Guidebook for Strong Implementation of the EU Energy Efficiency Directive

Paving the way for a competitive EU climate and energy policy 2030

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Content

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- Efficiency: the competitiveness pillar of energy and climate policies
- Energy Efficiency Directive
- The first implementation milestone: national targets
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Who we are

26 industry, NGO, workers, professional and local associations

- 400 associations, 150 companies
- 2 million workers, 15 million supporters
- 1,000 cities and towns in 30 countries in Europe
Efficiency: the competitiveness pillar

- Competitiveness is not determined solely by energy prices
- Competitiveness is defined by *productivity*
  - ... to which energy savings and efficiency are key
- Strong implementation of EED by 2020 = €200 billion in annual net savings to households and industry (Ecofys 2012) by:
  - reducing energy consumption
  - reducing energy system costs
Governments must

- Engage in activities they failed to do voluntarily
- Step up actions and remove barriers: to reach the EU’s 20% energy saving target by 2020 and pave the way for energy efficiency improvements beyond that date

But, will they do so?

- Considerable resistance demonstrated during negotiations
- Complex legislation
Why a Guidebook?

The Coalition Guidebook for strong implementation

- Empower stakeholders to play a role in national implementation and participate in building a democratic and competitive European Union

- Provide recommendations for legal checks and good practices, in order to reach the objectives and maximise the benefits
National energy efficiency targets

- EU 2020 target & beyond (Art. 1 & 3, Rec. 2)
- Indicative national efficiency targets (Art. 3)
  - Supply efficiency & demand response (Art. 14 & 15)
  - Binding end-use savings targets (Art. 7)
  - Eligibility of measures & savings (Art. 7, Annex V)
  - EEOs & alternative measures (Art. 7)
- Review & monitoring
- Public building renovation (Art. 5)
- Energy efficiency services (Art. 18)
- Qualification, accreditation, certification
- Energy audits, EMS (Art. 8)
- Public procurement (Art. 6)
- Information for market actors
- Metering & billing

National building renovation strategies & plans (Art. 4)

Financing the measures (Art. 20)

KEY

- Setting the targets
- Reaching the targets
- Getting on track
Gapometer for national targets

- National targets are weaker than what is secured by the EED measures and new/upcoming EU measures
- Overachievement likely

Energy savings gap of 62 Mtoe

20% energy efficiency target
(368 Mtoe energy savings and staying below 1474 Mtoe overall consumption in 2020)
Binding end-use savings targets

**EU 2020 target & beyond (Art. 1 & 3, Rec. 2)**

**Indicative national efficiency targets (Art. 3)**

**Supply efficiency & demand response (Art. 14 & 15)**

**Binding end-use savings targets (Art. 7)**

**Eligibility of measures & savings (Art. 7, Annex V)**

**EEOs & alternative measures (Art. 7)**

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**Public building renovation (Art. 5)**

**Energy efficiency services (Art. 18)**

**Qualification, accreditation, certification**

**Energy audits, EMS (Art. 8)**

**Public procurement (Art. 6)**

**Information for market actors**

**Metering & billing**

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**National building renovation strategies & plans (Art. 4)**

**Financing the measures (Art. 20)**

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**Review & monitoring**

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The first-ever binding energy savings target

BUT, exemptions mean that significant potentials remain untapped

Therefore proper counting of savings is crucial.

Savings are not exaggerated.

- Prevent double counting
- Avoid exaggeration of pricing impacts

Savings are the result of dedicated national actions, excluding general taxation like VAT or network tariffs.

- Eligible measures must have the objective to improve efficiency
Energy efficiency obligation schemes

- EU 2020 target & beyond (Art. 1 & 3, Rec. 2)
- Indicative national efficiency targets (Art. 3)
- Supply efficiency & demand response (Art. 14 & 15)
- Binding end-use savings targets (Art. 7)
- Eligibility of measures & savings (Art. 7, Annex V)
- EEOs & alternative measures (Art. 7)
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KEY
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Energy efficiency obligation schemes

- Mechanism to deliver 1.5% savings (and alternatives)
- Obligation on companies to save energy in end-use customers homes/premises
- Penalties if not achieved
- EEOs must:
  - Recognise low-income households
  - Ensure synergies with other energy saving policies
  - Include long lived measures
  - Be transparent in the costs for end-use customers
Conclusions

- Strong implementation is necessary to reach the EU’s 20% target by 2020 and to reap the benefits of cost-effective energy savings – energy security, competitiveness, job creation and environmental protection.
  - National parliaments need to get involved
  - Monitor ambitious implementation of key measures in the EED (e.g. public building renovation) – the only way to reap the full benefits of energy savings

- The first implementation milestone of national targets shows encouraging leadership in some countries, but most countries’ targets are too weak.
  - EU needs to set a binding target

- Member States should take advantage of available tools, such as the Coalition Guidebook.
Contact us

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