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 Potential impacts on actors and sectors: Give priority to demand-side solutions whenever they are more cost effective than investments in energy supply infrastructure. properly factoring EE in generation adequacy assessments. Extend incentives under the EED and the EPBD (now mostly for customers) to the full supply chain. Consumer information reflecting the life cycle energy use and footprint of the different energy carriers, including in terms of natural resources use. 	 'Renovation Wave' initiative: actions to accelerate the uptake of energy and resource efficiency measures and of renewables in buildings. Emphasis on the use of local energy sources in buildings and communities and "energy re-use". Principle of circularity in line with the new Circular Economy Action Plan, including emphasis of the reuse of waste heat from industrial sites, data centres, or other sources. Partly covered by EED and REDII, further initiatives on information requirements, encourage regulatory and contractual frameworks to share the costs and benefits of new investments, and barriers
 Primary Energy Factor (PEF) to facilitate comparisons of savings across energy carriers. PEF level to be reviewed to ensure adequate application among Member States. Electrification should not result in more energy consumption. Investments in EE solutions: sustainable finance (e.g. taxonomy regulation and screening criteria). 	 related to planning, transaction costs, and pricing signals. Encourage the re-use of wastewater and biological waste and residues for bioenergy production, including biogas. Link to Circular Economy Action Plan and waste legislation and sustainable agriculture and forestry management systems, Common Agriculture Policy, Renewable energy communities.

