



**CONCERTED ACTION  
ENERGY EFFICIENCY  
DIRECTIVE**

# **Implementation options for Article 7**

## **Executive Summary**

**WGR 8.1**

**Core Theme: Energy efficiency obligation schemes, monitoring impacts of eligible measures**

**Working Group Report 8.1**

**Jon Trap Jespersen, Danish Energy Agency, Denmark**

**Rurik Holmberg, Swedish Energy Agency, Sweden**

**Alice Vieillefosse, French Ministry of Energy and Sustainable Development, France**

**Gregor Thenius, Austrian Energy Agency, Austria**

**Date: 26 April 2013**

According to Article 7 of Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency (commonly known as the Energy Efficiency Directive and referred to hereon as EED), Member States must establish an energy efficiency obligation scheme or introduce alternative policy measures (including, for example, the establishment of an energy efficiency fund) in order to achieve new annual energy savings among final customers.

Member States have until December 2013 to decide which measures and instruments they will introduce in order to implement Article 7.

Implementation plans vary widely between Member States. The three main options available are as follows: (1) introduction of an energy efficiency obligation scheme, (2) introduction of an energy efficiency obligation scheme alongside alternative policy measures (including the creation of an energy efficiency fund), and (3) use of alternative policy measures only.

Most Member States plan to utilise a combination of energy efficiency obligation schemes and alternative policy measures to implement Article 7, whilst a minority group plan to rely exclusively on energy efficiency obligation schemes. A large number of countries are yet to report any implementation plans however, and the discussions among CA EED participants highlighted that many still need to further analyse the various implementation options and their possible impacts.

When calculating the savings made via implementation of Article 7, Member States must take into account the concepts of “demonstrably material” and “additionality”. Member States with an energy efficiency obligation scheme in place do tend to have a clearer view of these issues, but examples from other Member States also demonstrate the incorporation of similar concepts into other subsidy schemes which can be used as a starting point for their implementation of the EED.

THIS IS A CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT

THIS IS A CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT

For more information please email [gregor.thenius@energyagency.at](mailto:gregor.thenius@energyagency.at)

### Legal Disclaimer

The sole responsibility for the content of this report lies with the authors. It does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the European Union or the Member States. Neither EACI nor the European Commission are responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

The Concerted Action for the Energy Efficiency Directive (CA EED) was launched by Intelligent Energy Europe (IEE) in spring 2013 to provide a structured framework for the exchange of information between the 29 Member States during their implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED).

For further information please visit [www.eed-ca.eu](http://www.eed-ca.eu) or contact the CA EED Coordinator Lucinda Maclagan at [lucinda.maclagan@agentschapnl.nl](mailto:lucinda.maclagan@agentschapnl.nl)



CONCERTED ACTION  
ENERGY EFFICIENCY  
DIRECTIVE



Co-funded by  
the Intelligent Energy Europe Programme  
of the European Union