



ENERGY EFFICIENCY WATCH

# Good practice ways out of energy debt

Implementation of energy efficiency policies in EU Member States



**Wuppertal Institute**  
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Based on the screening and in-depth analysis of  
National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (NEEAPs)  
and on energy efficiency expert surveys and interviews

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# Foreword



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**Many Europeans have not yet recognized to a full extent the importance of energy efficiency.**

However, together with renewable energy, energy efficiency addresses three key policy topics at once: climate protection, energy security and technology leadership opportunities for European industry.

Knowledge, innovation and sustainability are core elements of the European strategy for the 21st century. In this respect, the EU is determined to build a resource-efficient Europe with the increased use of renewable energy sources, a modernized transport sector, energy-efficient buildings and products, and green technologies.

In the document “Europe 2020: A European Strategy for Smart, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth”, the European Commission has assigned an explicit role to a sustainable energy sector. The Commission estimates that reaching the 20% target for renewable energy by 2020 would create approximately 600,000 new jobs and together with the 20% target on energy efficiency over 1 million new jobs.

The Energy-Efficiency-Watch project was set up in order to support the implementation process of the Energy Services Directive which required EU Member States to present National Energy Efficiency Action Plans. This was a first step towards coherent energy efficiency policy packages in EU Member States. However, the Energy Services Directive itself had some obvious structural flaws such as the absence of a common methodology for calculation or a reporting template, and the lack of an ambitious energy savings target. Therefore, a new directive – the Energy Efficiency Directive – was adopted in 2012, which commits Member States to binding measures.

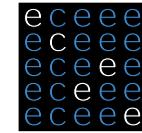
The Energy-Efficiency-Watch project followed the implementation of the first two action plans issued by EU Member States and collected valuable market feedback on the implementation of energy efficiency policies via surveys and bottom-up analysis.

Now we should study the lessons learnt from the implementation of the Energy Services Directive and apply them in the implementation of the new Energy Efficiency Directive.



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# The Energy-Efficiency-Watch Project

The project Energy-Efficiency-Watch (EEW), active from September 2010 to August 2013, aims to facilitate the implementation of the Energy Services Directive and the Energy Efficiency Directive. There are three main elements of the project:

- Activation and consultation of core networks (national and European Parliamentarians, civil servants, regional and local networks, mayors, experts, associations, industry etc.),
- Building up knowledge via surveys, questionnaires and policy screening,
- Dissemination activities (i.e. briefings, conferences, brochures).

Several organizations from different backgrounds – networking organisations (EUFORSES, eceee, Fedarene, Energy Cities), applied research institutions (Wuppertal Institute, Ecofys) and policy implementers (Upper Austrian Energy Agency) – are working together to further these goals. The main pillars of the project are an assessment of the second National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (delivered in 2011), an expert survey and in-depth interviews with experts from every EU Member State. The objectives of these undertakings are to highlight strengths and weaknesses in the current national energy efficiency policies, to identify policy and implementation gaps and to uncover opportunities for further action.

Further information on the project and its objectives, as well as on all actors involved in the project, can be found on the EEW website ([www.energy-efficiency-watch.org](http://www.energy-efficiency-watch.org)).

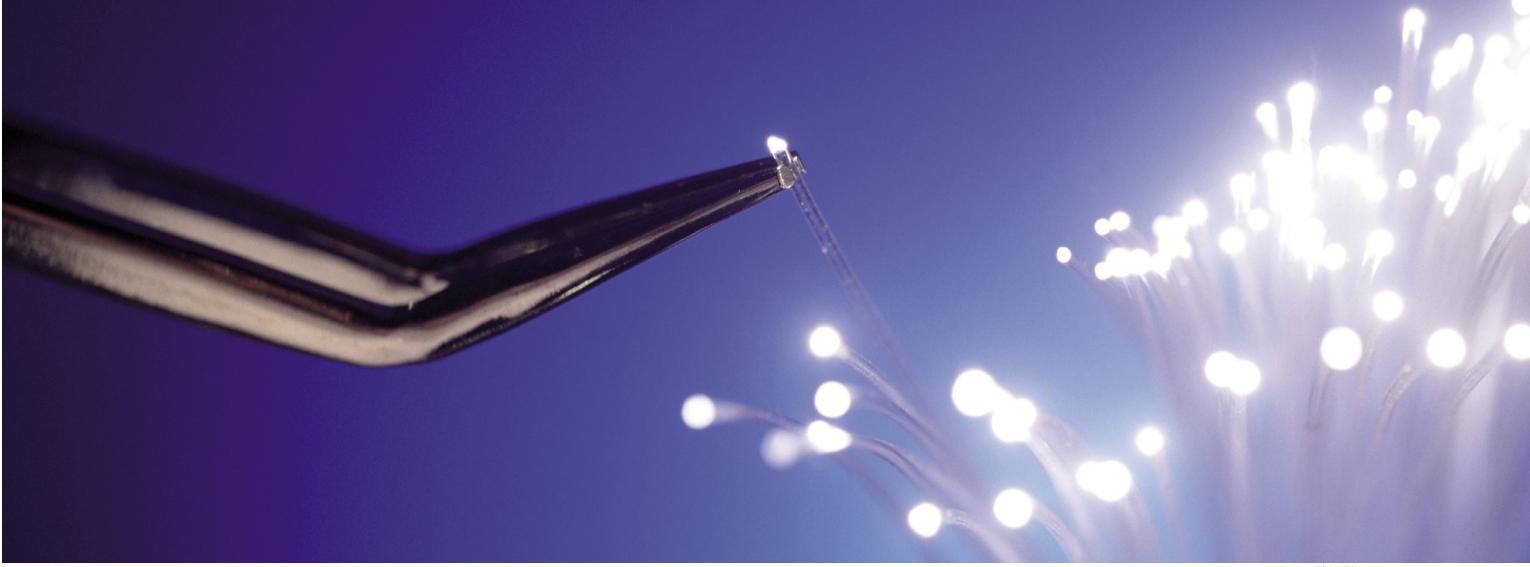
**This brochure presents the results of the two main activities of the EEW project:**

Screening of National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (NEEAPs)

- Experts from Ecofys and the Wuppertal Institute analyzed the member states' overall governance framework for energy efficiency and their policies for the different sectors (public, transport, buildings, appliances, industry and tertiary sectors)
- The quality of national policy packages was assessed against an "optimal" policy package based on sectoral best practices

Energy-Efficiency-Watch expert survey:

- Quantitative survey during the year 2011 (655 completed questionnaires)
- In-depth interviews conducted between April and September 2012 with at least 3 experts per Member State



Source: PhotoDisc

# Energy Efficiency: Addressing Many Challenges At Once

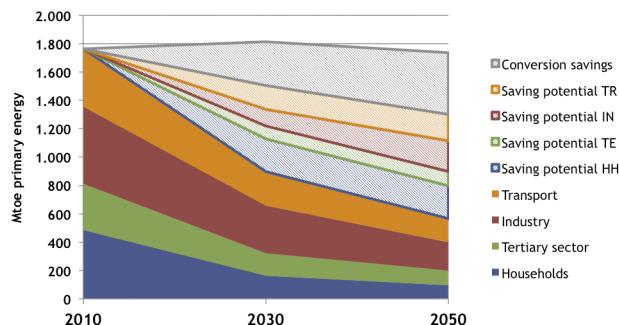
Energy efficiency constitutes a great opportunity of addressing many of the main European challenges of the 21st century at once. Energy efficiency is a means

- to mitigate climate change
- to enable a secure energy supply without relying on imports of fossil fuels
- to keep energy costs for private households and enterprises at bay
- to become a technology supplier to the whole world, when efficiency technologies are exported.

Technological options and behavioral change allow for a substantial reduction of primary and final energy demand by 2020. Fraunhofer ISI calculates that – compared to baseline scenarios – 67 percent of primary energy demand can be reduced by 2050.

ISI also estimates that 92 percent of the saving potential is cost-efficient, i.e. considering the life-cycle costs, almost every energy-efficient option saves more than it costs. Based on this study's findings the financial value of the total possible savings in 2050 amounts to more than 500 billion € as calculated in 2005.

**Sectoral Energy Saving potentials due to energy efficiency; Source: Fraunhofer-ISI (2012)**  
Contribution of Energy Efficiency Measures to Climate Protection within the European Union until 2050





Source: Rainer Sturm / pixelio.de

# Energy Efficiency: The Road Less Travelled

In 2012, the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED, 2012/27/EU) was adopted by the European Parliament and the Council. As an amendment of the Directive on Energy End-Use Efficiency and Energy Services (ESD, 2006/32/EC), which became effective in May 2006, the EED represents a step towards further regulation and coordination of Member States' activities in energy efficiency. The EED sets legally binding measures and thereby defines specific provisions for the various energy consuming sectors. The EED inter alia requires member states

- to establish a long-term strategy for the renovation of the building stock
- to retrofit 3 percent of the total floor area of all central government-owned public buildings annually from 2014 onwards
- to implement provisions for green procurement
- to institute an energy efficiency obligation scheme
- to increase the use of smart meters.

The ESD demanded member states to set up National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (NEEAP), in which to report implemented energy efficiency policies and their estimated effects.

Member states had to deliver their second NEEAP by June 2011. The Energy-Efficiency-Watch-project was concerned with an analysis of their content. While the EED is certainly a step forward, the results of the Energy-Efficiency-Watch project show that the currently implemented policies are far from sufficient.

Even if the EED is successfully implemented as intended, there is a risk that the European Union will not attain its energy efficiency target in 2020. It cannot even be taken for granted that the EED is implemented to the full extent, since the analysis of the NEEAPs and the accompanying survey revealed that an implementation gap can often be found. This reiterates that a change of mindset is needed: Energy efficiency is too often seen as a burden, not as the opportunity it is. This perception leads to little effort on the side of the policy makers and many blanks in energy efficiency policy remain to be filled in.

The measures implemented often stay shy of their true potential. However, to end on a positive note: This also means that many opportunities still exist for energy efficiency policy, furthermore, the NEEAPs exhibit many promising approaches.



Design elements of an optimal policy package

# Energy Efficiency: Designing Sectoral Policy Packages

A large share of energy efficiency potentials are economical. Yet, barriers to energy efficiency hinder their realization. Among the main barriers are:

- A lack of motivation and information access (getting information on the most energy-efficient solutions is costly and energy efficiency is only one factor when making purchasing decisions)
- Financial restrictions (capital for investments in energy efficiency may be scarce or costly for some investors)
- Split incentives (the beneficiary of an investment in energy efficiency is at times not the one who has to pay for it)
- Risk aversion (payback periods for investments in energy efficiency are at times lengthy and therefore subject to great uncertainty on the side of possible investors)

Research has shown that energy efficiency policy is most effective when various types of policy instruments are combined in comprehensive sectoral policy packages.

For instance, in the buildings sector final consumers and multipliers, private households and institutional investors should be addressed by such packages.

The figure above shows the elements of such policy packages, which have to work together in order to address all the barriers mentioned. Two complementary policy packages can be distinguished:

- I. Policy packages for final energy consumers aiming to inform consumers about opportunities for energy efficiency, to give advice to them, to provide financial support and to set regulatory standards
- II. Policy packages targeting the supply side e.g. by educating engineers, architects and craftsman, by introducing market-based instruments like a white certificate scheme, by setting framework conditions for energy services, by securing funding and by facilitating networking

These measures are to be supplemented by institutions co-ordinating policies and promoting energy efficiency (e.g. energy agencies).

Both this brochure and 27 country reports – also produced within EEW – give many hints on how to design good measures. Policymakers can now use our assessment of their respective member state's energy efficiency policy and find inspiration on how to improve their country's policy package by adding or redesigning measures.



Source: Katharina Wieland Müller / pixelio.de

# Energy Efficiency: Overarching Governance Framework

Sectoral policies have to be embedded into an overarching governance framework, which helps to amplify their impact. An ideal overarching governance framework consists of the following elements:

- Energy agencies, which have the task of initiating and co-ordinating activities and measures as well as working as an intermediary.
- Energy efficiency obligations or white certificate schemes, which impose an obligation to meet a certain energy saving target on energy utilities.
- Energy efficiency trusts or funds, which supply financial support necessary for investments in energy efficiency.
- Favourable framework conditions for energy services. Energy services facilitate investments in energy efficiency since up-front investment costs are borne by a third-party and repaid with the financial value of energy savings.
- A participatory process, which helps to take the position of stakeholders into account.

## Results from the expert survey:

- When asked to assess the overall ambition of the different member states in improving national energy efficiency policy, results vary significantly.
- The following three Member States are deemed the most ambitious: Denmark, Luxembourg and Finland.
- Irrespective of the baseline, experts were also asked which countries made the greatest progress in the last three years. Experts named Estonia, Finland and Malta.

## Good practice example: Denmark

In order to attain its ambitious energy efficiency goals, Denmark has set up several overarching measures. The **Danish Energy Agency** is the main actor co-ordinating and implementing Danish energy efficiency policy and therefore is endowed with significant competencies. Energy companies in Denmark have to contribute their share to the attainment of the energy efficiency goals, which is ensured by an energy saving obligation. Additionally, the energy saving trust, **Center for Energibesparelser**, provides state funding for energy efficiency in private households, the public sector and enterprises. These measures are supplemented, for example, by tax hikes on fossil energy sources.

## Policy roadmap

### Long term (2050) goals and strategy

Coordination/Funding

Energy agencies

Energy services

Horizontal measures

Crucial pillars of an optimal overarching governance framework

# Energy Efficiency: Overarching Governance Framework

#### Good practice example: France

With respect to the design of an overarching governance framework, France can be called a good practice example. A long-term strategy has been developed in co-operation with societal actors like NGOs, employers and unions, as well as municipalities.

This ensures widespread acceptance of the goals. The French national energy agency ADEME has an important role in co-ordinating and facilitating measures to improve energy efficiency.

France has implemented an **Energy Efficiency Certificate** (EEC) mechanism in 2005. This mechanism obliges energy utilities to achieve energy savings. The use of energy performance contracts is encouraged. Under an energy performance contract an energy service company is required to bring about energy savings and is paid with their financial value in return.

These policies are supplemented by horizontal measures, like the funding of research & development of new energy technologies. Additional to a top-down calculation of energy savings, the French government has developed a tool to estimate the energy savings due to individual measures bottom-up.

#### Good practice example: Bulgaria

Bulgarian energy efficiency policy is a good practice example among the Central and Eastern European countries. Bulgaria has adopted an energy strategy with the goal of halving its primary energy intensity compared to 2005 by 2020. Bulgaria has developed a national energy efficiency strategy, which sets more ambitious energy saving targets than those required by the European Union. Various stakeholders are involved in the Bulgarian energy efficiency policy. For instance, municipalities take part in the national retrofitting programme for tower blocks.

In Bulgaria both energy agencies working at the national and local levels exist. An energy efficiency fund has been set up to facilitate investments in energy efficiency. Supportive framework conditions for energy services (e.g. definition of a method for the calculation of energy savings, definition of the maximum payback period) have been established and financial hedging is provided by a guarantee fund.

Among the horizontal measures employed by the Bulgarian government are voluntary agreements with industrial companies. For monitoring purposes, Bulgaria utilizes both top-down and bottom-up methods.



Source: Schmutz / pixelio.de

# Energy Efficiency: Public Sector

The public sector is an important actor in energy efficiency policy not only because of its own energy consumption, but even more so because of its function as a role model.

The public sector is addressed in the EED by provisions for the renovation of public buildings and for green public procurement.

## Good practice example: Public buildings

Finland can be considered a good practice example for energy efficiency policy addressing public buildings. Among Finland's measures is the [Local government energy efficiency agreement](#) in which signatory municipalities are eligible for financial support of energy audits and energy-saving investments. The Finnish policy package also includes strict minimum energy performance standards for retrofitted or newly built buildings owned by the central government.

## Results from the expert survey:

- In most EU Member States the public sector is not considered to be the sector with the most important policy gaps. Obviously, many experts have predominantly recognised an improvement in this sector in their Member State. Only 15 percent of experts from all 27 Member States identified the public sector as the sector with the most important policy gaps.
- The public sector is deemed to be the sector with the most important policy gaps in these countries: Czech Republic, Greece, Italy, Poland.

## Good practice example: Green public procurement

The Dutch government has set various measures in place to ensure that public procurement decisions are made in consideration of sustainability criteria, which have been defined for more than 45 product groups. Sustainable public procurement is fostered and supported by the [Public Procurement Expertise Center, PIANOo](#). PIANOo publishes helpful information and facilitates networking. By the year 2015 every government agency and public body shall adhere to sustainable purchasing criteria. The Dutch government estimates the energy saving potential due to sustainable public procurement to be above 50 TWh.



Source: Siegfried Springer / pixelio.de

# Energy Efficiency: Buildings Sector

Since buildings account for more than 40 percent of the total energy consumption of the European Union, energy efficiency in the buildings sector is a crucial stepping stone on the way to an energy-efficient Europe. The Directive on the energy performance of buildings was recast in 2010, now defining ambitious minimum standards for newly built and retrofitted buildings. Still, policies implemented by Member States vary with respect to ambition and efficacy. Yet, good practice examples display options for improvement.

## Results from the expert survey:

- Regarding the most important policy gaps in a sector, the residential sector was the second-most identified by experts.
- The residential sector is considered the sector with the most important policy gaps in Cyprus, France, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Sweden.

### Good practice example: Policy mix

Germany can be regarded as a good practice example for a well-balanced policy package in the buildings sector. Among others, the package includes the definition of regularly tightened minimum energy performance standards for newly built and retrofitted buildings by federal law. Energy-efficiency is additionally encouraged by provisions to use renewable energy for heating. Financial support via grants and soft loans is available for the construction of buildings outperforming standards. Energy audits are sponsored as well. While provisions for energy performance certificates are in place, these could be strengthened.

### Good practice example: Minimum energy performance standards (MEPS)

Energy efficiency of buildings has been a priority in Danish energy policy for many years. Denmark can be deemed a good-practice example when it comes to the definition of MEPS. MEPS are regularly tightened and future standards are defined many years in advance. Minimum standards are supplemented by stricter, voluntary standards. Denmark has also been an early adopter with regards to the Energy Performance Certification.



# Energy Efficiency: Buildings Sector

## Good practice example: Estonia

With respect to energy efficiency policy for the buildings sector, Estonia can be considered a top-tier Eastern and Central European country. Minimum energy performance standards for new buildings and in case of major renovations have been in place since 2008 and are to become subsequently stricter. Energy performance certificates have to be issued for buildings, which are to be sold or rented. To help fund deep renovations Estonia has established a soft loan programme. Subsidies for the renovation of apartment buildings are available and may amount up to 35 percent of project costs. The interest paid for loans to fund renovations can be deducted from taxable incomes. The execution of energy audits is financially supported as well. Many measures to educate and train relevant professionals are planned. Target groups of these measures are architects, civil engineers and construction workers. Among the research and development projects implemented or planned in Estonia is the construction of several public buildings in accordance with the standards for low-energy buildings.

## Good practice example: United Kingdom

The UK government recognizes the importance of tapping the energy potentials in the existing housing stock as well as in newly built buildings. Minimum energy performance standards are in place in the UK. New residential buildings have to attain a zero carbon standard from 2016 onwards. Financial support for energy efficiency improvements is made available. One distinctive feature of the British policy package is the special consideration given to fuel poverty. For households spending more than 10 percent of their income on heating, the [Warm Front](#) scheme funds energy efficiency measures like more efficient heating systems, new insulation and draught proofing. The UK government considers the newly established market framework [Green Deal](#) to be of high importance for realizing energy savings in the buildings sector. Under this framework energy service companies will be able to offer energy efficiency improvements to homeowners, which do not cause any up-front investment costs to consumers but will instead be repaid with the financial value of energy savings.



Source: Maggy W./ pixelio.de

# Energy Efficiency: Appliances

Energy-efficient appliances are an important means to attain the energy-efficiency targets of the European Union. The EU has passed two important directives to ensure that appliances are becoming increasingly energy-efficient.

The Ecodesign Directive introduces the legal basis for mandatory minimum standards for energy-using and energy-related products.

The Energy Labelling-Directive, which demands a labelling of energy-related products marking their efficiency, has been recast in 2010. Still, the NEEAP assessment shows that national policies for this sector still have to be markedly improved.

## Results from the expert survey:

- A majority of experts demand more and more determined action with regards to appliances – especially by the European Union.
- 87 percent of experts demand stricter minimum standards for appliances.
- 83 percent of experts support an expansion of mandatory labeling.

## Good practice example: Klima:aktiv:

With [Klima:aktiv](#), Austria has implemented a programme which aims to provide incentives for the supply and demand of energy-efficient appliances. Within this programme various campaigns (e.g. an Austrian Climate Protection Award) are organized. Additionally, Klima:aktiv hosts an online tool and carries out awareness-rising projects with students. The activities of Klima:aktiv are supplemented by the website [topprodukte.at](#), which informs consumers about the most energy-efficient appliances.

## Good practice example: Energy Labelling:

The Netherlands have implemented additional measures to strengthen the impact of the European Energy Labelling-Directive and can therefore be considered a good-practice example. Among these additional measures is the website [EnergieWetter.nl](#), which informs consumers about the life-cycle costs of different appliances and thereby encourages them to buy the more energy-efficient product. [MilieuCentraal](#) is an independent organization working to disseminate knowledge on energy-efficient appliances. They host a website which provides lists of different appliances and their labels. MilieuCentraal has also set up a consumer help desk to which customers can turn with their questions regarding energy efficiency and renewable energies.



Source: PhotoDisc

# Energy Efficiency: Industry and Tertiary Sector

The industrial sector is mainly targeted by the Emission Trading System. Yet, due to the financial crisis, its effects with respect to incentivizing investments in energy efficiency have been limited. Additional national policies to stimulate investments in energy efficiency are therefore needed. The requirement for companies to remain competitive causes reluctance against mandatory measures, which makes their policy design challenging. Policies in place today have to be regarded as insufficient. However, good-practice examples can show a way forward.

## Good practice example: **Carbon Reduction Commitment**

The United Kingdom has established a mandatory emission trading scheme for companies with an electricity consumption of more than 6,000 MWh per year that are not subject to the European Emission Trading System. This scheme is called **Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC)**. The Carbon Reduction Commitment is supposed to incentivize investments in energy efficiency by providing financial drivers, which force the companies to evaluate their energy consumption and examine options for lowering energy demand. Since the CRC has been introduced as recently as 2010, its impact is still subject to scrutiny.

## Results from the expert survey:

- Few experts consider the industrial and tertiary sector to be the sector with the most important policy gaps.
- The industry and tertiary sector is deemed the sector with the most important policy gaps in these countries:  
Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, the Netherlands, and Romania.

## Good practice example: PFE

Sweden has introduced the **Programme for improving energy efficiency in energy-intensive industry (PFE)** to spur investments in energy efficiency. Companies can conclude voluntary contracts with the Swedish Energy Agency. If they meet the requirements they receive an exemption from the energy tax. Companies undertake individual measures such as the introduction of an energy management system, the consideration of energy efficiency in their investment and purchasing decisions and demand management.



Source: Rainer Sturm / pixelio.de

# Energy Efficiency: Transport Sector

The transport sector accounts for 20 percent of the European greenhouse gas emissions. Despite its high contribution to total GHG emissions, policies to support energy-efficient transport stay underdeveloped. Currently European directives mainly concern private transport. Nonetheless, energy-efficient freight transport remains underemphasized. An ideal policy package for the transport sector would be designed according to the Avoid travel-Shift mode of transport-Improve fuel efficiency (ASI) approach. However, today's policies are mainly one-sided in trying to bring about more fuel-efficient and less carbon-intensive vehicles. Few policy packages can be considered good practice in the sense that they are trying to implement a complete ASI-approach.

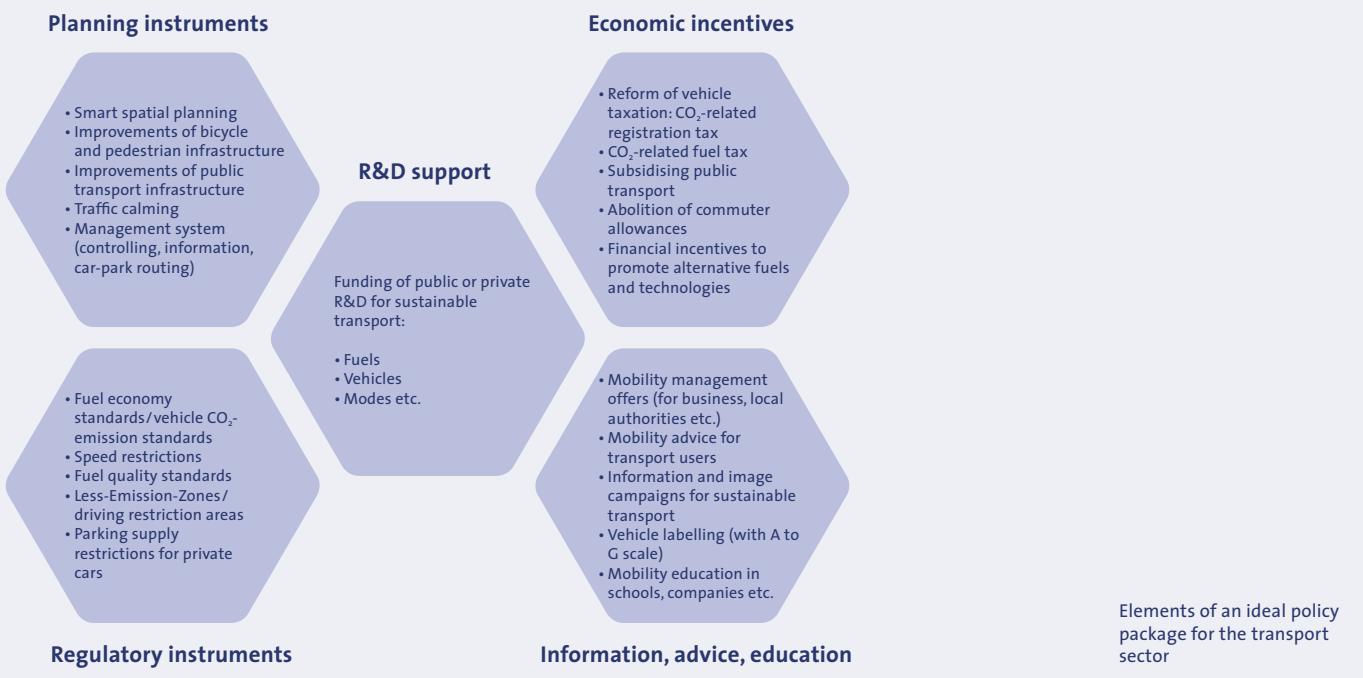
The instruments available to make transport more energy-efficient are manifold. Planning instruments can be employed to avoid travel. For instance, smart spatial planning can help to reduce travel demand. Regulatory instruments can be utilized to both avoid travel and improve fuel efficiency. General speed limits and provisions for the public procurement of cars also belong to this class. Economic incentives and information are further ways to implement an ASI-approach.

## Results from the expert survey:

- The transport sector is considered to be the sector with the most important policy gaps across the EU.
- The transport sector is deemed the sector with the most important policy gaps in:  
AT, BE, BG, DK, FI, DE, HU, IE, LU, MT, NL, PT, RO, SI, ES, SE, GB.

## Good practice example: Changing travel behavior

The United Kingdom is undertaking various measures to help people make more sustainable choices when it comes to choosing the mode of transport. Among these is the [Local Sustainable Transport Fund](#), which provides £560 million to help local authorities bring about more sustainable transportation. All local transport authorities are eligible to apply for funding. Packages of different measures are expected to be developed in close cooperation with municipalities and local stakeholders. An expert panel and the department for transport will assess the bids. Concrete actions supported by the Local Sustainable Transport Fund may promote walking and cycling, induce modal shift, enable better traffic management or a combination thereof.



# Energy Efficiency: Transport Sector

## Good practice example: Public transportation

The Slovenian government is undertaking various activities to improve the competitiveness of public transport. One especially innovative approach is providing incentives for transport authorities to maximize passenger kilometers. This is achieved by making subsidies dependent on the number of passenger kilometers and not on the number of vehicle kilometers travelled. Other measures to induce a modal shift towards public transportation are the coordination of timetables, an improvement of accessibility, frequency, punctuality and average speed as well as establishing intermodal terminals and raising parking fees. Slovenia also subsidizes the purchase of less carbon-intensive vehicles, like buses running on compressed natural gas. The use of public transportation for commuting is incentivized by subsidizing tickets for employees.

## Good practice example: Policy package

Finland has implemented a policy package for the transport sector, which utilizes the complete set of instruments to achieve energy efficiency in the transport sector. One overarching goal of the policy package is the induction of a modal shift by making public transport, cycling and walking more attractive. Finland also makes use of regulatory measures. Among these is the introduction of a general speed limit and mandatory tyre-pressure checks twice a year. In Finland, vehicle tax rates are dependent on the car's emissions. The expansion of public transport systems is financially supported e.g. by funding the construction of right-of-way lanes for buses and subsidizing tickets. Various measures aim to give guidance through information. Among these is the inclusion of energy-efficient driving in the curricula of the driver's education.



Source: Hartmuth Bendig / pixelio.de

# Energy Efficiency: The Road Ahead

The European Union's main energy efficiency-directives have been recast and strengthened with respect to their ambition. Especially the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU), the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2010/31/EU), the Directive on energy labels (2010/30/EU) and the Directive on ecodesign (2009/125/EC) have to be named here. Important European Union laws passed in the meantime are the Regulation on the labeling of tyres (1222/2009) and the Directive on the Promotion of Clean and Energy Efficient Road Transport Vehicles (2009/33/EC).

While this is definitely progress, the assessment of the NEE-APs and the expert survey reveal that national policies differ both with respect to ambition and adequacy, which is unfortunate – especially given the opportunities energy efficiency constitutes. The transpositions of European directives and regulations into national law vary strongly with respect to efficacy and quality. A higher degree of harmonization and integration could improve the overall picture of European energy efficiency policy.

What is found today can be explained by the heterogeneous positions Member States take with respect to energy efficiency. Some are actively trying to seize the opportunities that come with energy efficiency, while others still regard mandatory measures to improve energy efficiency a burden to customers and businesses and therefore think these have to be avoided.

A more ambitious and determined approach is needed to attain the target of additional energy savings of at least 1 percent annually compared to autonomous energy efficiency improvements. Even more so, a target of 2 percent of additional energy savings annually would still be cost-effective. What is crucial now are administrations and policy-makers who recognize the necessity of more and better measures to advance energy efficiency. Ideas for good practices can be found in this brochure, 27 country reports and the National Energy Efficiency Action Plans. Reasons for perseverance can be found in the following facts:

- Energy efficiency helps to mitigate climate change
- Energy efficiency enables secure energy supply to your constituents without relying on foreign exports
- Energy efficiency will reduce energy costs to your constituents
- Improving energy efficiency means developing technologies for the future



**EUFORES –**  
**European Forum for Renewable Energy Sources**  
**Coordinator of the Energy-Efficiency-Watch project**

## **“European Parliamentarians for a Sustainable Energy Future”**

### **Who is EUFORSES and what do we want?**

#### **EUFORES...**

...is a European cross-party parliamentary network with Members of the European Parliament and the EU27 national Parliaments.

...is supported by a wide range of non-parliamentary members.

...was founded in 1995 as an independent, non-profit organization and is a leading promoter of renewable energy and energy efficiency.

...aims to support the development of both fields in the European Union and to transform best practices into coherent policies.

...recognizes the importance of linking renewable energy and energy efficiency as key solutions for a sustainable development.

...seeks the exchange of information between European

### **What does EUFORSES do?**

#### **EUFORES...**

...enlarges its comprehensive cross-party parliamentary network, connecting members of the European and EU27 national parliaments working on sustainable energy issues.

...integrates key actors from science, industry and civil society into its network, creating new channels of communication.

...organizes a variety of events (e.g. Inter-Parliamentary Meetings, parliamentary workshops, MEP breakfasts, advisory committee meetings) offering opportunities to exchange views.

...provides political and scientific advice, disseminating most relevant information.

...facilitates the exchange of views on EU legislation, supporting legislative proposals and initiatives.

...manages a diversity of projects, supporting the national implementation of EU legislation.

**For more information please visit: [www.eufores.org](http://www.eufores.org)**

The electronic version of this brochure can be found  
on the Energy-Efficiency-Watch website:  
[www.energy-efficiency-watch.org](http://www.energy-efficiency-watch.org)



Source: European Parliament

## Key publications

- Survey report: Progress in energy efficiency policies in the EU Member States – the experts perspective
- 27 country reports
- Final report containing all findings of Energy Efficiency Watch

available on the Energy-Efficiency-Watch website:  
[www.energy-efficiency-watch.org](http://www.energy-efficiency-watch.org)

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