



European
Commission



Energy Efficiency in the Clean Energy Package: Main provisions, challenges and opportunities

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Energy Efficiency policy and targets

Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU):

- Lays down the EU targets for 2020 (20%) and for 2030 (32.5%)
- Establishes a common framework of measures, e.g.
 - Exemplary role of public buildings (Art. 5)
 - Energy savings obligation for 2014-2020 & 2021-2030 (Art. 7)
 - Energy audits and energy management systems (Art. 8)
 - Metering and billing (Art. 9-11)

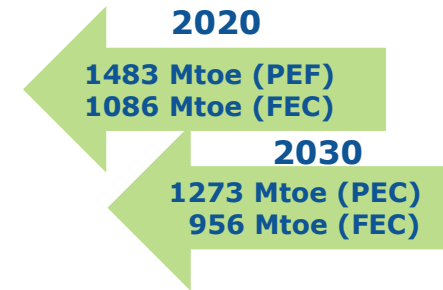
EU headline targets for 2030

- Higher ambition in Article 7 (0.8% annual savings obligation)
- Monitoring progress via the Governance Regulation (NECPs)
- Propose EU measures in case of ambition gap
- Review of ambition upwards (by 2023)

Applying EE First principle

Monitoring progress towards the 2020 targets

- Energy consumption has been increasing since 2014
- Task Force 2020 created in 2018
- The Commission shall assess the progress by 31 Oct. 2022
- Check the achievement of Article 7 for 2014-2020



Implementation of the EED:

- NEEAPs & annual reports
- Guidance notes
- Committee and Concerted Action, BEMIP, Defence Forum
- Task Force 2020

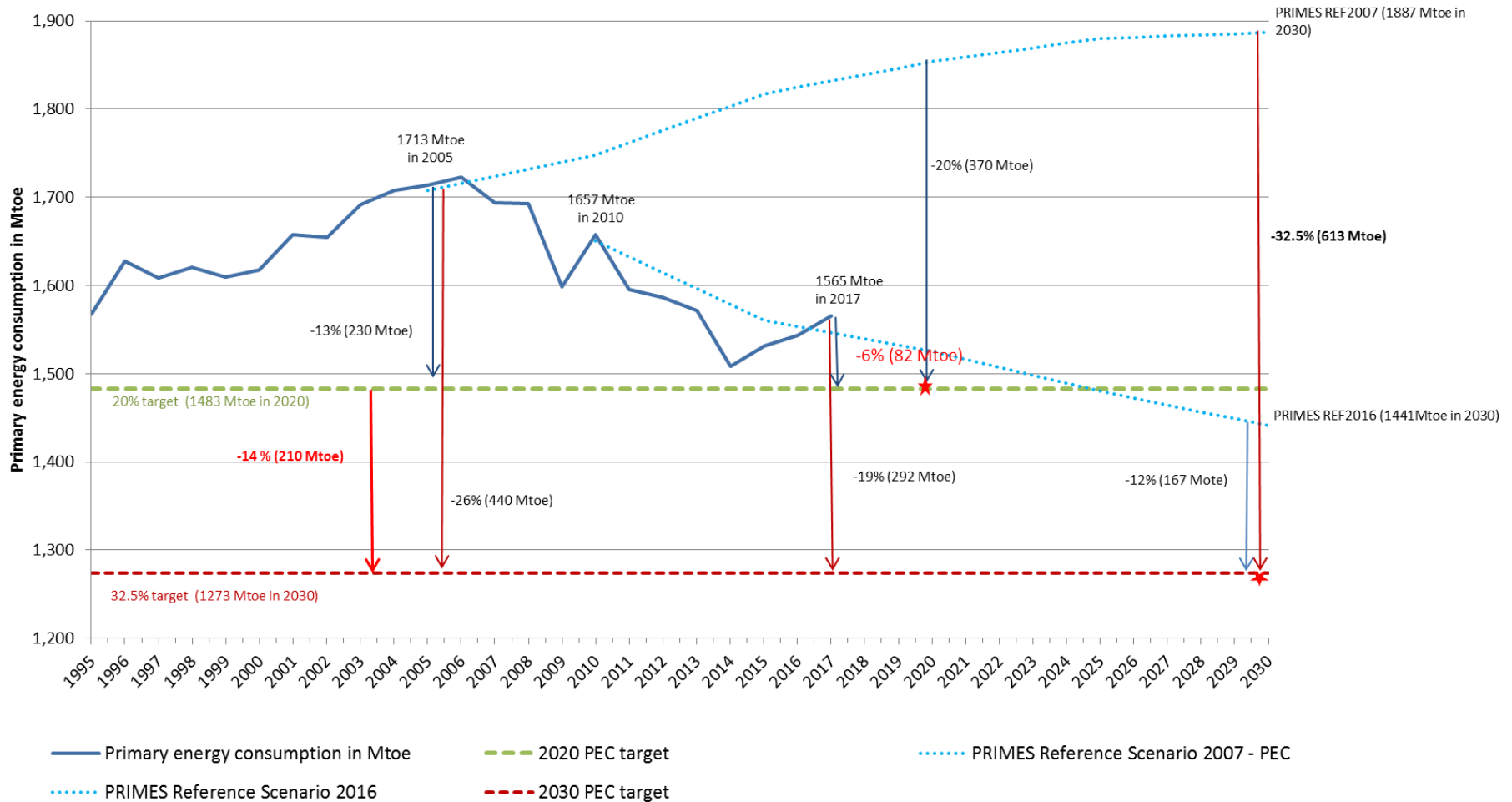
In 2017: PEC was 5.3% and FEC 3.4% above the 2020 target level

N.B.: General Review of EED - by 28 Feb. 2024, for Article 7 by 2027

19 September 2019

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EU 32.5% Energy Efficiency Target



Energy Efficiency in Buildings

A key sector for decarbonisation by 2050: 40% of energy consumption, 75% of existing buildings are energy inefficient

2016

2030

2050



Consolidating the basic EU framework

- Energy Performance Certificates, labels informing citizens and businesses, creating a market
- Nearly Zero-Energy Buildings, low consumption & high on-building renewables in new construction



Implementing the strengthened Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2010/31/EU)

- Renovation: speeding up current low rates, mobilising investments at higher scale
- Modernisation: smart technologies, e-charging infrastructure



Engaging citizens

Finance focus

Sustainability of the built environment

Alleviation energy poverty

Circular economy

Cities action

Industrialisation and Digitalisation

Competitiveness

Energy Efficiency of Products

Ecodesign (Directive 2009/125/EC)

- Minimum efficiency and 'circular economy' requirements for energy-related products such as televisions, light sources, refrigerators and electric motors.

Energy Labelling (Regulation (EU) 2017/1369)

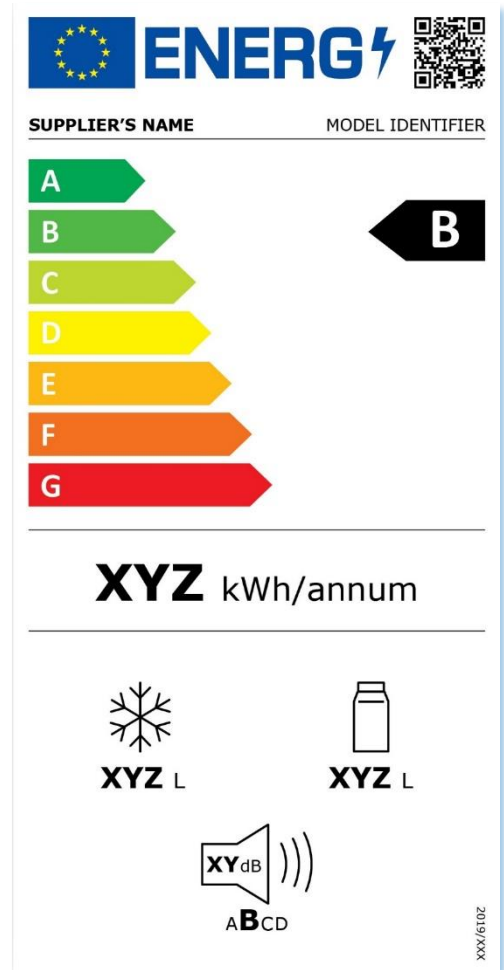
- Information to allow consumers to choose the most efficient products;
- Recognised by 93% of EU citizens; used by 79% in purchasing.

Ecodesign and Energy Labelling go hand in hand to deliver significant savings:

- 150 Mtoe primary energy savings per year in 2020; equivalent to Italy's annual energy consumption;
- Over 40 % of the EU 20 % energy efficiency target by 2020;
- Savings of EUR 285 annually on household energy bills;
- Extra revenue of EUR 66 billion per year for businesses.

Tyre labelling (Regulation 1222/2009/EC)

- Information about fuel efficiency, wet grip and noise emissions of tyres;
- Under review to improve visibility, accuracy and relevance;
- Updated label could generate annual fuel savings equivalent to removing almost 4 million passenger cars from EU roads.





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Thank you!

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<https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/news/commission-proposes-new-rules-consumer-centred-clean-energy-transition>

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