



**CONCERTED ACTION
ENERGY EFFICIENCY
DIRECTIVE**

Overview of the 1st annual report and processing the 1st EED NEEAPs for 2014

Executive Summary

WGR 1.2

**Core theme 1
Working Group Report 2**

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Overview of the 1st annual report and processing the 1st EED NEEAPs for 2014

The Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) required Member States (MS) to set their indicative national energy efficiency (EE) targets by 30th April 2013 and to include the indicative national target according to the Article 3(1) in their 1st annual reports.¹ In addition, the 1st EED National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) of 2014 requires the reporting of energy savings to show progress towards the 2016 national target for final energy savings set by the Energy Services Directive (ESD).

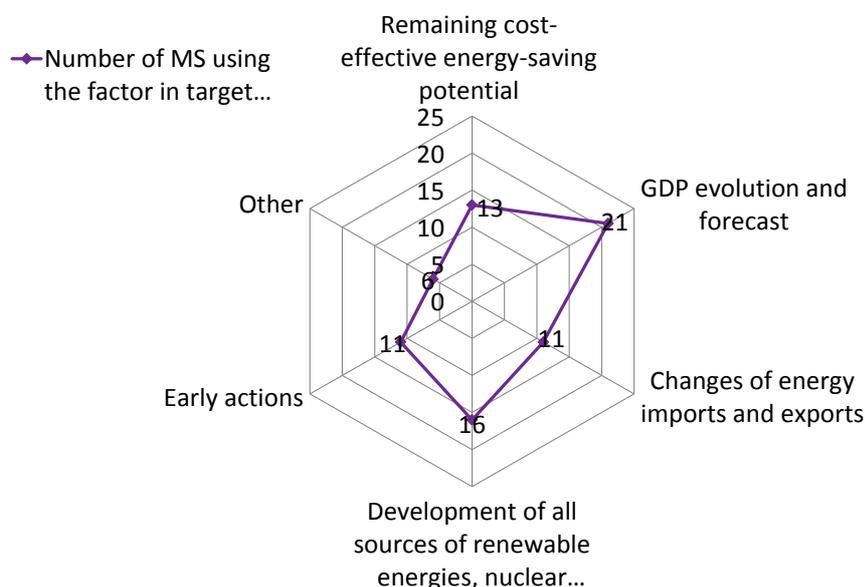
In June 2013 a questionnaire was sent to CA EED representatives in all 28 EU countries². The objective of the questionnaire was to get an overview of the ways targets are set by the MS in the 1st annual reports. It also mapped how MS are planning to utilise the work done for the energy savings calculations and their reporting within the 2nd ESD NEEAP in 2011 when preparing the 1st EED NEEAP for 2014, and if they already have methods and descriptions for the primary energy savings calculations. 27 CA EED participating countries provided input to the questionnaire.

National target setting – EED Article 3(1)

The most utilised option for setting indicative national targets according to EED Article 3(1) was final energy consumption, reported by 15 CA EED representatives, followed by primary energy consumption, reported by 13. This is easily explained by the fact that MS needed to express their targets in absolute levels of primary and final energy consumption in 2020. Very little information on the exact conversions to final or primary energy consumption were given in the questionnaires. However, many reported they have included explanations of conversions in their 1st annual reports.

The vast majority of the 25 CA EED representatives reported they have taken into account national circumstances that affect primary energy consumption listed in the Article 3(1) when setting their targets. GDP evolution and forecast seem to be the most important influencing factors, reported by 21 CA EED representatives, followed by the development of energy production options (renewable, nuclear, carbon capture and storage) reported to be used in their countries by 16 CA EED representatives.

Figure 1: Use of national circumstances (factors) influencing primary energy consumption in target setting



New or updated measures since the 2nd ESD NEEAP

¹ The target shall be notified to the Commission either as part of the National Reform Programme referred to in Council Recommendation 2010/410/EU of 13 July 2010 on broad guidelines for the economic policies of the Member States of the Union, or in the EED 1st annual report.

² Croatia became the 28th member of the European Union at 1st July 2013.

Many CA EED representatives (16 out of 27) reported their country has introduced new or updated existing measures fulfilling EED provisions since the 2nd ESD NEEAP: 7 of them reported both legislative and non-legislative measures, and 5 legislative measures only. The remaining 4 MS reported they have only introduced non-legislative measures. The scope of the new and updated measures varied considerably and included measures related to funds and other financial instruments, buildings and their heating systems, transport, education and training, agriculture, energy services and solar energy in buildings. Updated measures were mainly related to the existing obligation schemes.

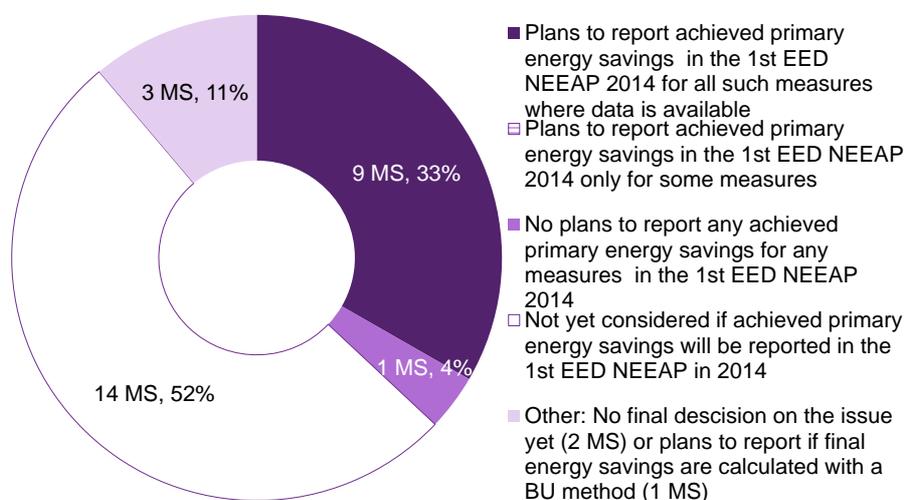
Quantification and reporting of energy savings

According to the information from the CA EED representatives, almost 60% of the 27 MS plan to use the work done for the energy savings calculations and their reporting for the 2nd ESD NEEAP in 2011 when preparing the 1st EED NEEAP for 2014 so will mainly use the same savings calculation methods they used for the 2nd ESD NEEAP in 2011. The results of the survey were confirmed in October 2013, where CA EED participants declared their intention to use existing methodologies to the maximum extent possible.

In addition, 5 CA EED representatives indicated that their country will use EED (Annex 2.2(b)) permits to show sector level energy reduction due to a combination of measures. However, almost a quarter reported they have not yet (in June 2013) considered the issue or made any decisions.

9 out of 27 CA EED representatives reported their country has been following and/or estimating energy savings for at least some national measures both in final and primary energy and thus they will continue to use the same methodology in 2014 for NEEAPs. Another third reported that in their country they do not have a final decision on this issue yet. The majority also reported that they either do not have a methodology or a description of how to calculate and/or estimate expected primary energy savings in 2020 for 1st EED NEEAP (Annex XIV part 2.2) or they had not considered the issue or made a final decision when the questionnaire was released.

Figure 2: Plans to report achieved primary energy savings arising from measures introduced to implement EED in the 1st EED NEEAP in 2014



The results of the survey were confirmed in October 2013, revealing that only a minority of MS usually express savings in primary energy terms. The dominant approach is to use conversion factors, although some MS warned that this approach may not be as simple as it seems because of the strong dependency on energy supply mix, which is variable.

Processing 1st EED NEEAP

Most of the CA EED participants declared in October 2013 that the process of writing the 1st EED NEEAP has already started, but the level of progress differs across the MS. It is still too early to identify specific questions or problem areas, but it is expected that these will be related to the new requirements of EED that need to be elaborated upon in new parts of the 1st EED NEEAP. MS suggested that the EC provide support in writing the 1st EED NEEAP, e.g. in the form of published Frequently Asked Questions raised by MS.

It was also noted that final EED NEEAP template and accompanying guidance document by the Commission are available in all languages.

Long term building strategies

A report was produced which tries to practically assist MS to process their Article 4 long term building strategies to be reported by 30th April 2014.

According to discussions, it seemed that the progress of strategies varied a lot in MS: some MS are well on their way with the work whilst others are only just considering how to begin. The JWG optional guidance can provide help especially to those MS who are in the early stages of developing their strategy. However in general, most MS saw the Article 4 renovation strategy as a demanding task and with a very short time frame.

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

For further information please visit www.ca-eed.eu or contact the CA EED Coordinator Lucinda Maclagan at lucinda.maclagan@agentschapnl.nl



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