

Energy Efficiency Directive an overview of progress so far

NGOs meeting in Slovenia

4 February 2015

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Overview

- 1. Who is CAN Europe and who do we work with on energy efficiency
- 2. Why the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED)
- 3. The EED implementation so far
- 4. Next steps and stakeholders involvement



Who is CAN-Europe?



























































































































































Coalition for Energy Savings

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









































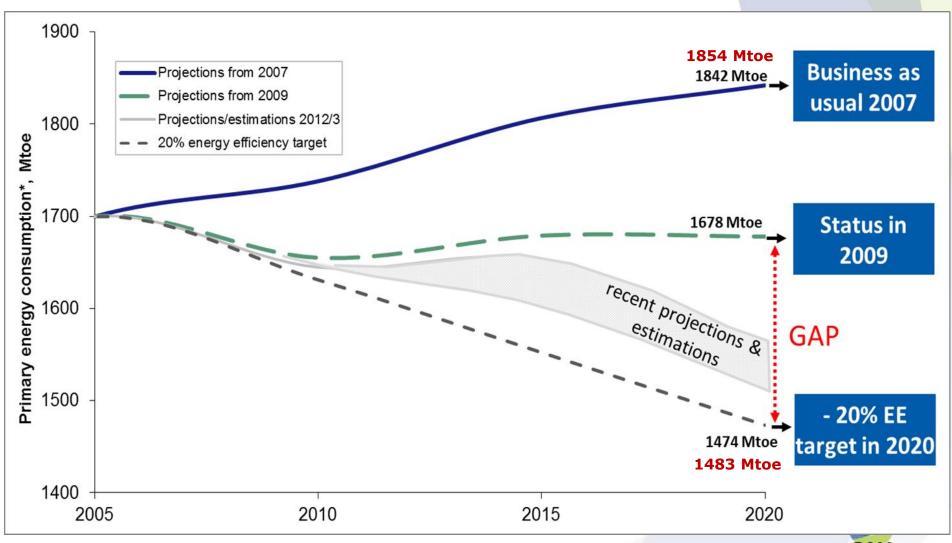








The energy savings gap



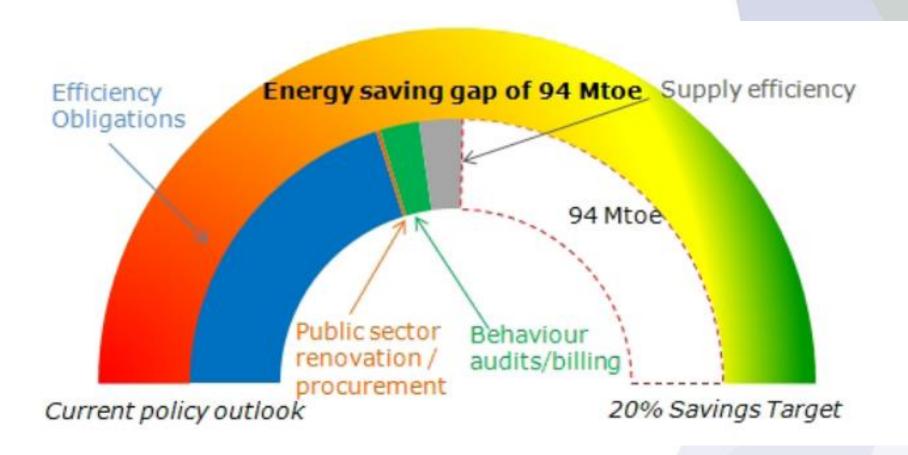


The Energy Efficiency Directive (EED)

- Proposal published by EC in June 2011
- Negotiated during 2011/2012
- Agreement under the Danish Presidency, June 2012
- Entered into force 4 December 2012 (2012/27/EU)
- Deadline for transposition 5 June 2014
- Member States declared full transposition in July 2014, only five (CY, DK, IT, MT, SW)



The EED not enough to close the gap



Savings estimated to be 15 -17 % and not 20%



Source: Coalition for Energy Savings, 2012

....recent estimates show the target may be met, partly because of the recession

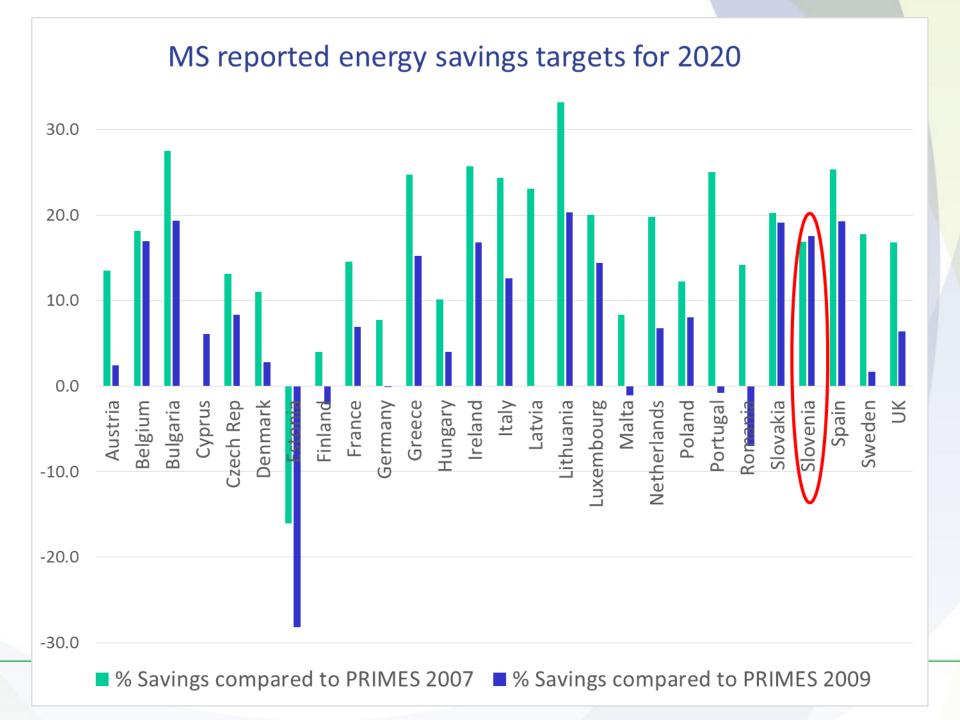
- The European Commission estimates a gap of only 1– 2% towards achieving the target (Commission's Communication in July 2014)
- EEA estimates for the first time that Europe is on track to achieve its 2020 energy efficiency target (Trends and Projections report in November 2014) but this is not guaranteed



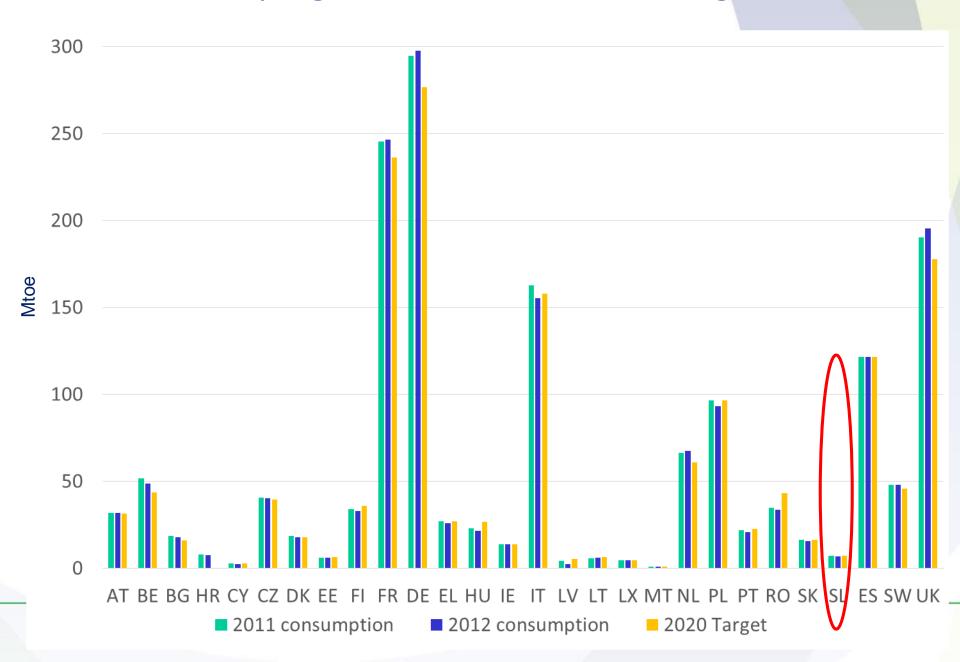
EED: Key Provisions

- Setting of national indicative targets
- Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes or alternative measures to deliver 1,5% cumulative annual savings
- 3% renovation rate for central government buildings
- Renovation strategies for entire building stock
- Mandatory energy audits every four years
- Measures to support CHP
- Member States to facilitate establishment of financing facilities

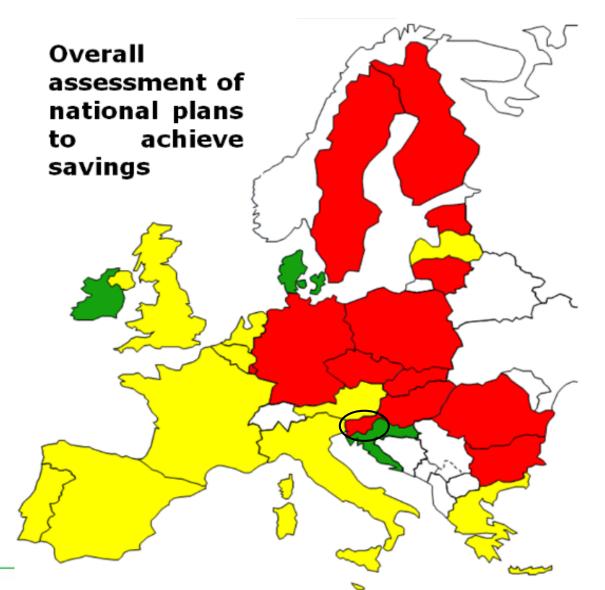




MS progress towards the 2020 target



MS plans under the Article 7 of the EED



Assessable and good quality reports, and most measures and claimed savings appear correct

Assessable reports, but not fully coherent and/or several measures and claimed savings questionable

Not assessable reports or poor quality reports with many measures and claimed savings questionable



Source: Coalition for Energy Savings, 2014

Some outstanding issues on implementation

- Using appropriate baselines (own data and/or Eurostat data) and reporting on them
- Eligibility, additionality, double counting of measures (what kind of measures should be taken into account)
- Setting up buildings inventories
- Limited expertise and/or capacity
- Financing of measures



Some upcoming key moments for energy efficiency and the EED

30 April	MS report on progress in achieving EE targets (Art. 24.1)
30 June	Assessment of EE potentials of gas and electricity infrastructure (Art. 15.2)
30 June	Measures/investments for cost-effective EE improvements in network infrastructure, including timetable for introduction (Art. 15.2)
5 December	non-SME enterprises need to have an energy audit done before this date (Art. 8.4)
5 December	Commission review effectiveness of implementation of article 6 (public procurement)
31 December	Assessment by MS of potential of high efficiency cogeneration and efficient district cooling (Article 14)
30 June 2016	Review of Article 7



Suggestions on national stakeholders involvement in the process

Keeping a watching brief on the EED implementation on the national level

Communicate relevant facts on actual implementation e.g.

Insufficient implementation

Best practices

Challenges

Raise awareness on the EED and the missed opportunities





Thank you for your attention dora@caneurope.org