



THE FUTURE OF LIQUID HEATING FUELS

Putting the Pieces Together

MAY 20 & 27, 2021 VIRTUAL CONFERENCE

Presented by

eurofuel
The European Heating Oil Association


NORA
NATIONAL OILHEAT RESEARCH ALLIANCE

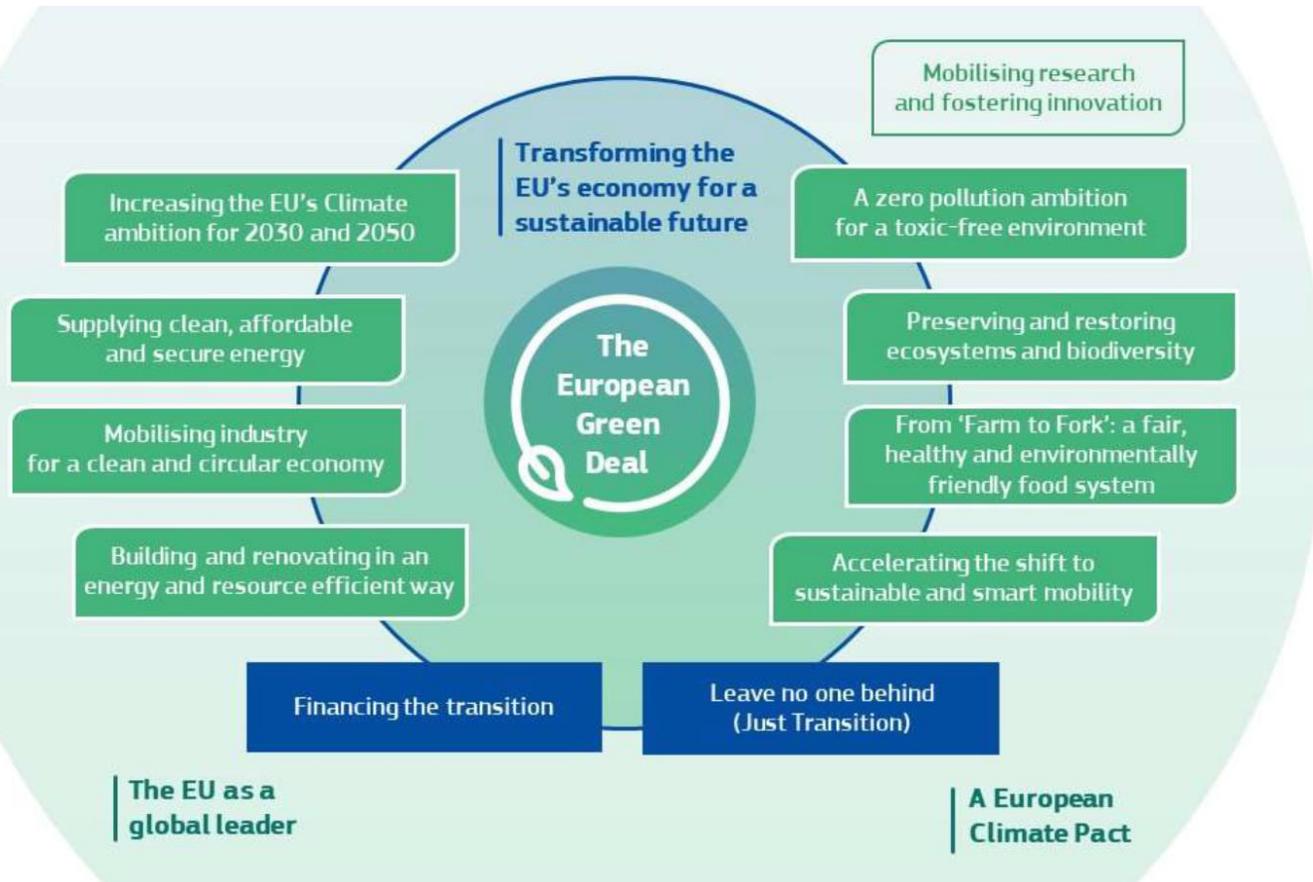
Fit for 55% - An overview of EU policy

Barbara Cooreman

Hanover Communications



The European Green Deal



55% by 2030

Carbon-neutrality by 2050

EU Emission Trading System

Reducing methane emissions in energy sector

Effort Sharing Regulation

Regulation on GHG emissions and removals from LULUCF

Energy Taxation Directive

55%
by 2030

Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Directive

Renewable Energy Directive

CO2 standards for cars

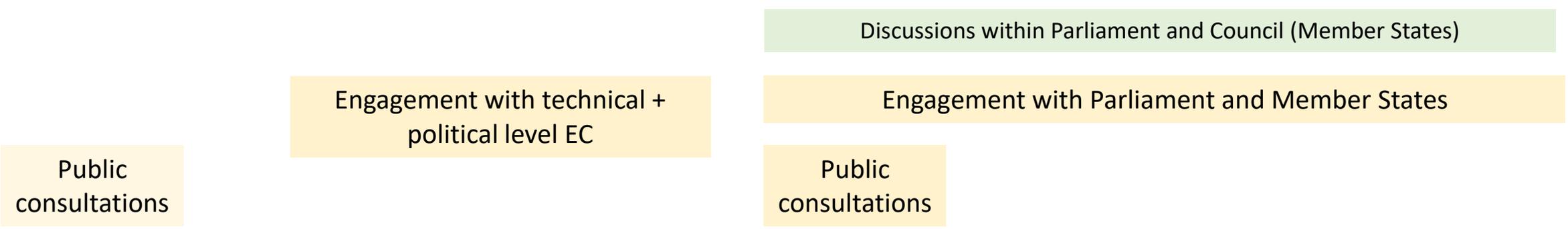
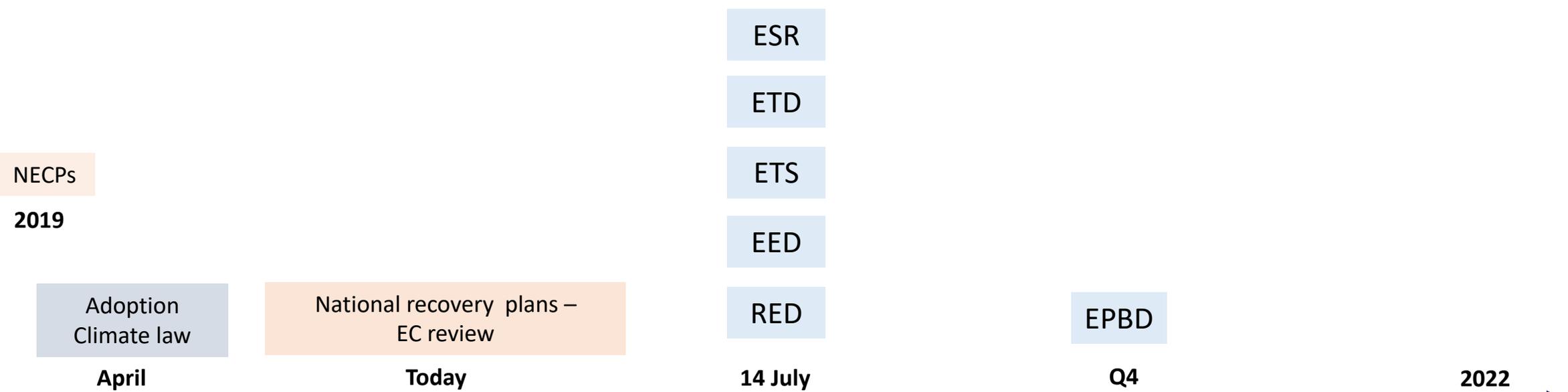
Energy Efficiency Directive

Third Energy Package for gas

Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

(Renovation Wave)





Revision Renewable Energy Directive

WHAT

- Adopted in 2009: 20% share of renewables by 2020
- Review 2018: 32% share of renewables by 2030

ON THE TABLE

- Revision of renewables target in light of 55% by 2030
- Focus on gas and liquid fuels, mostly in end-use sectors such as transport, heating/cooling in industry and buildings
 - Increase deployment of renewables for heating
 - Integrate renewables in buildings (*see Renovation Wave*)
- Establish certification scheme with LCA approach

IMPACT

- Physical incorporation of renewables in heating fuels + use of hybrid heating systems should be eligible to account for heating target
- List of eligible biofuels/bioliquids should take a tech-neutral approach, open for future innovation
- Scalability of alternative solutions + applications across sectors → ensure availability for heating

Revision European Emission Trading System

WHAT

- Set up in 2005
- Cap-and-trade system for energy-intensive industries + electricity generation + aviation within EEA
- Free allocation for sectors at risk of carbon leakage
- Auctioning of allowances + Market Stability Reserve
- Revenue linked to funding mechanisms, such as Innovation Fund
- Current target 43% GHG reductions by 2030 (

ON THE TABLE

- Revision of ETS in light of 55% by 2030
- Potential expansion of scope to buildings and transport → to be linked to incentives such as revenues to be redistributed to limit impact on poorest (eg for renovation; clean heating solutions)
- Introduction Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism

IMPACT

- Extension of scope would create overlap with other EU and national policies → uncertainty + administrative burden
- National circumstances (eg energy poverty; grids; climate conditions;...) would need to be taken into account
- ETS extension to buildings would increase heating costs → impact on different income groups
- Overall impact energy efficiency may be limited due to inelastic demand of heating fuels (in short term)

Revision Effort Sharing Regulation

WHAT

- Binding annual GHG targets for Member States for emissions not covered under the EU ETS (incl buildings)
 - Targets vary based on economic capacity
- Collective target of 30% GHG reductions by 2030 (compared to 2005 levels)
- Member States are responsible for the national policies and measures to limit emissions

ON THE TABLE

- Expansion of emission trading (see EU ETS)
 - could lead to phase out of ESR
 - Parallel systems

IMPACT

- Closely related to EU ETS (+ coherence with other instruments crucial)
- Continuation of a coherent regulatory and incentive architecture currently in place for heating (mainly small emitters; national circumstances)
- Double coverage ESR / ETS – additional impact?
- EU recovery budget could be driver for transformation

Revision Energy Efficiency Directive

WHAT

- Targets to reduce overall EU energy consumption
 - Review 2018: 32,5% higher efficiency by 2030 (compared to 2007)
- Requirements to use energy more efficiently at all stages of energy chain
 - E.g. energy efficiency standards for boilers

ON THE TABLE

- Overcome regulatory and non-regulatory burden and market failures in energy systems
- Address ambition gaps in the NECPs
- Could be through
 - non-regulatory measures (training, awareness, info campaigns)
 - Revision of provisions such as renovation of public buildings; recovery of waste heat; heating and cooling;...

IMPACT

- Considerable investments required, partly offset by reduced energy bills
- Overall impact depending on how MS implement EED (financial support; social inclusion)
- Flexibility to achieve energy savings is key
- Obligations proportionate to size of energy providers
- Clean technologies may have increasing energy consumption (e.g. H2 electrolysis)

Revision Energy Performance of Buildings

WHAT

- Measures to achieve a highly energy efficient and decarbonised building stock
- New buildings need to be Nearly Zero-Energy Buildings

ON THE TABLE

- Minimum energy performance standards for existing buildings (incl residential)
 - Eg requirements for replacement/retrofit of heating systems
- Strengthening building information tools with focus on energy performance certificates
 - Eg building renovation passports
- Renovation wave: double annual energy renovation rate of buildings by 2030 + foster deep renovation
- Create appropriate financing mechanisms

IMPACT

- Gradual phasing in of performance standards necessary
- Efficient condensing boilers will reduce CO2 emissions
- A label on energy consumption of existing heaters could complement energy label of new heaters
- Promote hybrid heating systems and renewable/low-carbon liquid fuels for heating
- Could potentially lead to a ban on existing technologies → impact on off-grid remote households

Revision Energy Taxation Directive

WHAT

- Adopted in 2003
- Proposal for review withdrawn in 2015
- Rules for taxation of energy products used as motor or heating fuel and of electricity

ON THE TABLE

- Removal of fossil fuel subsidies (mostly transport)
- Taxes to send right price signal to consumers + provide incentives to producers and users
 - Reflect environmental performance of fuels in taxation
 - Incentives for clean technologies
- Update level/structure of rates to preserve internal market

IMPACT

- Differentiation across sectors
- Incentives for clean solutions
- Higher price for fossil fuels for consumers → impact on households due to inelastic demand

Reflections

- Practical challenges
 - Lot of revisions at same time
 - Policy coherence & synergies
- Consideration of national circumstances
- Distributional impact
- Policy mix
 - What will do the trick?

