

Commission's proposal for a new Energy Efficiency Directive

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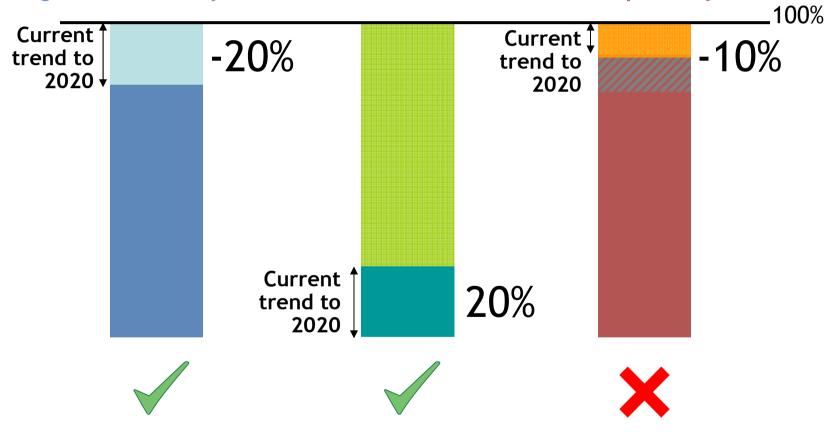
Directorate-General for Energy



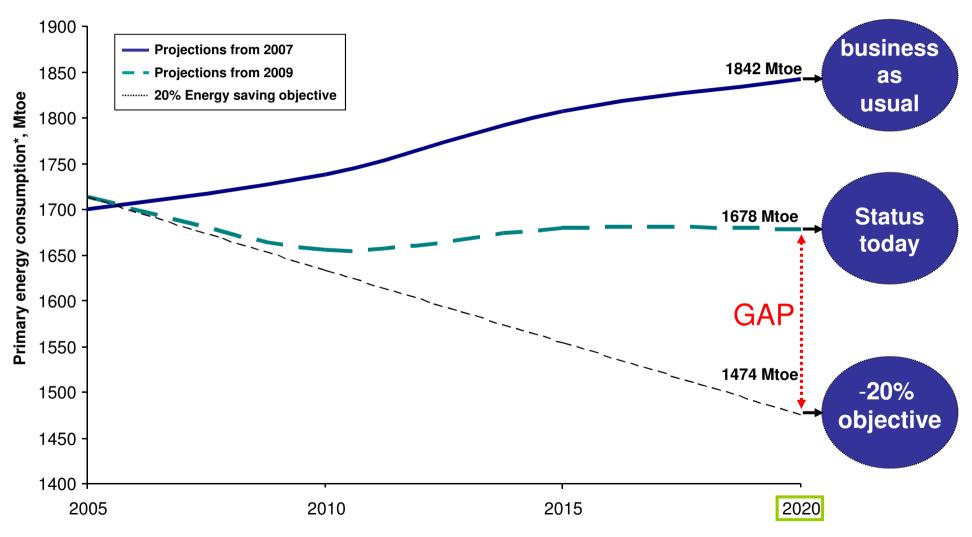
MEETING ALL THREE "20-20-20 BY 2020" GOALS BECOMES A **MATTER OF URGENCY**

Reduce greenhouse Increase share of gas emissions by 20% renewables to 20%

Reduce energy consumption by 20%

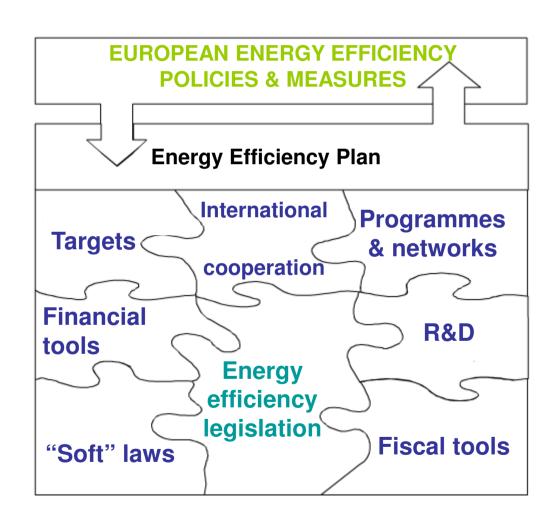


MIND THE GAP FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY!

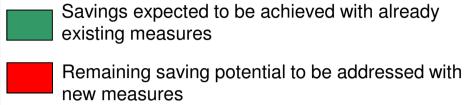


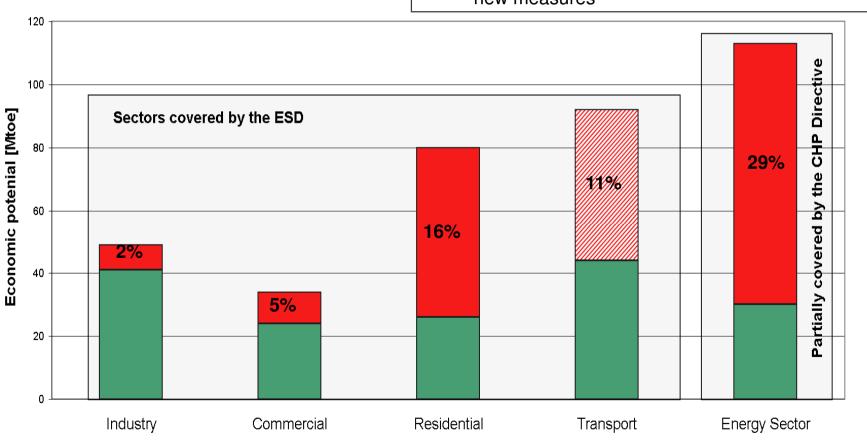
^{*} Gross inland consumption minus non-energy uses

COMPREHENSIVE SET OF EUROPEAN POLICIES & MEASURES



UNTAPPED ENERGY SAVING POTENTIALS ACROSS ALL SECTORS

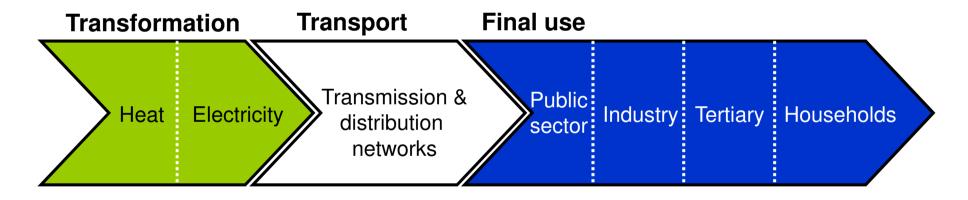




A NEW ENERGY EFFICIENCY DIRECTIVE: TO ACCELERATE THE PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 20% EE TARGET

1. INDICATIVE NATIONAL ENERGY EFFIENCY TARGETS

2. SECTORS: ENERGY SUPPLY & DEMAND



3. HORIZONTAL MEASURES

4. MONITORING

ENERGY EFFICIENCY TARGETS: TWO STEP APPROACH

STEP 1: 2011/12

STEP 2: June 2014

MS set a national energy efficiency target for 2020 (Art. 3)

COM assesses progress achieved towards 20% objective

expressed as absolute level of primary energy consumption

Taking into account the national targets and expected progress

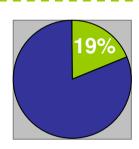
taking into account:

If 20% unlikely to be achieved: Binding national targets

- ➤ Overarching EU 20% target
- > measures provided for in this Directive
- measures adopted to reach the national energy saving targets in the ESD
- > other measures at national and EU level

PUBLIC SECTOR TO LEAD BY EXAMPLE

Status



- Public spending: Important share of EU's GDP
- Public buildings: Important share of EU's building stock
- 12%
- Low average EE of existing buildings stock, incl. public buildings



 Cost optimal renovation can bring up to 60% energy savings

- Purchase of products, services
 & buildings with high energy
 efficiency performance
- Annual renovation target of 3% for public buildings above 250 m²
- Encouragement of local energy efficiency plans and use of energy management systems
- More systematic use of Energy Performance Contracting

CREATING BENEFITS FOR CONSUMERS AND INCREASED AWARENESS

Status



 Considerable remaining potential in the residential and services sectors



- Slow uptake of market for EE services
- Remaining potential also in industry



 Energy efficient technologies and EE best practices readily available

- National energy efficiency obligation schemes for utilities or alternative approaches: equal to 1.5% of energy sales by volume in year n-1
- Transparency on available ESCO offers through public lists and registers
- Mandatory audits for large companies & incentives for use of audits and Energy Management Systems by final consumers

EMPOWERING CONSUMERS TO BETTER CONTROL AND SAVE ENERGY

Status



 Considerable remaining potential in the residential and services sectors



 Lack of awareness & access to information on EE benefits

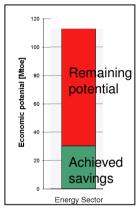


 Technological developments not sufficiently reflecting households interests

- Obligation for individual energy meters, reflecting actual energy consumption & information on actual time of use
- Requirement for a user-friendly interface for the meter and freeof-charge access to own consumption data by consumers
- Ensure accuracy & frequency of billing based on actual consumption
- Obligation on appropriate information and advice with the bill

IMPROVING ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN TRANSFORMATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF ENERGY

Status

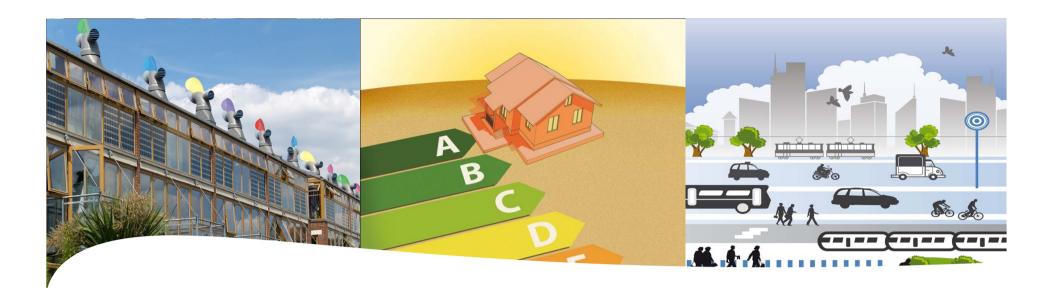


- Fragmented regulations & incentives to address waste across supply chain
- CHP uses 30% less fuel for the same amount of heat & power but level of use in EU low
- New generation installations not systematically reflecting level of BAT

- Ten-year national heat & cooling plans
- Waste heat recovery (CHP)
 obligation for new and existing
 thermal power & industrial installations
- National annual inventories of energy transformation installations to monitor efficiency levels
- Network tariffs design to encourage energy efficiency improvements

OVERALL IMPACT IN 2020

- Primary energy reduction of about 20%
- Energy demand targeted by most measures
- Slightly positive impact on the GDP and employment
- Insignificant impact on household income but some distributional effects possible
- Greater decrease in GHG emissions than in a baseline with ETS alone but models inconclusive on the impact on CO₂ allowances price → monitoring
- Transport sector has an important role to pay for delivery of the target → monitoring
- Further efforts also needed to mobilise financing
 → EE and RES priority in next MFF under Cohesion policy



Thank you!

For further information:

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/efficiency/