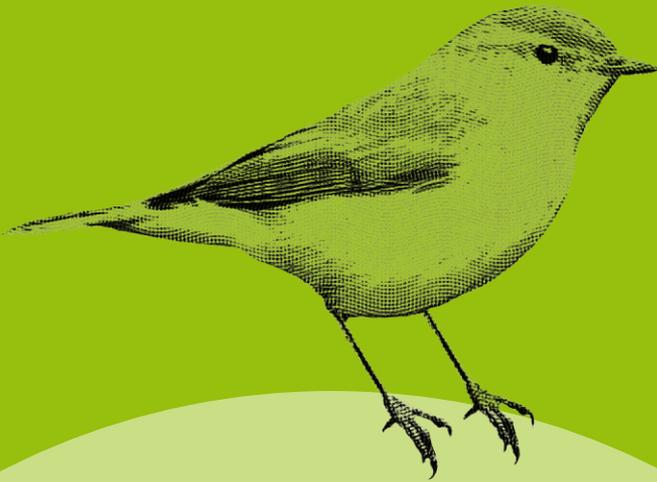
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We want energy policies/ objectives to be:

- > Paris compatible >2050 net zero EU Long term strategy (to be published on 28 November 2018)
- > Declined into clear sectorial roadmaps (when will the phase out happen)
- > To have clear objectives of reduction of energy demand and measures to reach them
- > Decentralised, to allow for energy conservation, RES deployment, citizens participation
- > Energy poverty to be eradicated > support to remunicipalisation of energy, and new energy communities models > a definition included into the **Energy Union governance** directive

- **We want the energy system to be**
 - > 100% renewable > Renewable energy directive and LTS
 - > Open to small and medium size actors > Market design directive
 - > Democratic > Energy union governance regulation





¡Gracias!

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