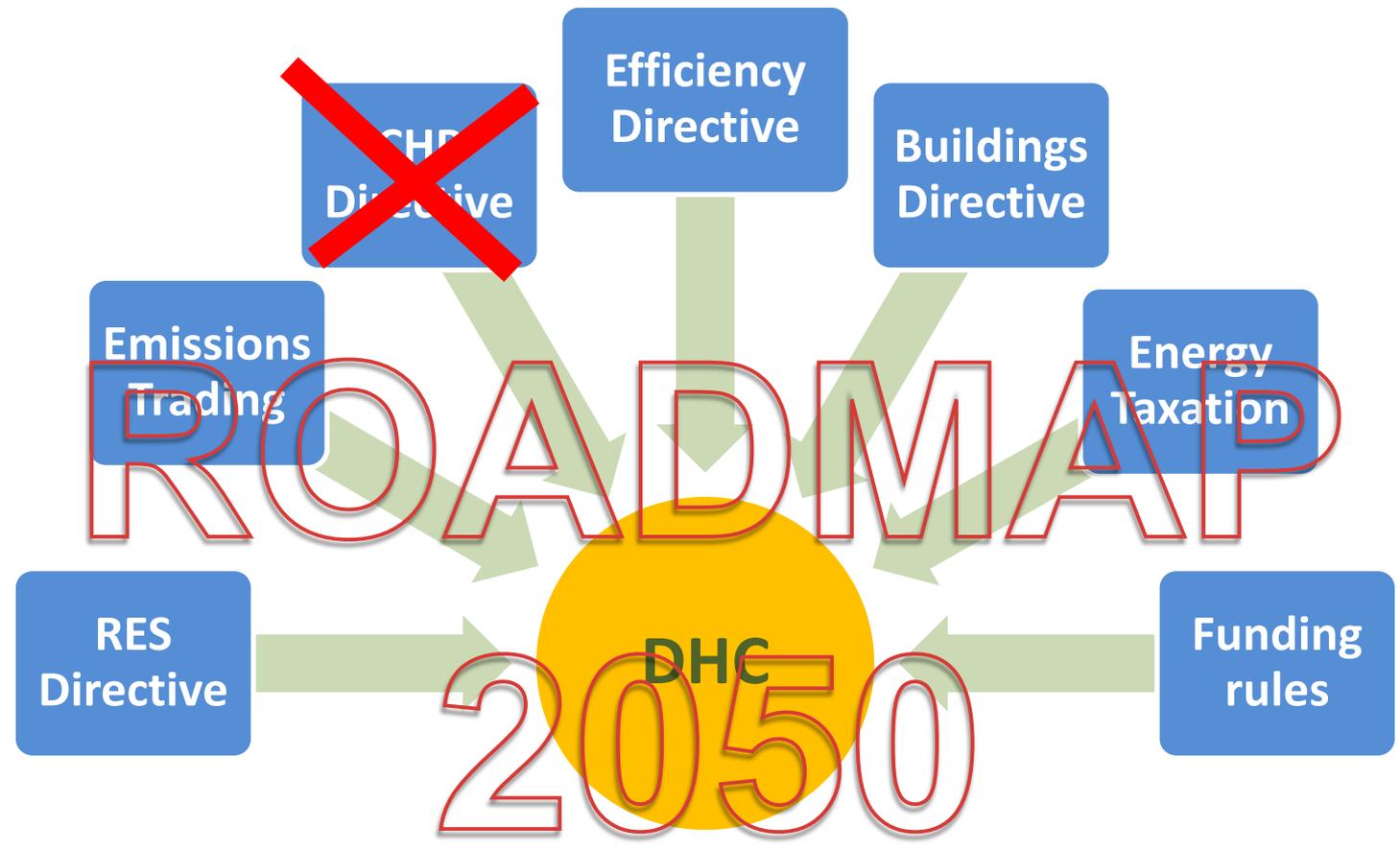


# The Energy Efficiency Directive

Sabine Froning  
4 November 2012

# The EU legislative framework



# EU Energy summit 2011

*The 2020 20% energy efficiency target as agreed by the June 2010 European Council, which is presently not on track, must be delivered.*

*The Council is invited to promptly examine the upcoming Commission proposal for a new Energy Efficiency Plan, setting out in more detail a series of policies and measures across the full energy supply chain.*

*The Commission is invited to table new initiatives on smart grids, including those linked to the development of clean vehicles, energy storage, sustainable bio fuels and energy saving solutions for cities*

# Energy infrastructure

## *2.3 District heating and cooling networks*

*Thermal power generation often leads to conversion losses while at the same time natural resources are consumed nearby to produce heating or cooling in separate systems. This is both inefficient and costly. Similarly, natural sources, such as sea- or groundwater, are seldom used for cooling despite the cost savings involved. The development and modernisation of district heating and cooling networks should therefore be promoted as a matter of priority in all larger agglomerations where local or regional conditions can justify it in terms of, notably heating or cooling needs, existing or planned infrastructures and generation mix etc.*

COM(2010) 677 final: Energy infrastructure priorities for 2020 and beyond -  
A Blueprint for an integrated European energy network

# Energy efficiency Directive – key provisions

- Member States to set indicative national energy efficiency targets
- Targets to take account of the overall objective of the Union
- EU energy consumption should be no more than **1474 Mtoe primary energy** or 1078 Mtoe final energy by 2020.

# Energy efficiency Directive – Savings obligation

- Obligated parties (energy distributors and/or retail energy sales companies) to achieve new yearly savings of 1.5% of the annual energy sales to final customers from 2014 to 2020
- Possibility for Member States to get 25% of the overall targeted savings achieved through flexibility measures: *allow energy savings achieved in the energy transformation, distribution and transmission sectors, including efficient district heating and cooling infrastructure*

DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on energy efficiency and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC

## Energy efficiency Directive – A ranking of heating methods where DHC comes first!

- Member State to prepare a comprehensive assessment of the potential for cogeneration and District Heating and Cooling,
- Member States to prepare a Cost-benefit Analysis (CBA) at territorial level. The CBA *‘shall be capable of facilitating the identification of the most resource and cost-efficient solutions to meeting heating and cooling requirements.’*
- Member States to *take adequate measures for efficient District Heating and Cooling and high-efficiency cogeneration to be developed and/or to accommodate the development of high-efficiency CHP*

# Energy efficiency Directive – Impact

- Countries with no CHP/DHC: go for it!
- Countries with CHP/DHC: keep going!
- Countries with high CHP/DHC shares: ensure fair treatment!
- EU State aid guidelines: make it possible!
- Other EU legislation: ensure consistency!

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# The eternal key questions

Renewable energy before  
energy efficiency?

Savings in end-use or  
saving primary energy?

More interconnections  
and more gas or using  
surplus heat and  
renewables  
to avoid energy  
import?



Individually  
or together?

Heating and cooling only  
With CO2-free electricity?

# Our challenges on the road to 2050

The goal: an almost carbon free energy supply by 2050

“Heat demand in buildings disappears by 2050”

“Only final energy savings produce economic savings for the customer”

“The road to 2050 is all electric”

“The EU has no competence for local issues”

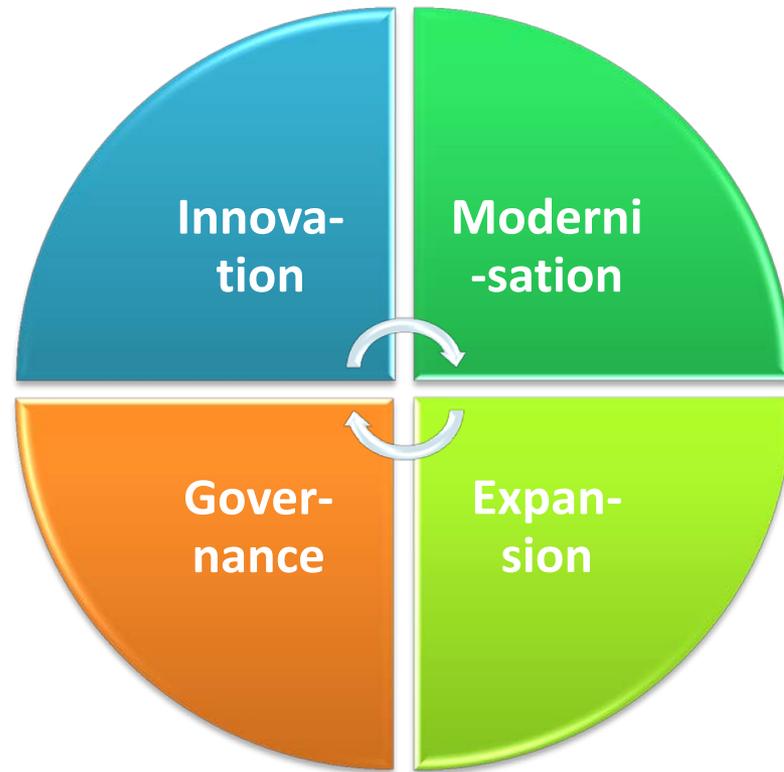
“The Emissions Trading Scheme will do the trick”

“Access of third parties to DHC should be regulated”

## What's next?

- From scenarios to targets – one, two or three for 2030?
- Renewables, round 2: Towards harmonisation?
- Emissions trading, continued: Higher prices?
- Energy efficiency: Are we done?
- Energy performance in buildings: More stringent?
- CO2 taxation: Ever or never?

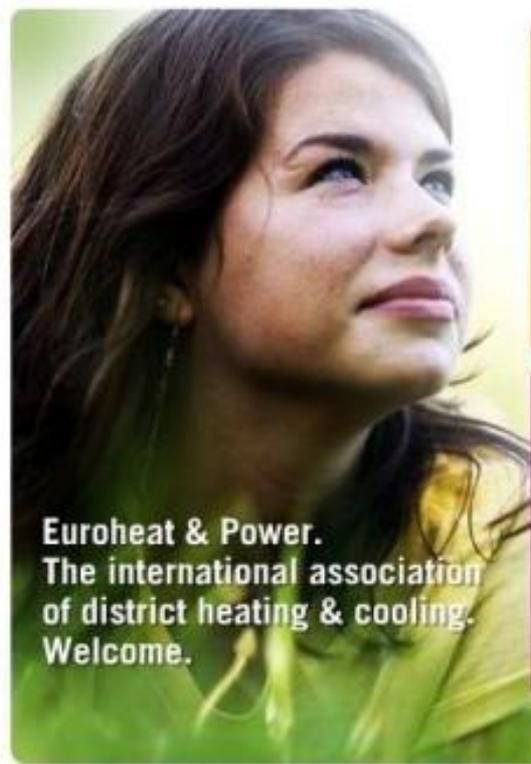
# More attention, more responsibility



## Ec\*heat 4 cities

The ecoheat4cities project aims at enabling you to demonstrate the merits of the green heat that you deliver to the community. Join the campaign and get a green label which informs citizens of the superior energy performance and proven environmental achievements. Get started now, get yourself a green profile! Contact: [sabine.froning@euroheat.org](mailto:sabine.froning@euroheat.org)

# Euroheat.org - Let's keep in touch!



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# Thank you for your attention!



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