e-workshop: Championing sustainable energy in SMEs 24 June 2021



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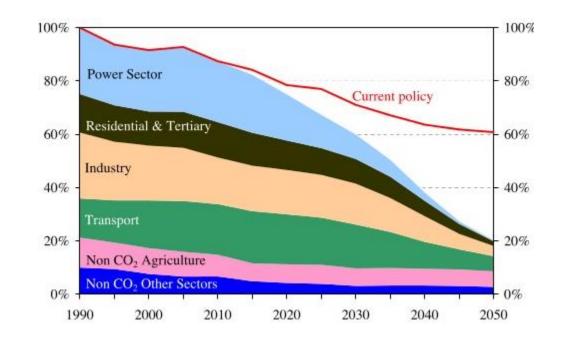


Towards a net zero environment policy challenges for Europe?



• Decarbonisation: the cornerstone of EU energy and climate policies

- GHG emissions reduction by 80%-95% compared to 1990 by 2050
- GHG emissions reduction by 40% compared to 1990 by 2030
- Big challenge of decarbonisation in main GHG emitting sectors
- Key policy challenges



Decarbonisation options

- Energy efficiency
- Expand use of renewables how to bring more RES into the system
- Carbon capture and storage (CCS)
- Green Hydrogen







- Changes in power system operation, market design and generation mix
- More flexibility required to cope with intermittency and non dispatchability
- Exploit demand-side management
- Development of energy-storage facilities SMEs
- Efficiency gains and behaviour changes are central

Industry

Energy efficiency Limitation: right incentives

Recovery of waste heat

Limitation: coordination at local level

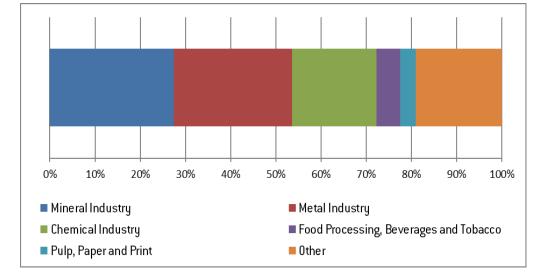
Carbon capture and storage

Limitation: lack of business case

Green Hydrogen

Realistic business case - integration

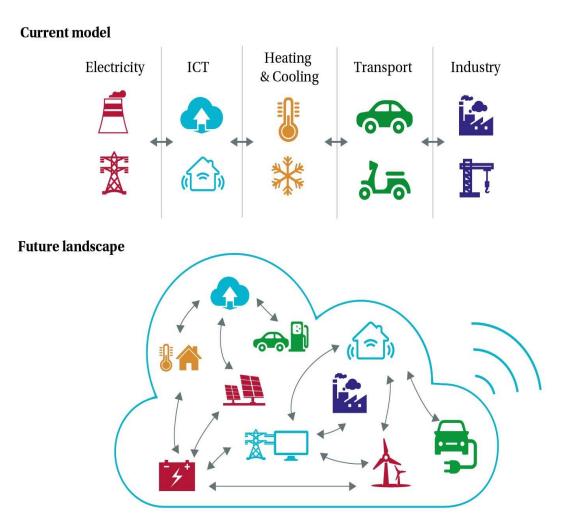
Clustering between industrial sites Limitation: coordination at local level





Decarbonisation Drivers – The New Energy Mix

- From a static & centralized system to a dynamic & decentralized energy ecosystem
- Energy might transform from commodity to service
- EU, national and local authorities to increasingly interact due to their complementarities
- EU and national authorities' role: to set policy frameworks and targets
- Local authorities' role: to act i.e. to exploit synergies, to put infrastructure in place



Policy Challenges



European competition, regulatory and fiscal policies need to be modernised

- Convergence of sectors opens fiscal, regulatory, competition policy issues
- **Fiscal** policy (e.g. carbon tax)
- **Regulatory** policy (e.g. incentives to invest into energy storage)
- **Competition** policy (e.g. complex definition of the electricity "market")
- Fiscal, regulatory, competition policies have to get up to speed with decarbonisation
- If not, they can create barriers and uncertainties for investors



Smart Cities IoT Enabled Energy System

Cities are the key areas of decarbonisation (75% of Europeans live in cities)

Upsides:

Actions could politically be promoted as ways to enhance local environment

Downsides:

Short political cycles

National + EU levels: key in setting regulatory frameworks, benchmarks and targets

Local authorities: key in taking concrete actions for decarbonization (eg Copenhagen)

- Competences and fiscal capacity of cities might need to be increased
- Legislative power of local authorities might need to be extended
- Smarter cities can generate positive spill-overs also for national/EU levels

(Development of **smart grids**, **energy security and affordability**, reduced air pollution and traffic congestion with impact on **health care** systems, **job creation** in SMEs, ...)

Overcoming SME Barriers

- all
- Decarbonization requires all businesses to change so how can we support small and medium-sized enterprises already be struggling to survive?
- SME owners may simply lack awareness of what's at stake and how it applies to them?
- Only a handful of countries have introduced carbon taxes, but mandatory energy and carbon reporting, currently targets the largest emitters, does this need to change – should SMEs get prepared?
- Some SMEs aren't waiting for the legislative "stick" and can already see the business benefits
- Diversifying your energy portfolio and energy sources to include renewables provides resilience and security, through smart grid approaches
- For SMEs there's another fundamental incentive, its their position within the supply chains



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