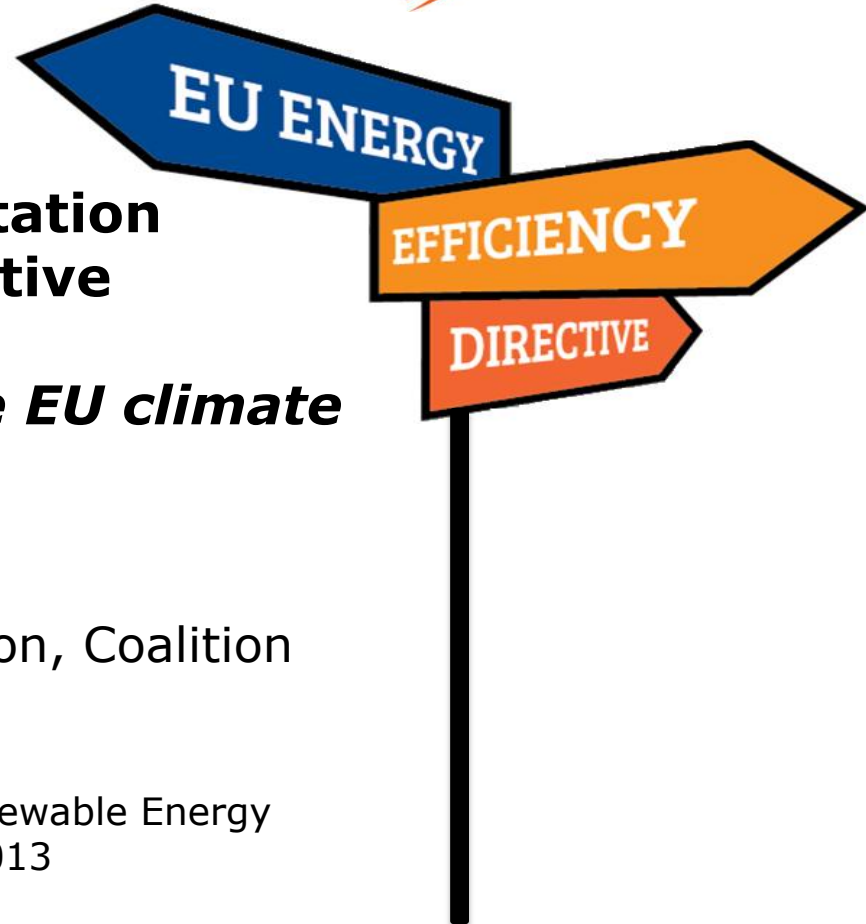


Guidebook for Strong Implementation of the EU Energy Efficiency Directive

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

Patty Fong – European Climate Foundation, Coalition
for Energy Savings

EUFORES -13th Inter-Parliamentary Meeting on Renewable Energy
and Energy Efficiency, Dublin, Ireland, 22nd June 2013



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

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



- 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

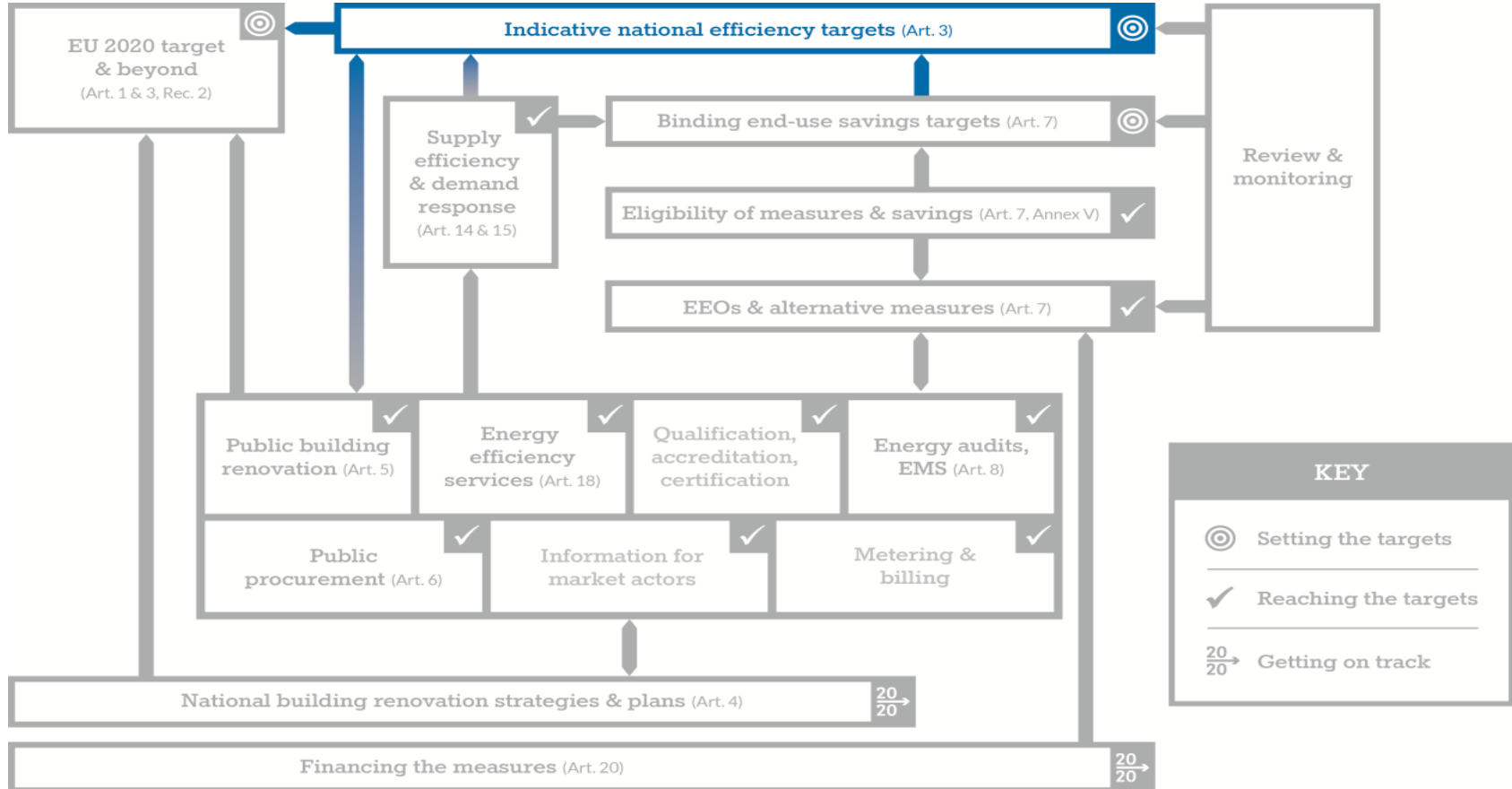
Why a Guidebook?

The Coalition Guidebook for strong implementation

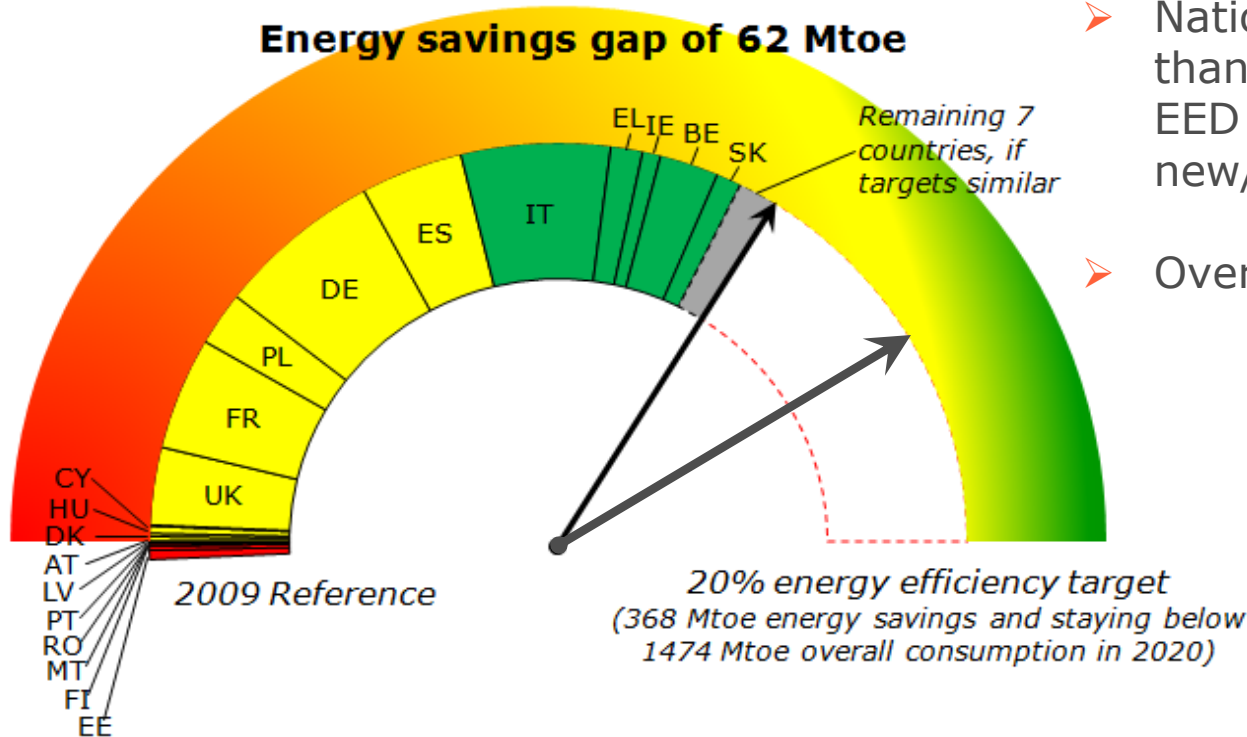
- Empower stakeholders to play a role in national implementation and participate in building a democratic and competitive European Union
- Provide recommendations for legal checks and good practices, in order to reach the objectives and maximise the benefits



National energy efficiency targets

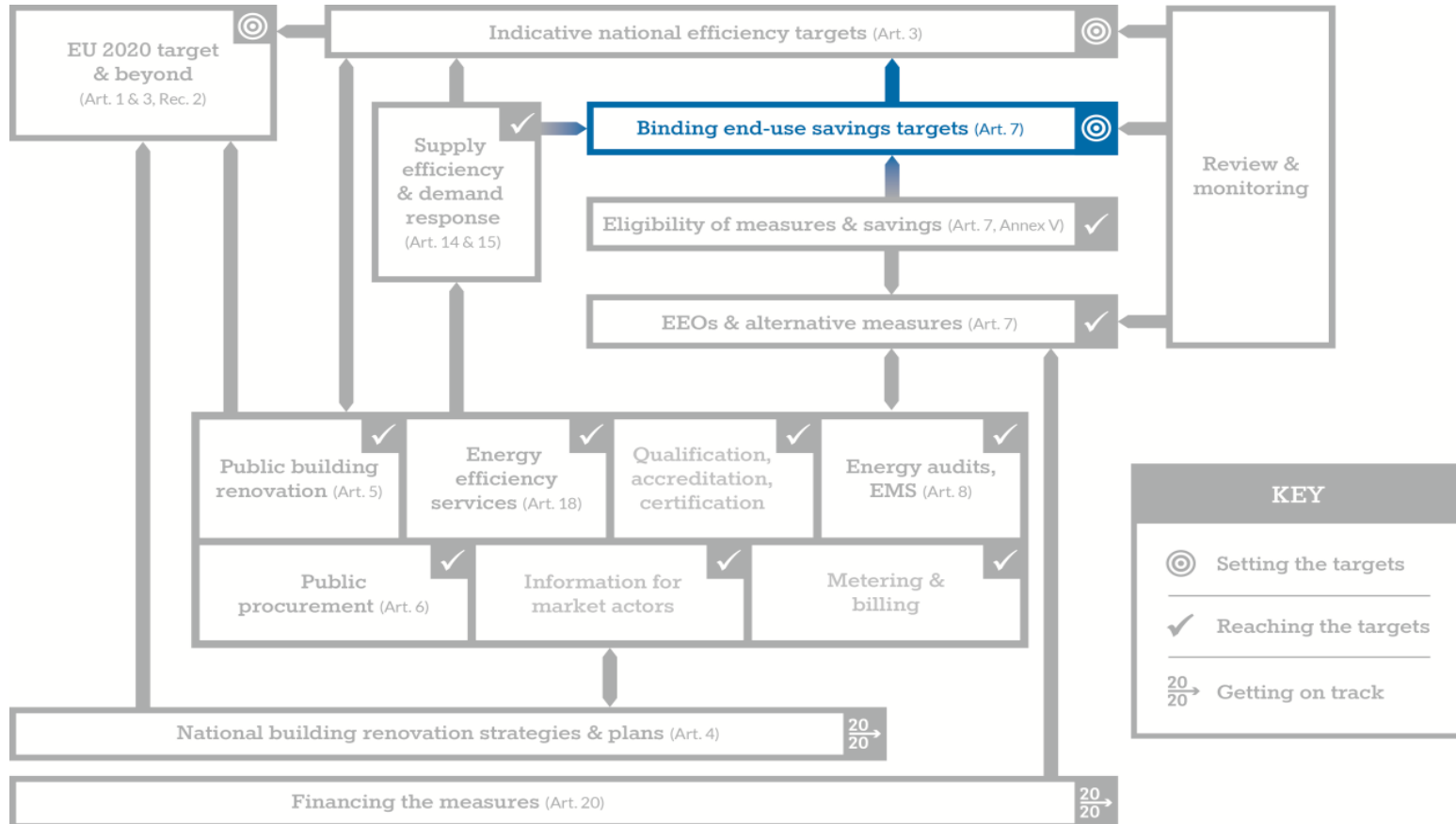


Gapometer for national targets



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

Binding end-use savings targets



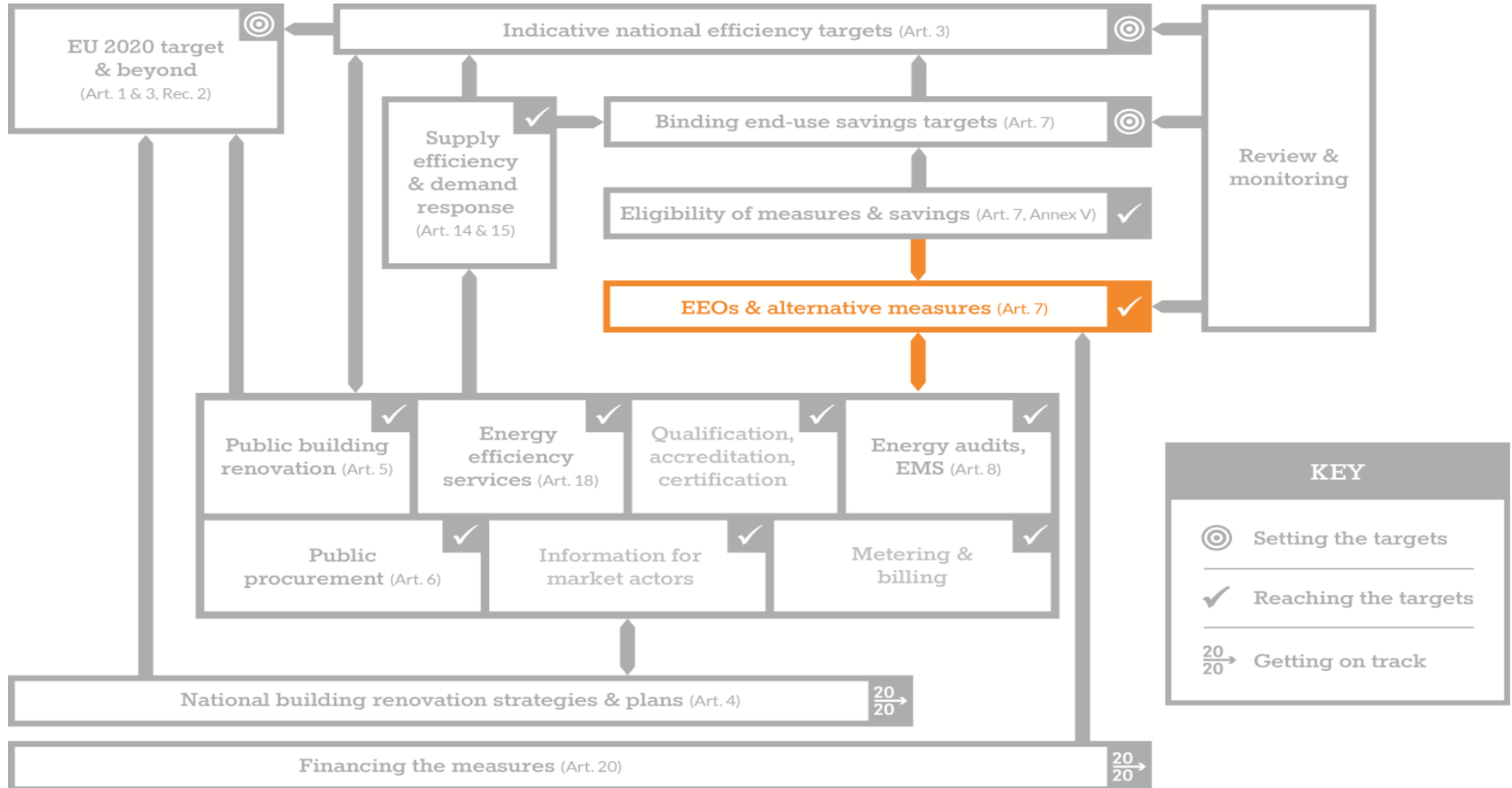
Binding end-use savings target

- 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



- 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

- 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.

The Coalition for Energy Savings

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Guidebook website: www.energycoalition.eu/guidebook-strong-implementation-0

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