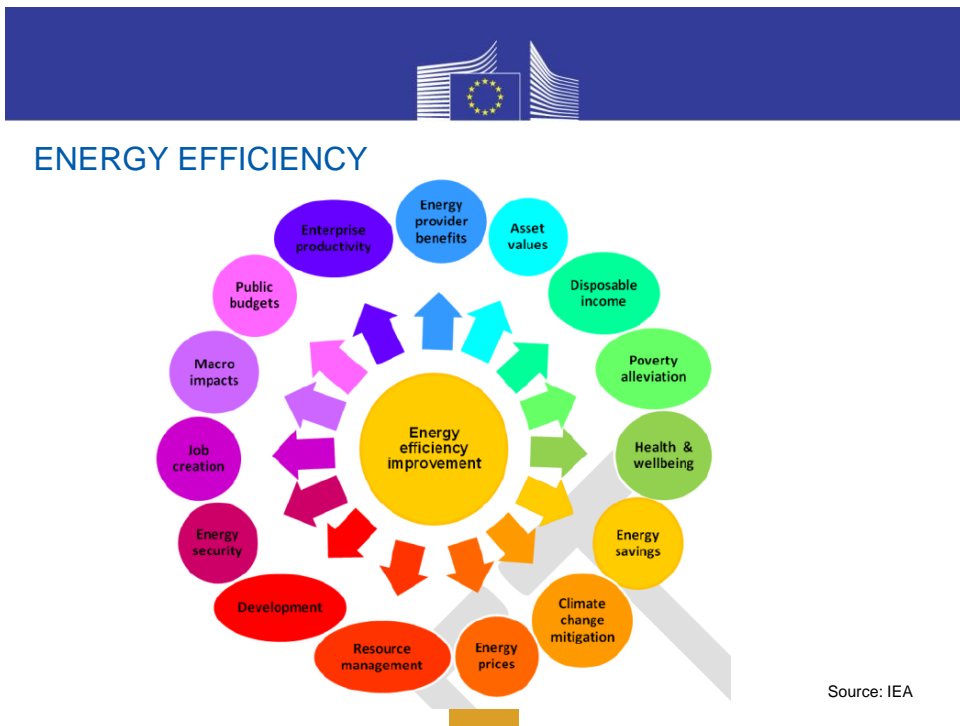




ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: 2020 AND BEYOND

Brussels Launch of two reports on Financing Energy Efficiency in Buildings
Brussels, 15 April 2014

Claudia CANEVARI, DG Energy, European Commission



OUTLINE



- 2020 Challenges
 - » Implementation of the existing framework;
 - » Ensuring access to finance.

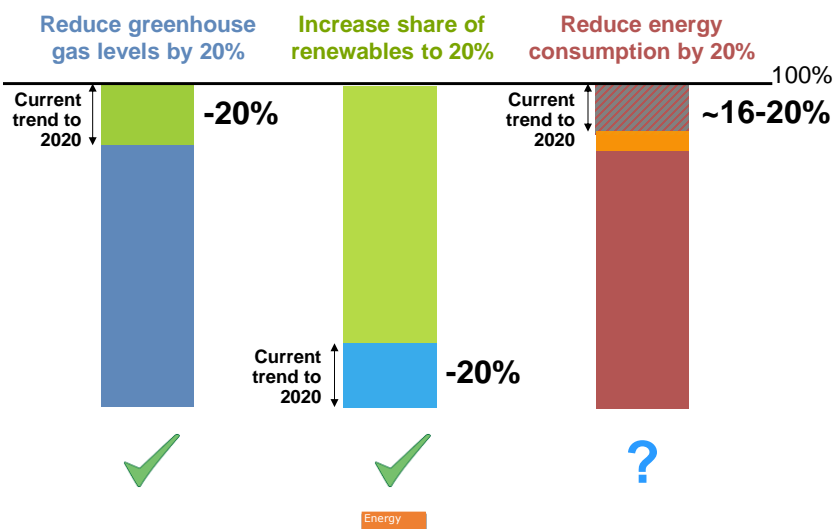
- And beyond: policy framework for 2030
 - » What level of ambition?
 - » What policy measures?



Progress towards climate/energy 20-20-20 goals



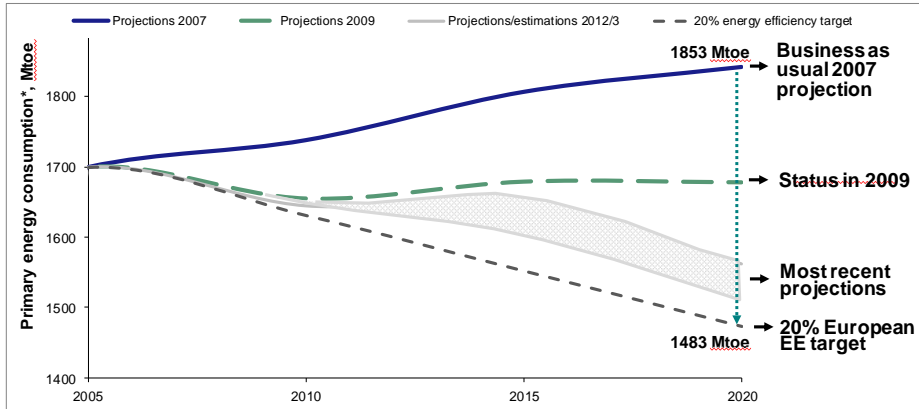
European Commission



EU energy efficiency target



Trends in primary energy consumption compared to EU target in 2020 (1483 Mtoe)



Encouraging recent developments - more results in Commission's '2014 report' on the progress towards the EU target (due June 2014)

* Gross inland consumption minus non-energy uses
Source: European Commission

Energy Efficiency Directive: Adopted and in force



Directive 2012/27/EU

- Publication in OJ: 14 November 2012
- Entry into force: 4 December 2012
- Transposition: 5 June 2014

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/efficiency/eed/eed_en.htm



ENERGY EFFICIENCY DIRECTIVE

Milestones

April 2013: National indicative targets reported

December 2013: Design of Article 7 EED

April 2014: First EED NEEAPs

June 2014: Commission assessment of progress



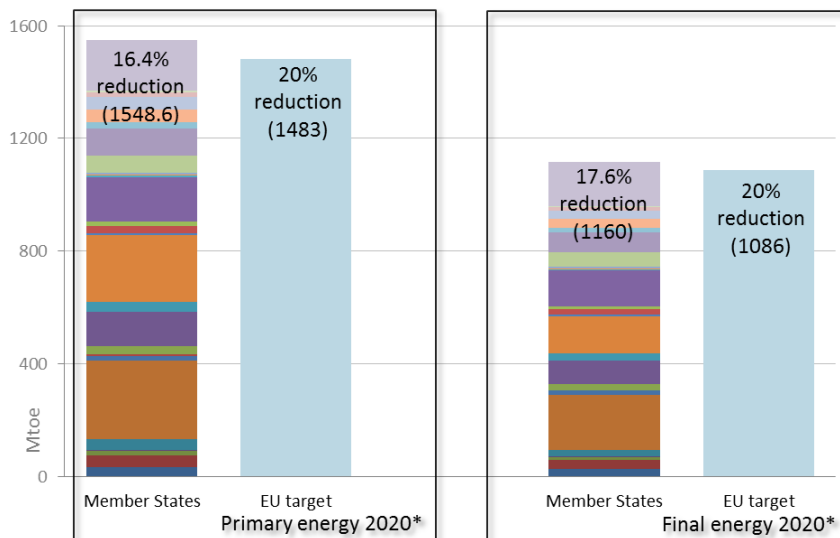
Priority 1: Implementation



- Timely **transposition** and effective **implementation** key
- Interpretative notes addressing the key provisions of the EED:
 - » Article 5: Renovation of central government buildings.
 - » Article 6: Public procurement.
 - » Article 7: Energy efficiency obligations (or alternatives).
 - » Article 8: Energy audits and energy management systems.
 - » Articles 9-11: Smart metering and billing.
 - » Article 14: Energy efficiency in district heating and cooling.
 - » Article 15: Grids and demand response issues.
- Intense schedule of Member States' Committee meetings since September 2012.



National vs. EU target



* data for HR and SL are based on their 2010 energy use

Priority n.º 2: Financing



How much is needed?

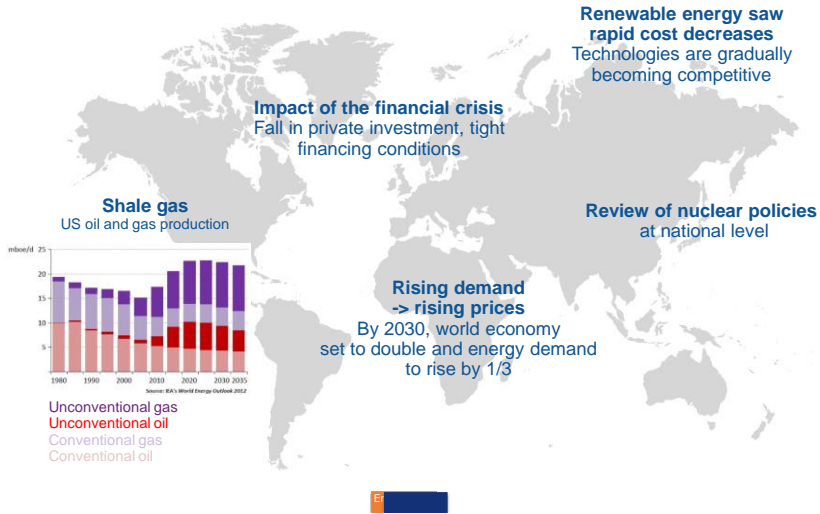
Energy savings potential across sectors requires investment of around € 850 billion (2011-2020)

- Around € 85 billion per year
- Buildings take lion's share of ~ € 60 billion/year





Climate and energy: where do we stand?



Impact Assessment - Main conclusions

<p>EU energy trends to 2030</p> <p>Reference scenario</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32% GHG reductions • 24% RES • 21% Energy savings 	<p>Costs related to ambitious GHG targets are relatively limited if targets are met in a cost-effective way</p>	<p>Ambitious EE and RES have positive impacts on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External fuel bill • Health (lower pollutant emissions) • GDP and jobs 	<p>Energy Efficiency is key to contain energy cost increases</p>	<p>Global climate efforts will have positive impacts EU competitiveness</p>
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Open questions for the review:



- **40% GHG, 27% RES, (X% EE?)**
- **If yes, then what should 'X' be?**
- **How should it be expressed?**



Energy



Options to be developed as part of the current analytical exercise (I)

Binding or indicative target at EU level.

Biding or indicative targets for Member States.

Reinforced implementation of existing legislation (e.g. Eco-design for certain industrial equipment).

Energy



Options to be developed as part of the current analytical exercise (II)

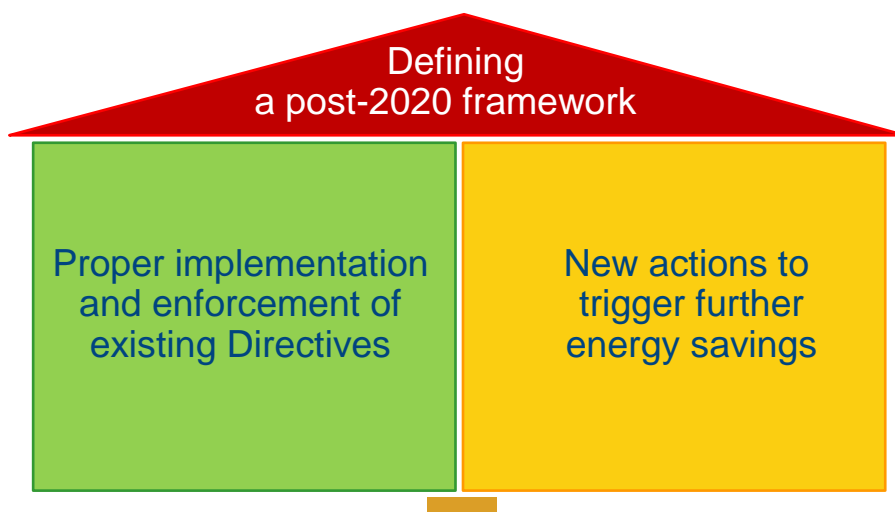
New legislation (e.g. extended Article 7 EED, strengthened provisions on smart metering and billing combined with proposals on progressive pricing of energy).

Soft measures and support mechanisms (e.g. standardisation of dedicated financial instruments).

Energy



SUMMING IT UP: THE CHALLENGES ARE MULTIPLE





Thank you!



For further information on energy efficiency please
consult our website :

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

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