



**CONCERTED ACTION
ENERGY EFFICIENCY
DIRECTIVE**

National EED Implementation Reports

Final Report

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1 Introduction

This report contains National EED Implementation Reports for all EU Member States providing insights into the diverse approaches to the implementation of the EED. The reports reflect the very different ways in which legislation can and is implemented and provides a wealth of information to those directly involved in the implementation of energy efficiency improvement policies as well as those wishing to get a better feeling for national approaches to national energy efficiency policy making in general.

The purpose of the report is to provide both national administrations and stakeholders alike with insight into the status of EED implementation as well as the options available when considering how to strengthen the role of energy efficiency in the policy mix.

When reading the reports it should be taken into account that these precede the EED transposition.

2 Countries

2.1 Austria

In Austria, under the constitutional division of powers, the implementation of the EED is the responsibility of the Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth and the respective governments of the nine federal provinces.

Legal context

There is an obligation of the federal state and federal provinces to issue legislation that is required to implement the EED and achieve the national energy consumption goal in 2020.

A draft for a federal energy efficiency act implementing most Articles of the EED was finalised and processed by the ministerial council to the Austrian parliament for discussion and adoption in summer 2013. However the act was not discussed in the parliament before the federal elections in autumn 2013 (see also "Future planning").

Concerning the 9 Austrian provinces legislation is in preparation that assigns the requirements of EED also to the provinces.

Status of the implementation

See legal context: legislation is mainly in preparation and not concluded yet. In the table below some aspects of implementation already in force are mentioned.

Table	
Article 3	Austria has reported an indicative national target expressed in final energy consumption in the year 2020 of 1,100 PJ. This roughly means stabilising final energy consumption on the 2005 level.
Article 4	The legal competence for this Article lies to a large extent with the federal provinces. The provinces will report to the federal state on the implementation of this Article by mid-March 2014.
Article 5	Austria opts for the alternative approach according to Article 5, paragraph 6.
Article 6	An obligation for the public sector is incorporated in the federal procurement law (last revised in 2013) which states that the procurement has to incorporate "environmental security" by (1) covering ecological aspects (like energy efficiency) in the specification, (2) the technical specification or by (3) bonus/deduction criteria relating ecological aspects. Different federal provinces have developed sustainable public procurement policies (ÖkoKaufWien, Zentrale Beschaffung des Landes Oberösterreich, ÖkoBeschaffungsService Vorarlberg, etc.). At the federal level the program "klima:active" advises and supports procurement in the fields of IT („energieeffiziente geräte“), mobilitymanagement („Mobilitätsmanagement in der öffentlichen Verwaltung“) and public buildings ("ecofacility"). Additionally, the federal government developed in 2009 an action plan for sustainable public procurement. The implementation and updating of the Action Plan will be equally shared by federal and state authorities.
Article 7	In the notification report on the 5 th December 2013 Austria reported plans to implement Article 7 with a combination of alternative measures. The implementation of an energy efficiency obligation scheme is therefore also possible.
Article 8	At present no obligation for large companies to carry out energy audits is in force. The definition of minimum criteria for energy audits is under way. Austria has long tradition in the facilitation of energy audits for industry (large as well small and medium enterprises). Several institutions like the Energieinstitut der Wirtschaft, provincial promotional programmes, environmental and climate saving programs like klima:aktiv or the

	<p>“Umweltförderung Inland”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • educate energy auditors • give advice and financial support for the audit and for the realisation of energy savings measures • run programs of emphasis like energy efficiency measures for pumps, compressed air <p>For households high quality energy audits (on-site audits) with qualified energy auditors are provided, in most of the Austrian provinces for free. These audit programmes are financed by federal and provincial governments as well as by energy suppliers.</p>
Article 9	For electricity an ordinance is in force regulating the introduction of smart meters. In the year 2019 95% of end customers shall be equipped with smart meters.
Article 10	This Article is already implemented by the heating cost billing act. The act requires minimum the information on energy bills.
Article 11	This Article is already implemented in Austrian legislation.
Article 12	The legal competence for this Article lies to a large extent with the federal provinces (households and space heating).
Article 13	As the requirements due to Article 7 to 11 are not in force also no sanctions and penalties are in place so far.
Article 14	The Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth commissioned a study on the contents of Article 14. The study is still running. Austria notified the European Commission on the exemptions according to Article 14, paragraph 6.
Article 15	The Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth commissioned a study on the contents of Article 15. The study is still running.
Article 16	The Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth commissioned a study on the contents of Article 16. The study is still running.
Article 17	The legal competence for this Article lies with the federal provinces and federal state. The Ministry of Economy, family and Youth will send a questionnaire on the implementation of this Article to provinces.
Article 18	<p>The federal government launched a contracting initiative concerning federal buildings with energy service companies. This initiative covered a market volume of 500 buildings to be taken under contract by private energy service companies and performed a substantial market incentive to develop energy service products. Experience from this federal buildings programme is used in contracting projects also in non-governmental buildings and equipment. In some of the Austrian provinces financial support is given for contracting projects (de-minimis subsidies). An ecolabel for energy contracting was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water management and supports the market penetration of this service. An umbrella association for energy service companies provides service for their members: http://www.contracting-portal.at/show.php. Model contracts for energy savings as well as performance contracting are under preparation and will be published soon.</p>
Article 19	Article 19 is implemented via the building certificate submission law (BGBl. I Nr. 27/2012).
Article 20	<p>In Austria a lot of subsidy schemes targeted at energy efficiency measures are in place. Three examples are given below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The residential building subsidy scheme in Austria provides financial support for newly built and refurbished residential buildings. Total funds currently total more than €3 billion per annum. About 70% of this aid is financed by the federal government, the remaining 30% by the federal provinces. The level of financial support is dependent on compliance with criteria relating to energy indices (e.g. the thermal quality of the building shell). • Apart from the residential building subsidy scheme federal provinces have additional subsidy schemes for energy efficiency measures. For example energy advice is subsidised both for households and companies. • The Climate and Energy Fund, that was funded in the year 2007 for

	<p>the purpose to improve energy efficiency and to increase the proportion of renewable energy sources in the production of energy, has provided €730 million between 2007 and 2012. In the year 2013 €140 million were used for the funding of sustainable energy and transport projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As in the years 2009 to 2013 the Federal Government will provide in 2014 about €100 million extra for the funding of refurbishing buildings (additionally to the money from the building support scheme that is mentioned above). Of these funds €70 million are earmarked for the retrofit of residential buildings.
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Table 1 – Title

Additional efforts

There exists already a large number of measures for improving energy efficiency, such as an active climate protection programme ("klima:aktiv") as well as energy concepts at the federal and state level. More information on national policy measures in the framework of the EED will be displayed in the Austrian Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2014.

Future planning

New national measures, with a view to implementing the EU's Energy Efficiency Directive and notably its target of 1.5% annual increase in energy efficiency with regard to end-user sales from 2014 to 2020 will be introduced by a new **Federal Energy Efficiency Act** which will be passed by parliament before June 2014.

As of 1st January 2014, energy suppliers (maybe with the exception of very small businesses) must implement demonstrable measures to increase energy efficiency.

Medium- and large-scale consumers must either implement an energy management system or be subject to an energy audit every four years. Small businesses are exempt from these requirements, but can choose to voluntarily introduce energy saving measures.

Relevant information

Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth: www.en.bmwfj.gv.at

Monitoring body: www.monitoringstelle.at

Information on bottom up methods (in English) in Austria: <http://www.monitoringstelle.at/Bottom-Up.500.0.html>

Austrian Energy Agency: www.energyagency.at

2.2 Belgium

Introduction

In Belgium the implementation of the EED is mainly the responsibility of the three regions, which are competent for the rational use of energy. But the federal level has also certain competences, such as fiscal policy and electricity tariffs.

Legal context

Brussels Capital Region

To meet all the challenges related to energy, renewable energy, climate change, air quality, the Brussels-Capital Region has developed an integrated approach which has already been declined into a regulation document (Brussels Air, Climate and Energy Code - COBRACE). The COBRACE came into force 2nd of May 2013 and aims to:

- Minimise energy needs and energy dependence;
- Use energy from renewable sources and promote rational use of energy (RUE);
- Improve the energy performance of buildings;
- Reduce the environmental impacts of mobility needs;
- Evaluate and improve air quality;
- Reduce the emission of atmospheric pollutants;
- Highlight the exemplary role of the public authorities with regard to both buildings and transport.

The “COBRACE” deals with these different subjects while taking into consideration both the social implications and the various aspects of sustainable construction.

In the building sector, this new legislation thus aims to exploit the enormous existing potential in terms of energy savings. Among other things, the “COBRACE” includes provisions aimed at the current regulation of energy performance of buildings while simplifying it and guaranteeing transposition of Directive 2010/31/EC. On the basis of the excellent results obtained in the framework of the “Exemplary Buildings” call for projects and the energy subsidies, the Brussels-Capital Region established an energy standard comparable to the passive concept as a regulatory framework in 2011 for any new construction as of 2015.

The Code also provides for establishment of effective, high-quality energy audit systems and contains the obligation to draw up a local action plan for energy management “PLAGE” to ensure monitoring and efficient management of buildings stock with high energy performance.

On the other hand, the decree of 15 December 2011 stipulating that it is mandatory to perform an energy audit for establishments of more than 3500m² not allocated to housing on the occasion of any request for renewal or extension of the environmental permit.

Flemish Region

In the Flemish Region, the Flemish Energy Agency is responsible for the coordination of the implementation of the EED. The directive shall be fully transposed by the 5th of June. Part of the legislation already exists (Energydecree of 8th May 2009 and its implementing decrees. Part of the transposition is done by non legislative measures, such as voluntary agreements.

At the time of publication no information of the federal government and the Walloon Region was not available.

Status of the implementation

Table	
Article 3	Belgian objective sent to European Commission in May 2013

Article 4	Renovation strategy in Brussels Capital Region and in the Flemish Region is in development
Article 5	Alternative approach chosen: notified to the Commission end December. The three regions and the federal government have chosen the alternative approach. In Brussels Capital Region an alternative tool used in order to reach the target: local plan for energy management. Legislation to be completed (bylaw in progress).
Article 6	Federal competence. The legislation will be adapted, where necessary.
Article 7	Alternative approach chose by the three regions: notified to the Commission the 5 th December.
Article 8	Brussels and Flemish legislation in progress. In the Flemish Region a new negotiation of voluntary agreements for the large industry is ongoing.
Article 9	Brussels legislation in progress: ordinances for the organisation of the electricity market and the gas market are modified in order to take into account those articles provisions. Ordinances are between 1 st and 2 nd readings.
Article 10	
Article 11	
Article 12	Already existing in Brussels legislation. Different programs exists in the Flemish Region.
Article 13	Partially implemented in Brussels legislation, to be completed Partially implemented in the Flemish Region. For the missing elements a decree will be adopted by the Flemish Parliament in spring 2014.
Article 14	Partially implemented in the Brussels Capital Region. Article 14.5 implemented in a governmental bylaw, ministerial bylaw with methodology to be implemented. In progress in the Flemish Region. End December, Belgian communication to the Commission that Belgium won't adopt any exemptions (article 14.6).
Article 15	Brussels legislation in progress: ordinances for the organisation of the electricity market and the gas market are modified in order to take into account those articles provisions. Ordinances are between 1 st and 2 nd readings. Partially implemented in the Flemish Region. For the missing elements a decree will be adopted by the Flemish Parliament in spring 2014.
Article 16	Already implemented in the Brussels Code for Air, Climate and Energy control: article 2.5.1. Implemented in the Flemish Region
Article 17	Implemented in Brussels Capital Region and in the Flemish Region
Article 18	Implemented in Brussels Capital Region and in the Flemish Region
Article 19	Partially implemented in the Brussels Capital Region Implemented in the Flemish Region
Article 20	Implemented in Brussels Capital Region and in the Flemish Region

Additional efforts

Brussels Capital Region

The air-climate-energy plan is the planning document linked to the Brussels integrated approach of air, climate and energy topics, which has already been declined into a regulation document (Brussels Air, Climate and Energy Code – COBRACE – see above). The plan is dedicated to help Brussels to achieve its 30% reduction (40%/capita) of CO₂ emissions between 1990 and 2025. It declines Brussels Region objectives to 10 years and measures for 5 years regarding energy, including renewable energy, climate change mitigation and adaptation and air quality. The plan defines 130 actions into 59 measures which are declined into 9 axes : building, transportation, economy, global city planning, consumption, social dimension, climate change adaptation, air surveillance and flexible mechanisms.

The Brussels air-climate-energy plan has been adopted by the Government for the first reading in September 2013.

Flemish Region

In Flanders a new climate policy plan was adopted on the 28th of June 2013. This plan describes the climate goals for Flanders. In order to meet ambitious targets, the contribution from every sector in society is needed in combating climate change. The plan therefore provides measures for each of these sectors. Therefore a lot of attention is devoted to reducing the use of energy by the different sectors and to the use of renewable energy.

Future planning

Brussels Capital Region

Mainly:

- Bylaws of the COBRACE to be adopted before and around 2015.
- The air-climate-energy plan to be fully adopted in future.

2.3 Bulgaria

Introduction:

Ministry of Economy and Energy is the responsible institution for EED implementation in Bulgaria. The monitoring and the control on EED execution is delegated to Sustainable Energy Development Agency (SEDA). SEDA is a legal entity at state budget support and has the status of an executive agency within the Ministry of Economy and Energy. A legal framework has been elaborated for the regulation of ESD transposition in Bulgarian legislation. EED is still not fully transposed in Bulgarian legislation. In May 2013 with a special Order by the Minister of Economy and Energy an inter-institutional working group was created. The main task of the working group is elaboration of new Energy Efficiency Act in accordance with the EED requirements. In the working group there are representatives of all institutions related to energy efficiency legislation including companies under the requirements of Article 7.

Legal context

Energy Efficiency Act was enforced by Bulgarian National Assembly and promulgated in State Gazette No. 98/14.11.2008. Last amendment of the law was made in July 2013. The law fully transposes Directive 2006/32/EC and Directive 2010/31/EC.

Regulations elaborated to develop the provisions of the Law:

1. Regulation defining the national indicative targets, the distribution sequence of the targets as individual objectives for energy savings among the legal entities under Art.10 (1) of the EE Act, the admissible EE measures, the methodologies for estimation and manners for energy saving acknowledgement.
2. Regulation specifying the conditions and sequence of size and refunding of EPC means, resulting in energy savings in buildings, which are state or municipal ownership.
3. Regulation specifying energy costs indicators, energy performances of industrial systems and the conditions and sequence of delivering EE audits in industrial systems;
4. Regulation for EE audits and certification of buildings;
5. Regulation for energy performances of buildings;
6. Regulation specifying the EE inspections of boilers and air-conditioning systems in buildings;
7. Regulation defining the circumstances, subjected to be registered in the Register of Entities delivering certification and EE audits in buildings and the rules for receiving information as well as the terms and rules for acquiring and acknowledgement of legal capacity.
8. Regulation specifying the contents, structure, terms and rules for selection and delivery of information.

The Energy Efficiency Act and the Regulations under it are foreseen to be changed in accordance to correspond to the EED requirements. According to Article 28 of EED Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with the Directive by 5 June 2014.

Status of the implementation

Notwithstanding the final date for the EED transposition in the National legislations, Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with Article 4, the first subparagraph of Article 5(1), Article 5(5), Article 5(6), the last subparagraph of Article 7(9), Article 19(2), Article 24(1) and Article 24(2) and point (4) of Annex V by the dates specified therein.

Article	Final date	Current situation/Undertaken actions
Article 4	30 April 2014 (part of NEEAP)	Created inter-institutional working group for NEEAP development by an Order from the Minister of Economy and Energy.
First subparagraph of Article 5(1)	From 1 January 2014	The text is not transposed in the Energy Efficiency Law but there are actions undertaken to comply with the article. An inventory list of heated and/or cooled governmental and municipal buildings with a total useful floor area over 250 m ² was made and published
Article 5(5)	31 December 2013	The inventory list of heated and/or cooled governmental and municipal buildings with a total useful floor area over 250 m ² was made publicly available. The list is published on the Ministry of Economy and Energy Internet site: http://www.mi.government.bg/bg/pages/energiyna-efektivnost-52.html Direct link to the inventory list:

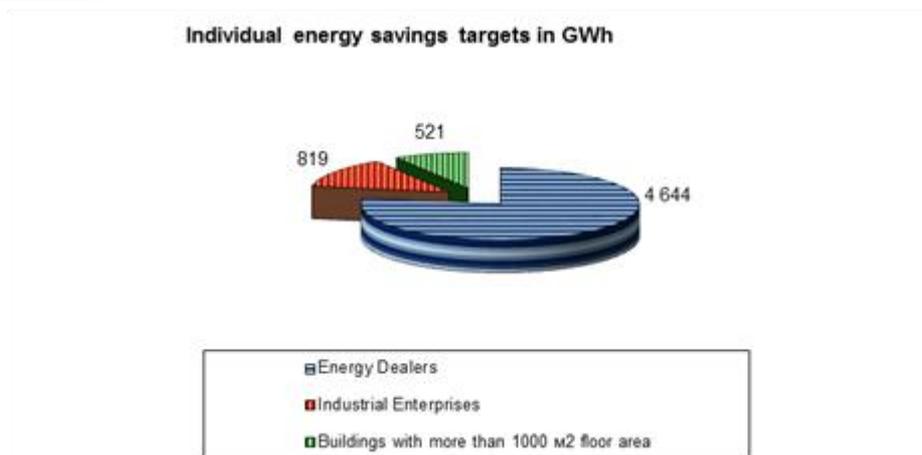
		http://www.mi.government.bg/files/useruploads/files/spisuk_sgradi.xls
Article 5(6)	31 December 2013 (alternative approach to Art. 5(5))	By now alternative approach is not chosen.
Last subparagraph of Article 7(9)	5 December 2013	National methodology for functioning of the energy efficiency obligation scheme under Art. 7(1) was submitted to the Commission in December 2013.
Article 19(2)	30 April 2014 (part of NEEAP)	Created inter-institutional working group for NEEAP development by an Order from the Minister of Economy and Energy.
Article 24(1)	30 April 2013	The report of the implementation of Second NEEAP and the progress achieved towards national energy efficiency targets, in accordance with Part 1 of Annex XIV, is submitted to the Commission in the mid of 2013. The same report is adopted by Bulgarian Council of Ministers and is publicly available at the following link: http://www.seea.government.bg/documents/VNPDEE_Otchet_2012.pdf
Article 24 (2)	30 April 2014 and every three years thereafter	Created inter-institutional working group for NEEAP development by an Order from the Minister of Economy and Energy.

Table 2 – Current situation according to preceding and forthcoming final dates in Directive 2012/27/EC

Additional information on the current status of the implementation:

1. Energy efficiency obligation scheme to 2016

Three groups of obligated under the EE Act parties have individual energy savings targets. The obligated parties are: energy sales companies, owners of industrial enterprises (SME's) with annual energy consumption more than 3 000 MWh and owners of municipal and state buildings with total floor area more than 1 000 sq. m. The list of the obligated parties and their individual energy savings targets is an Annex to NEEAP and is adopted by Bulgarian Council of Ministers. The list is publicly available on the Sustainable Energy Development Agency Internet page: <http://seea.government.bg>.



The total amount of the savings expected from the obligated persons in 2016 is 82% from the ESD National energy efficiency target.

Results:

Obligated parties with individual targets	Energy savings target for the period 2008-2013 GWh	Achieved savings GWh
Energy sales companies	2 322	948
Industrial enterprises	419,6	186,1

Municipal and state buildings	260,5	710,3
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Table 2 – Energy savings targets for the period 200-2013 and their implementation by the obligated parties

2. Energy efficiency obligation scheme according to Article 7

In December 2013 Bulgaria reported to the Commission “National methodology for functioning of the energy efficiency obligation scheme under Art. 7(1)” The Methodology gives information about the obligated under Article 7 companies and details about the obligation calculations:

- The sales of energy, used in transport, are fully excluded from the calculations
- The obligation scheme includes all energy sales companies which: sale energy to final consumers in amount more than 74 GWh/annually (6.45 ktoe/ann.); have personnel more than 10 employees; have annual turnover more than 10 million BGN.

	2010	2011	2012	Average
Final energy consumption (excluding transport), ktoe	5 990	6 337	6 173	6 167

Table 3 – Final Energy Consumption in Bulgaria; Source: National Statistical Institute

According to the reported calculations the obligations are distributed for the period 2014-2020 as follows:

Year	Obligations excluding transport and using Article 7(2) options Ktoe
2014	69,38
2015	138,75
2016	208,13
2017	277,50
2018	346,88
2019	416,25
2020	485,63

Table 4 – Distribution of the obligations for the period 2014-2020

The permissible energy efficiency measures should contribute to the following requirements:

- The pay-back period should be no longer than the lifetime of the measures
- They should lead to savings of primary energy resources
- They should lead to greenhouse gases emissions decrease
- They should not aggravate the environment quality
- They should not aggravate the sanitary-hygiene standards

For the implementation of their individual targets the obligated parties can implement horizontal measures as information and publicity campaigns. Also they can fulfil their obligations by contributing annually to the “Energy Efficiency and Renewable Sources” Fund or to other funds an amount equal to the investments required to achieve those obligations. The obligated parties can implement measures in all Final consumption sectors – Industry, Transport, Households, Services, Public organizations, Agriculture, Forestry, Fish industry, etc. The energy sales companies are allowed to implement measures in the energy transformation, distribution and transmission sectors including efficient district heating and cooling infrastructure.

3. Energy audits and energy management systems (Article 8)

In Bulgaria there is an operative scheme for energy audits in public buildings and industrial enterprises. The scheme is introduced in Energy Efficiency Law and came into force in 2004. According to the provisions of the EEL all buildings whose useful floor area is over 500 m² and all industrial enterprises with annual energy consumption more than 3 000 MWh are subject of obligatory energy efficiency audits. Also the law sets mandatory energy efficiency inspections for hot water boilers and air-conditioning systems in buildings. The rules for the energy efficiency audits and inspections are objects of special Ordinances under the Energy Efficiency Law. Energy efficiency inspections, audits of buildings and Industrial enterprises, certification of buildings, making evaluations of compliance of development-project designs and preparation of energy savings evaluations shall be performed by persons entered in special public register. The register is maintained and administrated by Sustainable Energy Development Agency. SEDA is also responsible for the control on the qualification of the energy efficiency auditors.

4. Promotion of efficiency in heating and cooling and energy transformation, transmission and distribution (Articles 14 and 15)

The requirements in Article 14 and Article 15 are partially transposed in Bulgarian legislation with the Energy Act (last amendment 26.07.2013). This Act regulates the social relations associated with the activities of generation, import and export, transmission, transit transmission, distribution of electricity, heat and natural gas, oil and oil product transmission through pipelines, trade in electricity, heat and natural gas, as well as the powers of state bodies in formulating energy policy, regulation and control.

Additional efforts

Along with the existing energy efficiency obligation scheme there is already acting mechanism for voluntary agreements in Bulgaria. The mechanism is set in the Energy Efficiency Act. The voluntary agreements aimed to encourage reductions in energy consumption by provision of energy services and/or implementation of energy efficiency activities and measures by the retail energy sales companies and by energy efficiency audit and/or implementation of appropriate measures by the final consumers of energy. The voluntary agreements may be concluded between the Executive director of SEDA and the energy sales companies or the owners of industrial systems.

To this moment there are 4 signed voluntary agreements with the biggest electrical supplying companies on the country's territory and with the only Nuclear Power plant in Bulgaria. They all are obliged persons under the Bulgarian obligation scheme.

Future planning

The most important future goal is the full transposition of Directive 2012/27/EC in the National legislation. The final date according to Article 28 is 05.06.2014. As it was mentioned above in May 2013 with a special Order by the Minister of Economy and Energy an inter-institutional working group was created. The main task of the working group is elaboration of new Energy Efficiency Act in accordance with the EED requirements.

Bulgaria also has started the implementation of project, financed by the Operational Program "Development of the Competitiveness of the Bulgarian Economy". The beneficiary of the project finances is SEDA and one of the foreseen activities is analysis of the market environment, the legislation and the optimum scheme for the application of financial mechanism "White Certificates Trading Scheme". The project is expected to be finalized in 2015.

Relevant information

Ministry of Economy and Energy: www.mi.government.bg

Sustainable Energy Development Agency: <http://seea.government.bg>

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Sources Fund: <http://www.bgeef.com/display.aspx>

Energy Efficiency Act: http://seea.government.bg/documents/ZEE_EN.pdf

Energy Act: <http://www.mi.government.bg/library/index/download/lang/en/fileId/256>

2.4 Croatia

In Croatia the implementation of the EED is the responsibility of the Ministry of Economy and in the part related to the renovation of buildings in jurisdiction of the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning. Some provisions of the EED are already taken into account in the existing legislation, but full transposition is envisaged through adoption of new Energy Efficiency Act. As this act is still in preparation (status of January 2014), the information given in this report is still preliminary.

Legal context

The transposition period for the EED is 5th June 2014. Thus, the transposition of the EED is still under preparation. The Ministry of Economy is responsible for the overall transposition. Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning has the responsibility over issues related to energy efficiency in buildings.

The preparation of the new Act on Energy Efficiency will be largely based on the existing Act on Efficient End-use of Energy. That existing Act *inter alia* already regulates following issues:

- Energy efficiency programming and planning on national and local level
- Obligations of all public sector consumers (public buildings, lighting, communal services) to introduce energy management practices, to conduct energy audits and to implement cost-effective energy efficiency improvement measures
- Obligations of distribution system operators and energy suppliers to offer energy services, provide customers with informative bills and provide customers with individual meters where technically possible
- Energy services and energy performance contracting
- Eco-design requirements for energy related products

Act on Heat Market has been adopted in 2013. It stipulates that all buildings connected to district heating systems need to have heat allocators or meters by the end of 2016. This Act also prescribes the need to perform cost-benefit analysis when planning new or reconstructing existing heating plants. It also prescribes the assessment of national potential for energy efficient heating and cooling.

Croatia has already national energy efficiency fund. It has been established already in 2003 by the special Act on the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund. It is a non-budgetary fund, financed by polluter-pays principle, which is obliged by the law to ensure financial support for energy efficiency investments in accordance to the NEEAP.

Status of the implementation

All notifications prescribed by the EED have been submitted to the European Commission. New Act on Energy Efficiency is being prepared. NEEAP-3 is being prepared. As the content of new Act is still not officially published, it is not possible to refer specifically to the articles of the EED and the ways they will be transposed into national legislation.

Additional efforts

Building sector was identified as a key sector for delivering national energy saving target already in NEEAP-2. Therefore, the competent ministry – Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning – has prepared targeted national programmes for refurbishment of buildings. Programme for energy refurbishment of public buildings has been adopted in October 2013 and is based on the ESCO principle. The Programme for energy refurbishment of residential buildings has been drafted and has passed public discussion. This Programme envisages providing subsidies for thermal insulation of buildings and improvement of heating systems efficiency including use of RES. The Programme for energy refurbishment of commercial service buildings is being drafted. Additional efforts are also being made to include these programmes as priorities in Operational Programme for the use of EU funds in the period 2014-2020.

Future planning

Croatia will continue to work towards timely transposition of the EED by the June 2014 deadline and compliance with subsequent reporting requirements through annual progress reports and the NEEAPs.

Relevant information

Competent institutions:

Ministry of Economy: <http://www.mingo.hr/default.aspx?id=3198>

Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning: <http://mgjpu.hr/default.aspx?id=14520>

Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund: www.fzoeu.hr

2.5 Cyprus

Introduction: In Cyprus, the implementation of the EED is under the responsibility of the Energy Service of the Ministry of Energy, Commerce, Industry and Tourism. For transposing the Directive to the national legislation, two laws will be amended. Secondary legislation for implementing some provision of the directive will also be adopted.

Legal context

The Directive will be transposed to the national law by 05/06/2014, in compliance to article 28. For transposing the Directive to the national legislation, two laws will be amended: The Law for Energy efficiency in End-Use and Energy Services and the Law for the Promotion of Combined Heat and Power Generation. Secondary legislation for implementing some provision of the directive will also be adopted by 05/06/2014. However a law for transposing articles 2(24), 2(27), 16(1), 18(1)(a)(i),(c), d(i) and (ii), (2)(a) (c) and Annex XIII of the directive is expected to be adopted earlier.

Status of the implementation

In compliance to the provision of the Directive, action has been already taken and communicated to the Commission, aiming to implement some of the provisions of the articles 3, 24, 5, 7 and 14 of the Directive. The two draft legislations prepared for transposing the Directive to the national law are in a process of public consultation and they will be sent to the National Law Services for legal processing soon. It is expected that the new legislation will be adopted by the House of Parliament by 05/06/14.

Table	
Directive	Status
Article 1	Draft legislation has been prepared to amend article 3 of L31(1)/2009, L(53(I)/2012
Article 2	Draft legislation has been prepared to amend article 2 of L31(1)/2009, L(53(I)/2012 and article 2 of to L174(I)/2009, L54(I)/2012
Article 3	Implemented and communicated to the Commission (in April 2013). The target is to achieve 14,3% (463 ktoe) energy savings in the projected primary energy consumption of the year 2020. The reduction in primary energy consumption for the years 2010 and 2011 was higher than the reduction projected in the national energy efficiency scenario. More specifically, in 2010 the actual reduction was 1,8% and in 2011 was 4,3%, while the projected reductions where only 0,2% and 0,9% respectively. The assessment has also showed that the national energy intensity index for the years 2010 and 2011 is declining, indicating the effectiveness of the measures established in the two previous years and the improvement of the energy efficiency of the national economy. It should also be noted that, even though the reductions in primary energy consumption for the years 2010 and 2011 were higher than those projected, the achievement of the national 2020 target, is highly depended on the introduction of natural gas in the national energy system. Further evaluation of our national energy efficiency target will be included in the 3rd national energy efficiency action plan, in April 2014.
Article 4	Draft legislation has been prepared to amend article 4 of L31(1)/2009, L(53(I)/2012

Article 5	Draft legislation has been prepared to add a new article 14 to L31(1)/2009, L(53(I)/2012. In compliance to paragraph 5, a national inventory of central government building have been published and communicated to the Commission (December 2013). Based on the inventory, 142 central government building (of floor area above 500 m ²) with a total floor area of 617,000 m ² are currently under the scope of this article. Thus, 3% renovation of these building equal to renovating 18,500 m ² each year in order to meet the national minimum energy performance requirements.
Article 6 and annex III	Draft legislation has been prepared to add a new article 15 and new annex II to L31(1)/2009, L(53(I)/2012
Article 7	<p>Draft legislation has been prepared to add a new article 19 and new annexes III and IV to L31(1)/2009, L(53(I)/2012. In compliance to article 7 paragraph 9, a national report indicating the measures planed for the period 2014-2020 in order to fulfil the national obligatory target for saving 213,182 toe in final consumption , has been communicated to the Commission (in December 2013). On calculating the target, the sales of energy, by volume, used in transport were excluded. Also, a discount of 25% has been used; taking into account energy savings from measures implemented since 31/12/2008 and continue to have impact in 2020. The planed measures for the period 2014-2020 are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thermal insulation (double glazing, walls and roof insulation) • Geothermal heat pumps • Solar water heating systems (residential sector) • Central Solar water heating systems • Solar systems for space heating and/or cooling • Solar water heating systems (swimming pools) • Autonomous photovoltaic systems • Autonomous photovoltaic systems for water pumping • Biomass utilization projects • Measures for improving the energy efficiency of the buildings belonging to the central and local government. • Measures for improving the energy efficiency of the existing buildings in the residential sector. • Measures for improving the energy efficiency of the existing buildings in the Tertiary sector and in industry. • Infrastructure for supporting and promoting electric vehicles in Cyprus. • Installation of Advanced Metering Infrastructure System (500.000 smart meters). • Construction of new buildings in the residential sector with nearly zero energy consumption. • Construction of new buildings in the tertiary sector with nearly zero energy consumption. • Installation of photovoltaic systems (Net metering) in the residential sector for vulnerable household consumers <p>Funds for implementing these measures are expected to be secured from Special Fund for Energy Conservation and the Utilization of Renewable Energy Sources, European Investment and Cohesion Funds (2014-2020)</p>
Article 8 and annex VI	Draft legislation has been prepared to amend article 5 of L31(1)/2009, L(53(I)/2012. Some its provision are being implemented since they are in line in existing legislation (Regulations for the Energy End-Use Efficiency and Energy Services (Energy Auditors) (KPD 184/2012) and Ministerial degree KDP 171/2012)

Article 9	Draft legislation has been prepared to add a new article 16 to L31(1)/2009, L(53(I)/2012. Some of its provisions are being implemented since they are in line with existing legislation (national Law for regulating the electricity market). Some secondary legislation may have to be issued by Cyprus Regulatory Authority (it will be verified by the National Law Services).
Article 10 and annex VII	Some of its provisions are being implemented since they are in line with existing legislation (national Law for regulating the electricity market). Some secondary legislation may have to be issued by Cyprus Regulatory Authority (it will be verified by the National Law Services).
Article 11	Draft legislation has been prepared to add a new article 17 to L31(1)/2009, L(53(I)/2012. Some of its provisions are being implemented since they are in line with existing legislation (national Law for regulating the electricity market). Some secondary legislation may have to be issued by Cyprus Regulatory Authority (it will be verified by the National Law Services).
Article 12	Draft legislation has been prepared to add a new article 19 and new annex II to L31(1)/2009, L(53(I)/2012
Article 13	Draft legislation has been prepared to amend article 11 of L31(1)/2009, L(53(I)/2012
Article 14 and annexes I, II, VIII, IX, X	Draft legislation has been prepared to amend to L174(I)/2009, L54(I)/2012. National exemptions to paragraph 5 have been communicated to the Commission (in December 2013)
Article 15 and annexes XI, XII	Some of its provisions are being implemented since they are in line with existing legislation (national Law for regulating the electricity market and national Law for regulation the market of natural gas). Some secondary legislation may have to be issued by Cyprus Regulatory Authority (it will be verified by the National Law Services).
Article 16	Draft legislation has been prepared to amend article 9 and add new article 19 to L31(1)/2009, L(53(I)/2012.
Article 17	Draft legislation has been prepared to add a new article 19 L31(1)/2009, L(53(I)/2012
Article 18 and annex XIII	Draft legislation has been prepared to amend articles 9 and 5 of L31(1)/2009, L(53(I)/2012. Draft regulations for regulating the market of energy services have been prepared.
Article 19	Draft legislation has been prepared to amend article 9 of L31(1)/2009, L(53(I)/2012
Article 20	Its provisions are being implemented since they are in line with existing legislation (Laws N33(I)/2003, N112(I)/2013)
Article 21 and annex IV	Draft legislation has been prepared to amend article 8 of L31(1)/2009, L(53(I)/2012. Draft Ministerial order has been prepared
Article 24	Draft legislation has been prepared to amend article 913 of L31(1)/2009, L(53(I)/2012
Articles 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30	Should not be transposed to national law

Table 3 – Title

Additional efforts

Cyprus is currently implementing a pilot programme for using energy service companies and energy performance contracting for improving the energy efficiency of existing public buildings. Another project has also started for increasing the energy efficiency of central government buildings, in the framework of the EU cross-border programme "Greece- Cyprus". The Energy Service of the Ministry of Energy, Commerce, Industry and Tourism has already communicated to national General Directory for European Programs, Coordination and Development, its proposals for utilizing EU structural and cohesion funds for the period 2014-2020. These proposals are about increasing the energy efficiency in public buildings and for operating new incentives programmers for energy efficiency measures in households, industries and tertiary sector, as well as for a pilot CHP project and a study on CHP. Efforts are also being made for redesigning the national Grand Schemes of the Special Fund for Energy Conservation and the Utilization of Renewable Energy Sources, in order to increase the support for energy efficiency investments. Further information on additional efforts will be included in the 3rd National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (in April 2014)

Future planning

The plan for the future is to transpose the Directive to the national legislation by 05/06/14 and to take all necessary actions and measures to implement its provisions. Further information on future planning will be included in the 3rd National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (in April 2014)

Relevant information

Relevant information can be found on the website of the Ministry of Energy, Commerce, Industry and Tourism (www.mcit.gov.cy).

2.6 Czech Republic

In The Czech Republic the responsible ministry for the implementation of the EED is the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The EED requirements will be covered by three energy laws No.: 406/2000 Coll., 458/2002 Coll., 165/2012 Coll.

Legal context

The Energy Efficiency Directive has partly been implemented through the Energy Management Act 406/2000 Coll. The Energy Management Act has been put in force to contribute to economic use of natural resources, protection of the environment, as well as to more efficient use of energy. The Act also lays down the rules for the EFEKT Programme. Act addresses in detail energy efficiency of both boilers and air-conditions, energy performance of building, ecodesign, the energy audit scheme (Article 9), certification of energy auditors and energy services. The Act has been recently amended to add energy efficiency of buildings and duties coming from Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings.

Remaining parts of the EED have been implemented by means of Energy Act 458/2002 Coll. The third law related to energy (No 165/2012 Coll.), supporting generation of electricity from supported energy sources.

It is also worth to mention law No. 137/2006 Coll., dealing with public procurement.

Status of the implementation

The table below shows the implementation status of the EED in the Czech Republic.

Article EED	Implementation status
Articles 1	No implementation necessary
Article 2	For definitions see abovementioned laws, obviously § 2
Article 3	Legislative implementation not necessary
Article 4	Legislative implementation not necessary
Article 5	Covered by Government Regulation
Article 6	No. 137/2006 Coll., and No. 406/2000 Coll.
Article 7	Alternative measures
Article 8	No. 406/2000 Coll.
Article 9	No. 458/2002 Coll.
Article 10	No. 458/2002 Coll.
Article 11	No. 458/2002 Coll.
Article 12	No. 406/2000 Coll.
Article 13	No. 165/2012 Coll. and No. 458/2002 Coll.
Article 14	No. 165/2012 Coll. and No. 406/2000 Coll.
Article 15	No. 458/2002 Coll.
Article 16	No. 406/2000 Coll.
Article 17	No. 406/2000 Coll.
Article 18	No. 406/2000 Coll.

Article 19	No. 458/2002 Coll.
Article 20	No implementation necessary
Articles 21	Decrees
Articles 22 - 23	No implementation necessary
Article 24	No implementation necessary
Articles 25 – 27	No implementation necessary
Article 28	No implementation necessary
Articles 29 – 30	No implementation necessary

Table 4 – Title

Additional efforts

New legislation

All energy efficiency related Decrees will be amended by adding of duties coming from Directive 2012/27/EU.

The following new Decrees were introduced last year to fully implement the new energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2010/31/EU):

- Regulation No. 78/2013 Coll. On the Energy Performance of Buildings
- Decree No. 194/2013 Coll. on the Inspections of boilers and thermal energy distribution systems
- Decree No. 193/2013 Coll., on inspection of air-conditioning systems

Financial support

New Green Savings programme (2014 +)

The subsidy programme **New Green Savings programme (2014 +)** is a successor of the Green Savings programme (running between 2009 and 2011), and has marked a major success so far, and the New Green Savings Programme 2013 (with funding amounting to EUR 40 million) and financing has been provided from the State Environmental Fund of the Czech Republic. In general, the programme promotes energy savings in family houses, apartment buildings and public sector buildings.

The New Green Savings 2013 programme included in particular thermal insulation of buildings, replacement of heat sources from solid and liquid fossil fuels with efficient, environmentally-friendly resources, such as biomass boilers, heat-pumps, efficient gas condensing boilers, installation of solar thermal systems. Construction of houses with very high energy performance was also supported.

As from 2014 a **New Green Savings programme (2014 +)** was launched. Currently the program is envisaged with an expected funding of 1 billion EUR allocated from a share of revenues from the auctioning of EU ETS allowances. The program is focused mainly on family and apartment houses, government costs for administration and buildings of the public sector. The Government approved the draft general principles on 20 February 2013. The programme was approved by the Government on 6 November 2013.

Program PANEL 2013 +

Program PANEL 2013 + contributes significantly to energy savings and reduction of households energy cost. It is to be implemented in the period 2013 to 2020. It is based on low-interest loans to support reconstruction of multi-apartment buildings provided that the results lead to the reduction of energy consumption.

EFEKT Programme

The EFEKT Programme has promoted actions concerning energy savings and the use of renewable energy sources (RES) in the Czech Republic since 2000. Subsidies are provided for education and consulting activities, energy management in the public sector and for smaller investment projects. Yearly budgets amount to 1.2 million EUR. It is a supplementary programme for the energy programmes supported from the European Union structural funds. The support is not accessible to physical persons.

European Structural and Cohesion Funds (2014-2020)

The Czech Republic plans to dedicate a large part of the total allocation of Structural and Cohesion Funds (SCF) to energy savings.

There are two thematic operational programmes whose objectives include promotion of energy efficient measures: the **Operational Programme Enterprise and Innovation for Competitiveness (OPPIK)** and the **Operational Programme Environment (OPE)**.

OPE

- Within the new OPE priority area Energy efficiency will focus primarily on the reduction of the energy consumption in public buildings. The modernization of public lighting systems will also be supported. Support for the use of the Energy Performance Contracting (EPC) method for measures with shorter payback period is also expected. The expected funding is 400 million EUR (in total up to 2020).

OPPIK

- **Eco-energy** represents one of the priorities of the OPPIK. Most of the allocation has been used for promoting energy savings projects in the industry sector, which mostly consisted of thermal insulation or energy source replacement in the buildings. Supported activities includes upgrading existing energy production facilities for their own use, reconstruction of distribution of electricity and heat, improving thermal properties of buildings and energy savings in industrial processes for consumption by the company. The expected funding is 800 million EUR (in total up to 2020).

Currently, the allocation for the 2014 for the JESSICA Programme, which is implemented within the resources of Integrated Operational Programme, totals EUR 24 million. The project is implemented through low-interest loans, which are addressed for reconstruction of old apartment houses.

Boiler subsidies

Since 2012, three regions of the Czech Republic (with the most polluted air) together with the State Environmental Fund have been co-financing replacements of solid fuel boilers with high-efficient (low-emission) fully-automatic ones. Total allocation is 4 million EUR and interventions are addressed to family houses only.

Future planning

The Ministry of Industry and Trade is now preparing the Third National Energy Efficiency Plan, together with external consultants, to be ready in April 2014.

Relevant information

The following state organisations are involved in energy efficiency

Managing Authority	Intermediate Body	Intervention Sector (beneficiaries)	Existing support programmes
Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Czechinvest agency• Ministry of Industry and Trade	Industry, services (commercial, public part) 1) legal entities and natural persons engaged in business, 2) legal entities not engaged in business	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Operational Programme Innovative Economy• State programme to support energy savings and use of renewables – EFEKT programme
Ministry of the Environment (ME)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• State Environment Fund in cooperation with regions (Moravia-Silesia, Ústí, Central Bohemia)	Services (public part), households 1) natural persons not engaged in business 2) legal entities not engaged in business	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Operational Programme Environment• Green Savings programme• New Green Savings 2013 programme• New Green

			Savings programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint programme to support boiler replacement*
Ministry of Regional Development (MRD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Housing Development Fund • Holding Fund • Centre for Regional Development 	Households, the public sector 1) legal entities and natural persons engaged and not engaged in business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panel 2013+ programme • JESSICA programme • Integrated Operational Programme

2.7 Denmark

Legal context

The responsible for the implementation of the Energy efficiency directive (EED) lies with the Danish Energy agency, which are a part of the Ministry of Climate, Energy and Building. Almost all elements of the EED are placed in the national Energy policy. A part of the EED was already in place in Danish law when it was adopted in 2012, however the implementation of EED still require changes in national law, which Denmark currently work on.

Status of the implementation

In general Denmark is progress on the implementation of EED. There is a law process on the implementation of article 8 and 14 currently under reading in the Danish parliament. Other articles require smaller changes in statutory order and government circular.

The following are a description of the most important articles.

Article 3

Denmark's indicative target for energy consumption was reported to the commission by April 2013. The table below shows Denmark's indicative targets.

Table 1	Mtoe 2020	Reduction compared to 2006
Primary energy	17,781	12,6%
Final energy	14,797	7,2%

Table 5 – Denmark's indicative target for energy consumption in 2020 (note: non-energy is not included)

The calculation of energy consumption is based on a policy forecast and includes the new measures from the Danish energy policy agreement of March 2012.

Article 4

A comprehensive strategy for energy retrofitting of all Danish building will be presented in April 2014 for the commission. This strategy was part of the last Danish energy agreement of March 2012. The strategy gather a mix of various initiatives from soft measures as information to more strict regulating as building codes for new buildings and requirements for buildings components. The building strategy builds on analysis of the potential for energy savings in buildings, and they have shown a large potential for energy savings.

Article 5

Denmark has a good tradition of working with energy efficiency among the public sector, thus the implementation of article 5 in EED requires an amendment of existing circular no. 9787 of October 1st 2009. Denmark expect to choose the alternative method to implement the objectives of article 5 in EED, because Denmark has a tradition for employ a variety of measures on energy efficiency.

Article 6

Just as it was the case for article 5, article 6 is to a large extent already a part of the work carried out among the public sector, however there is still small changes needed for the circular no. 9787 of October 1st 2009.

Article 7

Article 7 to a large extent build on Danish experience with an Energy efficiency obligation scheme, which means that article 7 is already implemented in Denmark. The energy efficiency obligation scheme is set by law but is implemented by a voluntary agreement between the minister of climate, energy and building and the branch organisations. The Grid and distribution companies are obligated to deliver energy savings each year; in 2014 the target is 10.7 PJ reduction and from 2015-2020 the annual target is 12.2 PJ. The agreement is managed by the

Danish Energy Agency in collaboration with representative from the branch organizations. Denmark will note use any alternative policy measures

Article 8

Danish Energy Agency does currently run a law process to implement mandatory energy audits on large companies by law. The new obligations will be adopted in spring 2014, and requires large companies to carry out a mandatory energy audit every fourth year.

Article 9-11

The implementation of article 9-11 lies within various laws. A recently introduced law (June 2013) mandates the full smart metering roll-out. The detailed framework of the roll-out will was set by the Minister for Climate, Energy and Building in end of 2013. The roll-out will be carried out by the DSOs from 2014 through to 2020. Article 9 also requires an amendment of regulation no. 891 of November 9th 1996, on individual measuring of electricity, gas, water and heat. This amendment will be carried out medio 2014. Furthermore, regulation 1452 of 16th of December 2013 on energy savings by grid and distribution companies determines the rule regarding informative bills. Regarding article 11, there are assumable no need for changes in the current legislation, since consumers today have a access to information free of charge.

Article 14

A law process is currently taking place to adopt the regulation of article 14. The law will be adopted in spring 2014.

Article 15

The Danish Energy Agency is currently processing and assessment of the promotion of efficiency in the heating and cooling sector. The assessment consists of a cost benefit analysis at society level divided in different analyses, covering the main parts of the heating/cooling sector:

- Heating sector analyses, covering CBA to identify the most economical and financial viable solutions regarding a) demarcation between district heating network, gas network and individually heat supply option; and b) district heating production, incl. CHP
- Waste heat (surplus heat from industry)
- Cooling sector analyses
- Long term scenario analyses, covering the entire energy system in order to identify the connections between e.g. the development of the electricity production and heating production; and possible indigenous biofuel production and amount of surplus heat available for DH.
- System boundaries and geographical boundaries are taken into account"

Article 16-24

The remaining articles are implemented through various incentives. Article 16 is implemented via the law process considering article 8. Denmark are currently having a lot of focus on information and training, most knowledge are gathered at the website www.spareenergi.dk (save energy). The website provides information of all kinds of energy savings methods for both households, public bodies and industry.

Additional efforts

Knowledge centre for energy efficiency in buildings

Future planning

The process of carrying out the NEEAP 2014 is currently undertaken in the Danish Energy Agency. This NEEAP is the preparatory work for the implementation of EED in June 2014. Amendments of law, regulation and circulars are taking place in the first months of 2014.

Relevant information

Information on energy savings and the work of the Danish Energy Agency can be found at www.ens.dk

More information on energy efficiency for consumers, public bodies and industry can be found at www.spareenergi.dk

Special knowledge on energy saving in buildings can be found at centre for energy savings in buildings www.byggeriogenergi.dk

2.8 Estonia

Estonia is in the process to design a new law to transpose the EED into Estonia's legislation. Drafting of the act continues in parallel with the activities to prepare for increased financing of energy efficiency from EU structural funds and other sources. Enhanced legislative basis based on EED and expected financing from EU structural funds provide significant contribution to achieve the main goal of the national energy efficiency policy. According to the defined goal, in 2020, the final energy consumption in Estonia should not be higher than in 2010.

Legal context

From the legislative aspect, the energy market has been divided into five different segments in Estonia. A separate legislation has been designed for the electricity market, the district heating market, the natural gas market and the liquid fuel market. Other energy market segments are handled as a part of a common commodity market, where the general property and trade law applies.

The primary legislative acts on energy sector segments are:

- District Heating Act
- Electricity Market Act
- Liquid Fuel Act
- Natural Gas Act.

These acts set the main requirements for the market participants and their operations in the energy market. The requirements related to energy efficiency are almost not addressed and there is not any detailed requirements related to energy efficiency.

Energy efficiency and eco-design requirements of energy using products are set according to the Product Conformity Act and the building energy performance requirements are based on the Building Act. The Building Act is also setting the requirements for the persons offering a service of building energy audit.

Status of the implementation

The EED implementation is in progress in Estonia. According to the Government of the Republic Act, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications has a responsibility to transpose the EED into Estonia's legislation. The transposition work was started in December 2012, when the analyses to prepare the notifications to EU were started. The work to draft the legislation to transpose the EED was started in September 2013.

Two alternative approaches to transpose the EED into Estonia's legislation were considered. As the transposition into existing acts needed significant changes in their text, a decision to introduce a new separate act was done. The final name of the act is not decided yet: although initially it will include only the elements arising from the EED, there is an intention to integrate also other elements applying to all segments of the energy market. This new energy framework act is drafted by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications, amendments in other acts (e.g. on state property, public procurement) are consulted with the Ministry of Finance.

Additional efforts

Year 2014 denotes also beginning of a new multiannual financial framework in EU. As Estonia is still one of the less developed regions in EU, regional development aid will be received from EU. This provides new financing opportunities also for energy efficiency. Estonia has planned following funding schemes and their indicative financing to promote energy efficiency from 2014 until 2020:

- resource and energy efficiency in industry 130 M€. A part of this budget will be used for the investments needed to improve waste management and application of technologies to reduce environmental pollution;
- renovation of the multi-apartment buildings 110 M€;

- renovation of district heating systems 80 M€. A part of this budget will be used for the investments needed to increase the use of renewables in district heating;
- energy efficiency in street lighting 40 M€.

In addition, the government has planned to use a part of the income from EU ETS to finance energy efficiency in public buildings. In total, 50 M€ are planned for this purpose.

Significant changes are needed to start up with the use of EU structural funds to promote energy efficiency in Estonia. In the previous period of multiannual financial framework (2007-2013), Estonia allocated roughly 40 M€ to energy-related activities. On top of that, in 2010-2013 considerable allocations – more than 200 M€ – were done for energy efficiency projects also from green investment schemes. The largest share of this amount was spent to improve energy efficiency and indoor climate of public buildings and apartment buildings.

Future planning

In 2014 and 2015, the priorities for the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications will be the transposition of the EED and effective implementation of EU structural funds. The Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications will closely follow the progress towards national energy efficiency target and if needed, the instruments introduced in the new act transposing the EED will be used to promote energy efficiency.

Relevant information

Any other relevant information can be found from the webpage of Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications: www.mkm.ee

2.9 Finland

In Finland the overall responsibility for the implementation of the EED is with the Ministry of Employment and the Economy. Sectorial responsibilities are with Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Ministry of Education and Culture, responsible for the sector is general, and Ministry of Finance. Ministry of Employment and the Economy established 26th November 2012 a Working Group to supervise the work on the transposition of the Energy Efficiency Directive. Under the WG, eight sub-groups worked on specific articles. The WG completed its work in December 2013 and the transposition process continues based on principles presented in the WG Report, which was published in January 2014.

Legal context

Based on the Standing Order of the Government, the overall responsibility for energy efficiency is with the Ministry of Employment and the Economy. Most of the MEE's responsibilities coming from the EED have been given to the newly established Energy Authority. There are five other ministries that have either direct responsibilities coming from the Energy Efficiency Directive or are responsible for certain energy efficiency measures that necessary to achieve full compliance.

Due to the broad scope of the EED and certain new obligations, for which the existing legislation does not offer a feasible framework, a new Energy Efficiency Law is in the pipeline. Some obligations, e.g. Article 6 and 15, can be transposed by amending existing legislation.

Status of the implementation

The status of the implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive in Finland is presented in Table 1.

Table	
Article 3	Annual Report 2013 submitted 26.4.2013.
Article 4	Work in progress. Strategy expected to be completed in March 2014.
Article 5	Finland has chosen 5(6) for implementation. Notification submitted 18.12.2013.
Article 6	Government decision-in-principle on the promotion of sustainable environmental and energy solutions (Cleantech solutions) in public procurement (13.6.2013) will be revised to achieve full compliance with EED.
Article 7	Finland will use alternative measures for implementation. National Energy Efficiency Programme was submitted 5.12.2013.
Article 8	Ongoing energy audit programs already quite close to comply with 8(1). Work in progress with national minimum requirements based on Annex VI and with 8(4)–8(6). Implementation of some parts of the article will be part of the new energy efficiency law and decree.
Article 9	Study on 9(3) completed. Some amendments to existing legislation needed to achieve full compliance with EED.
Article 10	Some amendments to existing legislation needed to achieve full compliance with EED. Some obligations will be part of the new energy efficiency law.
Article 11	Full compliance check not yet completed. Some amendment needs in existing legislation identified. Some obligations will be part of the new energy efficiency law.
Article 12	Existing measures fulfil all requirements.
Article 13	Work in progress. Details will be defined in connection to the work on the substance articles listed in Article 13.
Article 14	Notification on 14(6) submitted 17.12.2013. Work on other paras in progress. Will be part of the new energy efficiency law.
Article 15	Work in progress. Several amendments to existing energy market legislation, some obligations will probably be part of the new energy efficiency law.

Article 16	Existing situation satisfactory, no need for immediate actions. Energy Authority will be responsible for monitoring the situation and taking actions when necessary.
Article 17	Existing situation is satisfactory. Providing information to the market actors will be highlighted in 2015. Energy Authority will be responsible for monitoring the situation and taking actions when necessary.
Article 18	Existing situation is satisfactory. Requires continuous work.
Article 19	Existing situation is satisfactory. Requires continuous work and follow up.
Article 20	Constitution limits the possibility to establish funds in Finland.
Article 24	NEEAP-3 (1 st EED NEEAP) work in progress.

Table 6 – Status of implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive in Finland (January 2014)

Additional efforts

The broad Voluntary Agreement Scheme (2008-2016) is the main instrument in Finland to implement Article 7. For the purpose to ensure the continuity of this policy measure two framework agreements with the agreement parties of industries and municipal sector were signed in November 2013. The agreements contain commitments to aim at approximately 50% of Finland's total cumulative energy savings target of Article 7 and to start negotiations on a new Voluntary Agreement period (2017-) in 2015.

Future planning

The responsibilities on energy efficiency work and implementation of different obligations in this field were reorganised when the Energy Authority was established in the beginning of 2014. Future planning will be started in the autumn 2014 after the EED transposition has been completed.

Relevant information

Ministry of Employment and the Economy www.tem.fi

2.10 France

In France, implementation of the EED is the responsibility of the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy. All EED requirements are on their way of being implemented before the transposition deadline in June 2014.

Legal context

As described in our NEEAP 2011 (to be updated in our NEEAP 2014, currently under finalization), France has set ambitious energy efficiency objectives since 2005.

See our NEEAP for more detail.

Status of the implementation

Transposition is on-going; a transposition table will be transmitted in due time to the European Commission.

Our NEEAP 2014 will contain more details about decided and implemented measures.

France's 1st annual report was published in April 2013. It sets our 2020 energy efficiency target, as required by article 3 of the EED: 131.4 Mtep in final energy, 236.3 Mtep in primary energy.

In December 2013, France also provided the notifications relative to article 5, article 7 and article 14.

Additional efforts

Objectives are also set relating to climate change: division by 4 of CO₂ emissions by 2050 (reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 30% compared to 1990), and to renewable energy sources: 23% renewable energy in France's final consumption in 2020.

Future planning

Several regulations will be adopted in order to fully transposed the EED.

Relevant information

National Energy Efficiency Action Plan: <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Plan-national-d-action-d.html>

1st EED annual report: http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/0458_EE.pdf

Notification under article 5 :

http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Synthese_de_la_notification_article_5.pdf

http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Rapport_sur_l_article_5.pdf

Notification under article 7 :

http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/131205_Rapport_article_7_notifie_Commission-2.pdf

More information about our white certificate scheme:

<http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/-Certificats-d-economies-d-energie,188-.html>

2.11 Germany

06 February 2014

In addition to the German annual reports and National Energy Efficiency Action Plans according to Article 24 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED), this summary report provides brief information on the current status of the ongoing implementation of the EED in Germany and thereby meets the commitment of the CA EED participants to update the Commission on this issue. Also, the national energy efficiency policy framework outlined in this summary report demonstrates and underlines Germany's commitment to energy efficiency policy in general and the national implementation of the EED in particular.

Germany has a long tradition in the field of energy efficiency, starting with the oil crisis back in the 1970s. Within the last decades, the legal, economic and political context of energy efficiency in Germany has been strongly developed on a national level, taking into account the framework conditions set on European level.

In general, Germany has a long tradition of pursuing a market-based approach to increase and further enhance energy efficiency. This has led to the development of a large and well established market for energy efficiency. However, a further development of this still rapidly growing market with high additional economic potentials for energy efficiency increases offers potential to further trigger private investments in energy efficiency and to strengthen public support for energy efficiency.

This general approach is strategically complemented and supported by a broad mix of policy instruments across all relevant sectors of the economy, including for example sectoral administrative regulations, taxation, promotional programmes, information measures or sectoral voluntary agreements (for further information, see Germany's National Energy Efficiency Action Plan 2011). These policy measures are well established, but they are also subject to constant further improvement and targeted supplementation, where deemed necessary and beneficial. In combination with the implementation of EU regulation, this forms a strong and successful framework for increasing energy efficiency. In 2011, for example, Germany has reduced its absolute level of both primary and end-use energy consumption by about 10% compared to 2006, although its GDP increased by 6 % in the same period of time. Furthermore, Germany has increased its overall and sectoral energy productivity significantly over the last decades.

A further long-term commitment to and improvement of energy efficiency is one of the key elements of the Federal Government's Energy Concept (Energiekonzept), adopted on 28 September 2010 and complemented by additional decisions taken by the Federal Government on 6 June 2011. With the Energy Concept, the Federal Government has laid the ground for an environmental friendly, reliable and affordable energy supply. In order to achieve these

goals, the Energy Concept provides guidelines for the development of a long term, until 2050 reaching, integrated overall strategy.

In the field of energy efficiency, this includes for example, that the high energy saving potentials of measures focusing on the increase of energy efficiency in the building sector should be exploited as far as possible, however, always under consideration of their technical feasibility and cost effectiveness.

The Federal Government has developed the Energy Concept on the background of the results of several scientifically-based energy scenarios and on the basis of its climate protection goals. The Energy Concept shows what has to be done in all important areas of activity, in order to ensure an efficient, safe and environmentally friendly energy supply for enterprises and private consumers.

Simultaneously, the Energy Concept contains a roadmap for the achievement of the climate protection goals which provides guidance for all relevant stakeholders. Therefore, enterprises and consumers receive orientation for the planned development and can rely on a clear and reliable framework.

Furthermore, the roadmap presented in the Energy Concept provides general and sector specific information about objectives. This can help to assess whether or not the accomplishment of the targets, during the observed and empirically examined time of development, is on track or in case it is not, if there is need for the readjustment of policies.

Also, the Federal Government decided on 6 June 2011 on an accelerated phasing out of nuclear energy in Germany. The result of this decision is the need for further and speeded up efforts in the fundamental conversion of the German energy system and the acceleration and increase of energy efficiency in Germany, as it already was pointed out in the Energy Concept.

Against this background, the new German Government elected in September 2013 is currently working on the implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive under the lead of the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi). Deadline for the implementation of the provisions of the EED is 5 June 2014.

In many areas, existing policies and regulations in Germany are already in place, that fully or at least to a large extent fulfil the provisions established on a European level by the EED and therefore contribute to the implementation of the EED in Germany. Examples include energy efficiency as part of regulations on public procurement or in the field of metering and billing as well as specific provisions and instruments to enhance the development of energy efficiency markets. These examples also underline the strong commitment and concrete action that Germany has taken in the field of energy efficiency at a very early point in time.

Nonetheless, the various and challenging provisions of the EED – especially in combination with tight time limits for their implementation – still pose significant remaining challenges for the implementation of the EED in Germany. In particular, this applies to the implementation of the provisions of Articles 5 (“Exemplary role of public bodies’ buildings”), 7 (“Energy efficiency obligation schemes”), 8 (“Energy audits and energy management systems”) and 14 (“Promotion of efficiency in heating and cooling”), although Germany has already taken action in all of these

different policy areas ahead of the entering into force of the EED. One main challenge for the implementation of these EED provisions will therefore be to adjust and complement the already existing provisions and instruments on a national level in order to both fulfil the EED provisions and to establish an added value for the support of final energy consumers across all sectors of the economy.

Further information on the status of the implementation of the EED in Germany ahead of the implementation deadline in June 2014 will be submitted to the European Commission by the Federal Government in the first National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, which is due on 30 April 2014 according to Article 24 EED.

2.12 Hungary

Introduction

The legal transposition of the Directive 2012/27/EE in Greece is planned to be implemented until June 2014. The procedures for the preparation of the appropriate legislative framework have already been established, while the responsibility for the supervision of these procedures is undertaken by the Ministry of Environment Energy and Climate Change. Regarding the current EED implementation, even if the official transposition has not yet been completed several requirements have been accomplished through the submission of the required reports and notifications.

Legal context

The procedures for the preparation of the legislative framework, which will transpose EED Directive, are on progress and are foreseen to be fulfilled until June 2014. After the compilation of the law, a public consultation procedure must be completed before the finalization of the law and the voting and ratification by the Greek Parliament.

Status of the implementation

The Ministry of Environment Energy and Climate Change is responsible for the transposition of EED Directive in Greece. Toward this direction, the Division of Efficient Use and Energy Savings has established a committee with the participation of representatives of the pertinent obligated parties and public authorities for the preparation of the appropriate procedures aiming at the in time implementation of EED Directive.

The committee has contributed to the successful fulfilment, at present time, of the obligations as derived by the implementation of EED Directive.

Greece, also submitted in April 2013 the first annual report to the Commission regarding the progress achieved towards national energy efficiency targets, in accordance with Part 1 of Annex XIV. Specifically, Greece has set in April 2013 the indicative national energy efficiency target, based on final energy consumption, as defined by Article 3.

Moreover, Greece has established and published in December 2013 the inventory of heated and/or cooled central government buildings with a total useful floor area over 500 m², as required by Article 5. Greece has decided to renovate 3% per year of the total floor area of heated and/or cooling buildings rather than choose alternative measure approach in order to achieve an equivalent improvement in the energy performance of the buildings within the central government estate.

In December 2013, Greece has notified to the Commission the planned policy measures and the estimated amount of energy savings, which will be achieved by the implementation of these measures, in accordance to the requirements of Article 7.

Finally, Greece in December 2013 has stated to the Commission the exemptions, which are foreseen in order to avoid the conduction of a cost-benefit analysis, as defined by Article 14.

Additional efforts

Several programmes have been already implemented for the achievement of the national indicative target for energy saving. Moreover, the following programs have been taken into account during the design of the proposed scheme of Article 7. These programs are presented briefly below:

➤ *"Energy saving at home" programme*

The "Energy saving at home" programme provides financial incentives for the implementation of energy-saving interventions in the residential building sector. The programme covers old, authorized buildings, which were not built under the Thermal Insulation Regulation, are located in areas with a specific zone price and are used as primary or secondary residence. Moreover, the owners must meet certain income criteria.

➤ *"Exoikonomo" programme*

The purpose of "Exoikonomo" programme is the implementation of actions and proven best practices in order to reduce energy consumption in the urban environment giving emphasis on the building sector (municipal buildings) and the upgrade of public spaces, on one hand, and in the area of municipal and private transport and energy

intensive municipal facilities, on the other, through the implementation of technical interventions and actions to raise awareness and mobilize citizens, the local government, businesses and bodies.

➤ *"Exoikonomo II" programme*

This measure constitutes the continuation of "Exoikonomo" programme and foresees the upgrade of municipal buildings and infrastructure.

Installation of electronic and intelligent metering of electricity This measure aims at the utilization of electronic metering in order to measure on an hourly basis the electricity consumption giving the opportunity to collect effectively all the necessary information regarding the consumption of industrial, commercial and residential consumers and to facilitate the promotion of financial or other incentives to promote rational organization of consumption behaviour.

➤ *Replacement of old passenger vehicles*

This measure aims at the replacement of EURO III passenger vehicles with new EURO V vehicles through the partial or complete exemption from the special registration passenger vehicles tax.

➤ *Development of the Thessalonica metro*

The objective of measure is the increased utilization of fixed rail transport in the city of Thessalonica, which will lead to the significant reduction of private car use and will result in the achievement of energy savings.

➤ *Extension of the Athens Metro*

The objective of measure is the increased utilization of fixed rail transport in the city of Athens, which will lead to the significant reduction of private car use and will result in the achievement of energy savings.

Future planning

The crucial milestone in the near future is the completion of the transposition of EED Directive until June 2014.

Relevant information

More information regarding the status of EED implementation in Greece can be found at the following websites:

Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change:

<http://www.ypeka.gr>

National Energy Efficiency Action Plan:

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/demand/legislation/doc/neeap/greece_en.pdf

National programme "Energy saving at home" (gr):

<http://exoikonomisi.ypeka.gr/Default.aspx?tabid=629&locale=en-US&language=el-GR/>

National programme "Exoikonomo II" programme (gr):

<http://www.ypeka.gr/Default.aspx?tabid=842&language=el-GR>

2.13 Hungary

Legal context

In order to integrate the regulations of the Energy Efficiency Directive into the Hungarian legal system, a new Energy Efficiency Law, governmental and ministerial decrees serving its implementation are under elaboration although the detailed conception is not yet been decided officially by the Government.

Status of the implementation

Hungary is devoted to limit climate change and to overcome the economic crisis globally therefore Hungary thinks that energy efficiency is the most valuable mean to address the challenges Europe is facing now.

Hungary believes that security of supply - in line with primary energy consumption reduction and energy imports decrease - bear great importance therefore It does all the necessary measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in a cost- effective way and thereby to mitigate climate change.

Regarding the implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive the comprehensive preparatory work at expert level has been fulfilled by now although the detailed conception has not yet been confirmed officially by the Hungarian Government.

Additional efforts

Additional efforts – serving the more and more effective implementation of the EED - are under investigation by the competent Ministries and external experts.

Future planning

The concrete framework on future plans will be decided as soon as the governmental decision on the detailed conception regarding the EED implementation is reached.

2.14 Ireland

Introduction:

The Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources (DCENR) is responsible for implementation of the EED in Ireland. The Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (Ireland's national energy agency) is responsible for measuring energy savings achieved and for implementation of many energy efficiency support programmes.

Legal context:

National regulations transposing the EED are currently being drafted and will enter into force by the June 2014 deadline.

The precursor to the EED was the Energy Services Directive (ESD), which was the primary legislative vehicle through which EU energy efficiency policy was delivered. Ireland transposed the ESD through the Energy End-Use Efficiency and Energy Services Regulations 2009 (S.I. 542 of 2009). These regulations are currently still in force but will be repealed or amended as appropriate, following transposition of the EED.

Status of the implementation

Following adoption of the EED in October 2012 a group was established to oversee the transposition and implementation of the Directive. Since then, a number of stakeholder meetings were held and a public consultation process was carried out in late 2013. Responses to the consultation are currently being analysed and results will be published on the Departments website when finalised. We expect that a Regulatory Impact Assessment will also be carried out by the Department prior to transposition.

Implementation of the EED is sub-divided into specific work packages. The current status by work package is shown in Table 1 below.

Work Package	EED Article	Status
WP1 – Targets & Renovation Strategy	3 – Energy Efficiency Targets	IE submitted our report on national energy efficiency targets by 30 April 2013
	4 – Buildings Renovation	Preparatory work on Renovation Strategy commenced. Intend to submit first version by April 2014 deadline
	24 – Reviewing & Monitoring of Implementation	Work on drafting a revised EEAP has commenced. National Implementation Group monitors delivery of our NEEAP objectives
WP2 – Public Sector	5 – Exemplary role of public bodies' buildings	IE submitted our compliance report in December 2013. Intend to adopt alternative approach.
	6 – Purchasing by public bodies	Examining existing legal framework to assess what, if any, amendments are required
WP3 – Metering & Billing	9 – Metering	National Smart Metering Programme rollout being managed by CER (Energy Regulator). Examining existing legal framework to assess what, if any, amendments are required
	10 – Billing Information	As above
	11 – Cost of access to metering and billing information	As above
	12 – Consumer information and empowering programme	As above

Work Package	EED Article	Status
WP4 – CHP and Infrastructure	14 – Promotion of efficiency in heating and cooling	IE notified Cion of exemptions under Art 14 (6) in December 2013. Examining existing legal framework on CHP to assess what, if any, amendments are required
	15 – Energy transformation, transmission and distribution	As above
WP5 – Accreditation of Energy Service providers and Energy Audits	8 – Energy audits and energy management systems	Examining existing legal framework to assess what, if any, amendments are required
	16 – Availability of qualification, accreditation and certification schemes	As above
WP6 – EPC Framework / Cross Cutting Financial Issues	12 – Consumer information and empowering programme	Examining EED requirements to determine what transposition may be required
	17 – Information and training	Examining EED requirements to determine what transposition may be required
	18 – Energy services	Examining EED requirements to determine what transposition may be required National Energy Services Framework published December 2013
	19 – Other measures to promote energy efficiency	Examining EED requirements to determine what transposition may be required
	20 – Energy efficiency national fund, Financing and technical support	Energy Efficiency Fund established. Fund Manager to be appointed in Q1 2014. Other requirements being examined.
WP7 – Energy Efficiency Obligation	7 – Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes	IE notified Cion of our approach in December 2013. Regulations to introduce mandatory obligations scheme will be finalised Q1 2014
WP8 – Transposition	13 – Penalties	Will be included in transposing Regulations
	18 – Energy services	Examining EED requirements to determine what transposition may be required

Table 7 – Status of EED Implementation by work package and EED article

Additional efforts

Ireland's second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP2) reaffirms Ireland's commitment to delivering 20% energy savings in 2020 along with a public sector target of 33%. The plan contains details of 97 actions and measures that will contribute to Ireland meeting its national energy saving target which will be achieved across a broad range of energy users in the public, commercial, household, transport and energy supply sectors.

Future planning

The preparatory process for Ireland's third National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP3) is underway. In addition to providing a status report on progress achieved to date, NEEAP3 will outline the energy efficiency measures adopted or planned for the period to 2020 and energy savings achieved to date. Once available, NEEAP3 will be published on the DCENR website - <http://www.dcenr.gov.ie/Energy/Energy+Efficiency+and+Affordability+Division/National+Energy+Efficiency+Action+Plan.htm>

Relevant information

Additional information can be found on the following websites:

Department of Energy – www.dcenr.gov.ie

Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland – www.seai.ie

Ireland's First National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP1) -
http://www.dcenr.gov.ie/NR/rdonlyres/FC3D76AF-7FF1-483F-81CD-52DCB0C73097/0/NEEAP_full_launch_report.pdf

Ireland's Second National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP2) -
http://www.dcenr.gov.ie/NR/rdonlyres/B18E125F-66B1-4715-9B72-70F0284AEE42/0/2013_0206_NEEAP_PublishedversionforWeb.pdf

2.15 Italy

Introduction

This report highlights the main aspects of the EED implementation in Italy with reference to Jan. 2014.

The **Legal Context** part explains the on-going process of transposition with references to the consultation phase launched by the Italian Ministry for the Economic Development and several stakeholders as well as the strategic framework provided by the National Energy Strategy (NES) as for its Energy Efficiency Priority.

The **Status of the Implementation** section highlights the ongoing debate on the most relevant articles of the EED within the Italian system, followed by 2020 National indicative energy efficiency targets and Energy Efficiency Improvement (EEI) measures.

The **Additional Effort** part includes new EEI measures for the achievement of the EE Italian targets such as envisaged in the NES. They mainly refer to sectors where lower energy savings have been achieved within the ESD and that, therefore, require additional and/or innovative EEI measures to achieve the 2016 and 2020 targets.

As for **Future planning**, it looks premature at date to provide the next steps to undertake. However the challenge is still the further implementation process of key measures at the different governmental levels that be consistent with the NES, from one side, and the needs / capabilities/ resources available at local level (regions, municipalities etc.). A reference is made to the Sustainable Energy Action Plans (SEAPs) foreseen in the Covenant of Mayor initiative.

Relevant information References will also be made to the need of a) integrating financial resources available from the ERDF with the national funds for EE implementation projects, b) evaluating energy savings associated with the so called “soft measures” implemented to promote energy awareness and behaviour.

Legal context

In view of the Directive transposition by 5 June 2014, the Italian Ministry for the Economic development has started actions for the identification of objectives and means for the full and proper implementation of the EED. Such actions do refer to a consultation process involving the main national stakeholders (research and technical organisations, enterprises and industry associations, final consumers’ associations etc.).

Moreover it is worth to take into account that on March 2013, Italian Government issued the “ National Energy Strategy” NES , that addresses country efforts towards a substantial improvement of energy system competitiveness along with the accomplishment of environmental sustainability objectives.

NES identifies 7 priorities with concrete objectives and specific support measures, and Energy Efficiency is **the top priority** as it plays a part, at any given time, in meeting all of the cost/competitiveness, security, growth and environmental quality targets.

Status of the implementation

Regarding the themes of the Concerted Action, the most relevant articles of the EED are recalled in next table with hints to the respective key issues.

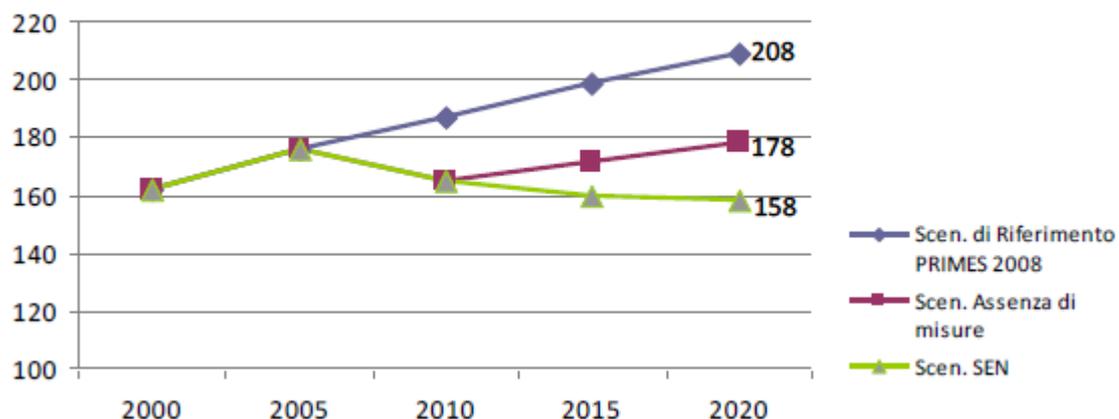
Table	
Article	
5 Exemplary role of central government buildings	The inventory of all relevant central government buildings has been done by the Italian Public Property Agency charged by the MiSE.
6 Purchasing by public bodies	The Environment Ministry issued several decrees, from 2006 to 2012, which rule PA purchasing of goods and services, per sectors (transports, lighting, construction..). They set-up minimum criteria, mainly related with environmental impact (CO2 emission limits). Products, services and buildings with high energy-efficiency performance purchased by PA comply with energy efficiency requirements defined in related EU acts (Eco Design Directive, Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, ..)
7 Energy efficiency obligation schemes	An Energy efficiency obligation scheme, based on a White Certificates Mechanism , has been in force since 2006. It legally defines methodology for the operation of their energy efficiency obligation scheme In this frame, energy saving targets have been set up until Dec. 2016 by DM 28.12.2012, art. 4, and their extension up to 2020 will be considered in the ongoing EED transposition process Italian WC scheme is by now a well consolidated tool well accepted by the market (Esco's, professionals, installers, etc.) and the obliged subjects (gas and electricity DSOs).
8 Energy Audits and Energy Management Systems	A large program to make available energy audits to SMEs will be designed, taking into account issues like: costs, training, quality, usefulness. Even EMS will be promoted at SMEs level.
9-11 Metering and billing information	At present the Government is still gathering data and information to propose a specific program.
14 Promotion of efficiency in heating and cooling	At present the Government is still gathering data and information to propose a specific program.
15 Energy transformation, transmission and distribution	At present the Government is still gathering data and information to propose a specific program.

National indicative energy efficiency targets

The national indicative energy efficiency targets for 2020 set up and notified in April 2013 to the EC as part of the National Reform Programme, are the ones defined in the NES, namely a reduction of 20 Mtoe/year in primary energy consumption corresponding to 15 Mtoe/year in final energy consumption. The graph below shows the evolution of primary energy consumption according to three different scenarios: the reference one, the one about trends without additional measures and the NES measures graph.

2020 Primary energy consumption target

Obiettivo Consumi primari 2020
Consumi primari di energia escluso usi non energetici, Mtep



EEI measures

The EEI measures envisaged within the NES for the achievement of EE targets and in line with the EED provisions, are hereinafter summarized:

- Stronger **minimum and legal standards**, especially as regards the building industry (for new buildings or major renovation works) and the transport sector (also to implement European legislation).
- An extension of the timescale for **tax deductions**, mainly for the civil construction sector (refurbishment and renovations). For example, the 55% rebate has recently been confirmed again.
- The introduction of **direct incentives** for government and civil service initiatives (which cannot use the tax deduction mechanism) through the “Heating Account” currently being set up. Mandatory contract standards based on energy performance improvements are also envisaged: these would boost the existing Energy Performance Contract and establish *ad hoc* systems to measure and verify results.
- More rigorous targets and a tightening up of **the White Certificates** mechanism (Energy Efficiency Certificates or *Titoli di efficienza energetica* (TEE)). White Certificates could therefore be focused primarily on the industry and service sectors and the promotion of efficiency improvement measures at infrastructure level in sectors as yet scarcely involved (ICT, water distribution, transports).

Additional efforts

New instruments are already in place to support small-scale initiatives in the residential and public sectors (tax rebate and Heating Account). They would still retain a role for residential projects not covered by the tax and ‘Heating Account’ measures.

However monitoring activities show that measures in place do not allow to reach 2016-2020 energy saving targets in either **Public Administration and Transport sector**. New EEI measures are therefore necessary for the achievement of the established targets.

Additional measures will likely include:

- **Communications and awareness-raising** initiatives for the citizen, businesses and the public sector, making end-consumers more active when better informed. The aim here is to launch an extensive communications campaign and provide easy access to information on energy saving.
- Support for **research and innovation**, with financial incentives or other measures to promote research, development and technological innovation (for example, the RES and EE technological development funds, the Sustainable Growth Fund, and the Revolving Fund (Kyoto) to support enterprises and technological innovation).
- Use of revenues from CO2 auctions to support energy efficiency measures in the industrial sector.

Future planning

It looks premature at date to provide the next steps to undertake. However the challenge is still the further implementation process of key measures at the different governmental levels that are consistent with the NES, from one side, and the needs / capabilities/ resources available at local level (regions, municipalities etc.). The Covenant of Mayors signature in Italy by the highest number of municipalities in Europe, offers a good chance to achieve significant energy savings. In fact, the SEAPs implementation give the opportunity not only to reduce CO₂ emissions but also energy consumption in large municipalities that represent at least the 40% of the total national energy consumption.

Relevant information

The open issues linked with the EE improvement under discussion in the process of EED transposition and worth to be dealt considering the significant high impact expected on energy savings, are, among others:

- The integration of financial resources available from the ERDF with the national funds for the implementation of EE projects.

- The evaluation of energy savings associated with the so called “soft measures” implemented to promote energy awareness and behavioural changes (for instance: “No lift days”, in public offices, “A+ class women” for housewives/men, “Survival course for college students”).

2.16 Latvia

The Ministry of Economy has the responsibility for the implementation of energy sector policy in Latvia, including the energy efficiency policy.

Latvia completely understands the need to further encourage energy efficiency by providing incentives for reducing energy costs and shifting consumption towards energy-efficient products, including vehicles, buildings and heating systems. Latvia is aware of the high importance of energy efficiency in the state energy policy and according to the “Second Energy Efficiency Action Plan of the Republic of Latvia” considers household sector (heat insulation of buildings), transport sector and district heating (energy efficiency of both production and distribution sides of district heating) as main priorities.

A medium term vision for Latvia’s energy policy has been established by the government through the adopted **Guidelines for Energy sector Development for 2007-2016**. These Guidelines also include a commitment to promote energy efficiency as one of the key priorities for the energy sector development in Latvia and intention to support energy efficiency measures in energy end use sectors.

Legal context

A long-term planning document of energy sector development – **Energy Strategy 2030** is being developed in addition to the medium-term planning document of energy sector development – **Energy Development Guidelines for 2007-2016**. The Energy Strategy 2030 sets the following objectives of the energy policy:

- Competitive economy – balanced, efficient, economically, socially, and ecologically justified energy policy based on market principles ensuring further development of the economy, its competitiveness in the region and the world;
- Sustainable energy – reduced dependency on imported energy resources, new and efficient technologies for the use of renewable resources are encouraged, measures to improve energy efficiency are implemented;
- Secure supply – stable energy supply and developed infrastructure provided to energy users.

The latest regulations relating to energy efficiency are **Energy End-use Efficiency Law**. As this law does not include all the provisions required by the EED the new Energy Efficiency Law is under development. The new law will include the main part of the requirements of EED. In addition amendments in other regulations are in process, for example, amendments of Law on Energy, Electricity market Law and Law on Public Procurement.

Status of the implementation

According to the requirements of the EED Latvia has reported to the EU state energy efficiency targets and by December 5, 2013 has notified the Commission the policy measures planned to adopted for the implementation of the requirements of the Article7. The notification report is available: <http://em.gov.lv/em/2nd/?cat=30173>.

On November 26, 2013 Cabinet of Ministers has adopted the Conception on the Implementation of the Directive 2012/27/EU of the European parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC (available: <http://em.gov.lv/em/2nd/?cat=30173>) which envisages the promotion of energy efficiency in all stages of energy supply and final consumption. The Conception foresees state support for the implementation of energy efficiency measures in public and industrial buildings and in multifamily houses. The Conception also recommend establishment of the energy efficiency obligation scheme for

the energy distributors and retail energy sales companies for the first time in Latvia. This requirement of the Directive 2012/27/EU has caused a lot of discussions from involved parties. In the light of experience from countries which has already energy efficiency obligation schemes in place obliged parties may fulfill their annual obligations by contributions to the Energy Efficiency Fund of an amount equal to the investments required to achieve their targets.

Additional efforts

Ministry of Economics has organized several meetings with representatives of energy companies to discuss the possibilities to implement energy efficiency scheme and also has commissioned two research works: regarding the best solutions to include in the next energy efficiency plan and regarding the best methods for calculating energy savings.

Ministry of Economics has paid attention to the information of involved parties about the requirements of the Directive 2012/27/EU. Representatives of Ministry of Economics has participated in the regional workshops regarding the new requirements for the municipalities regarding the development of Energy efficiency plans on local or regional level and try to use every possibility to inform about the requirements of the EED – participating in scientific conferences, workshops and discussions.

Future planning

The main task of the 2014. is to develop all the national legislation required for the implementation of the Directive 2012/27/EU. For the next planning period 2014.-2020. Several EU Structural Funds programmes will be developed for the support of energy efficiency measures in building sector.

2.17 Lithuania

In Lithuania, transposition of the ESD is the responsibility of the Ministry of Energy

Legal context

What is the status of EED implementation in your country?

Main legislation related with the transposition of the EED:

Law on Energy

Law on Heat Sector

Law on Electricity

Law on Natural Gas

Law on Public Procurement

Recently Energy Efficiency law project has been submitted. After adoption and entry into force this legal act will transpose main provisions of the Directive

Rules for monitoring of the efficiency of energy resources and energy approved by the Resolution No. 692 of 9 July 2008 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania

Resolution No. 1023 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania "On goods public procurement of which is subject to energy efficiency requirements and approval of the list energy efficiency requirements for such goods"

Resolution No. 1256 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania "On adoption of list of state owned heated and (or) cooled buildings used by state authorities and institutions public administration subjects"

Energy Efficiency Action Plan approved by Order No. 4-620 of 4 December 2008 of the Minister of Economy

Contract for energy efficiency in buildings form by Order No. 4-511 of 27 October 2008 of the Minister of Economy

Procedure on voluntary agreements approved by Order No 1-195 of 29 October 2009 of the Minister of Energy

Goods, except road vehicles, which are subject of energy efficiency requirements applicable during public procurement and their energy efficiency requirements list by Order No 1-266 of 27 October 2011 of the Minister of Energy

On energy efficiency and environment protection requirements, applicable purchasing road vehicles, detection and case, when they required to apply the procedure by Order No 3-100 of 21 February 2011 of the Minister of Transport and Communication

On the energy use in buildings, equipment and technological processes, audit procedures and conditions and energy consumption in buildings, equipment and technological processes, auditors training and certification procedures by Order No 1-148 of 2 August 2012 of the Minister of Energy

Natural gas transmission, distribution, storage and supply of rules amendment by Order No. 4-198 of 16 May 2008 of the Minister of Economy

Other legal acts

Status of the implementation

What is the status of EED implementation in your country?

The following list contains the main provisions of the recent transposition of the EED articles:

Many legal norms of the Directive has been already transposed by national acts mentioned in graph "legal context". On recent legislation can be mentioned article 5 and 7 of the Directive.

On Article 5 recently Resolution No. 1256 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania has been adopted On setting list of state owned heated and (or) cooled buildings used by state authorities and institutions public administration subjects.

By this regulation Ministry of Energy must prepare and annually update state owned heated and (or) cooled buildings used by state authorities and institutions public administration subjects list.

This regulation also authorizes the Minister of Energy until 2014 March 1 approve state owned heated and (or) cooled buildings used by state authorities and institutions public administration subjects used buildings, which 3 percent total floor area will be renovated from 2014, methods of list formation.

On Article 7 recently project on Energy Efficiency law has been submitted in order to set up an energy efficiency obligation schemes. That scheme shall ensure that energy distributors and/or retail energy sales companies that are designated as obligated parties under paragraph 4 operating in each Member State's territory achieve a cumulative end-use energy savings target by 31 December 2020.

Many articles of the Directive will be transposed by Energy Efficiency law. When it will be adopted and will entry into force this legal act will transpose main provisions of the Directive.

The full list of compliance articles of the Directive and national legal acts norms will be more detailed after verification of compliance table.

Additional efforts

In addition to legal implementation, what other measures are taken, are there any additional instruments?

The 2nd National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (2011) has been submitted.

Future planning

Please give a brief description of planning for the next years

In order to implement Article 4 of the Directive submitted amendments of the National energy independence strategy as intend to prepare Long term building national fond renovation strategy.

Relevant information

Any other relevant information should go here. Please feel free to include URLs of useful websites, but make sure to provide a brief description, for instance: Ministry of Economic Affairs: www.ez.nl

More information regarding the situation in Lithuania can be found at the following websites:

Ministry of Energy: www.enmin.lt

Energy Agency: www.ena.lt

2.18 Luxembourg

In Luxembourg, implementation of the EED is the responsibility of the Ministry of the Economy. The implementation work is in progress.

Legal context

Different existing legal texts have to be modified in order to implement the EED. In that context we can mention the 'Law on the organisation of the electricity market' (« Loi modifiée du 1^{er} août 2007 relative à l'organisation du marché de l'électricité ») and the 'Law on the organisation of the gas market' (« Loi modifiée du 1^{er} août 2007 relative à l'organisation du marché du gaz naturel »). The 'Law on the rational use of energy' (« Loi modifiée du 5 août 1993 concernant l'utilisation rationnelle de l'énergie) will be repealed and replaced by a new law that will implement the majority of the provisions of the EED.

Status of the implementation

Luxembourg is currently working on the drafting of the legal texts.

Directive	Implementation by
Art.3 paragraph 1	Notification of national target to commission by 16 th July 2013
Art.4	In progress
Art.5	In progress
Art.6	In progress
Art.7	In progress
Art.8	In progress
Art.9	In progress
Art.10	In progress
Art.11	In progress
Art.12	In progress
Art.13	In progress
Art.14	In progress
Art.15	In progress
Art.16	In progress
Art.17	In progress
Art.18	In progress
Art.19	In progress

Art.20	In progress
Art.24 paragraph 1	Notification of first monitoring report to commission by 16th July 2013
Art.24 paragraph 2	In progress

Table 8 – Implementation table

Additional efforts

Notifications requested in point (4) of Annex V and paragraph 5 of article 5 still have to be done. Most efforts are currently dedicated to the implementation of article 7 EED.

Future planning

The drafting of the third NEEAP has already started.

The drafting work of the legal texts requested to implement the provisions of the EED is in progress. Legal texts are expected to be finalised and launched in the procedure by May 2014.

Relevant information

Ministry of the Economy: www.eco.public.lu

Ministry of Sustainable development and Infrastructure: www.mddi.public.lu

Myenergy: www.myenergy.lu

2.19 Malta

The target of 3% energy end use savings for 2010 (established in the first National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP)) has been achieved, and marginally exceeded – the target was 126GWh and the achievement was 153GWh. So far, improvement in energy efficiency has been mainly achieved from the industrial sector (including early actions in the water sector), the domestic sector (due to schemes to replace appliances, change lighting systems and install solar water heaters), as well as in the transport sector (due to changes in the national car fleet composition brought about by changes in the vehicles registration system). The uptake of Government grants for energy efficiency and renewable energy sources was very positive with more people realising the benefits of investing in such technologies.

Legal context

Directive 2006/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on energy end-use efficiency and energy services and repealing Council Directive 93/76/EEC has been transposed by means of Legal Notice 289 of 2008 (Subsidiary Legislation 423.34, Energy End-use Efficiency and Energy Services Regulations).

With regards to Malta's current Europe 2020 targets for the energy sector, Malta has set the following targets.

- A maximum increase of greenhouse gas emissions not falling within the scope of the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme of 5% by 2020 (compared to 2005 levels particularly emissions from transport, mainly road transport, waste, agriculture and fuel combustion in industry and commercial and residential buildings).
- A commitment to achieve by 2020 a share of energy from renewable sources in gross final energy consumption of 10%.
- A commitment to achieve by 2020 a target of 10% of energy consumed in all forms of transport from renewable sources.
- A commitment to achieve an energy end use efficiency target of 9% by 2016.
- An indicative achievement of 22% energy or 237,019toe of energy saved in primary energy by 2020. (The baseline for this target is 3% or 23,231toe of energy saved in primary energy in 2010. According to the 2nd NEEAP, Malta has an indicative target of 22% energy or 235,254toe savings target by 2020 with an intermediate target for 2014 of 15% or 144,876toe.)

Status of the implementation

In accordance with Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC, hereafter the 'Energy Efficiency Directive' or the 'EED', Malta submitted to the European Commission the following deliverables:

- its report in terms of its indicative national energy efficiency target;
- its notification of the proposed methodology for the operation of its energy efficiency obligation schemes and planned alternative policy measures;
- its notification of the measures it plans to adopt in order to achieve the required level of energy savings in eligible buildings owned and occupied by central Government; and
- its notification of exemptions from the requirement for thermal electricity generation installations to be subject to a cost benefit analysis.

In accordance with Article 3 of the EED, Malta submitted its report in terms of its indicative national energy efficiency target.

The calculations in the second NEEAP submitted by Malta and Annex 1 of the above-mentioned document indicate that the target of 3% for 2010 has been achieved, and marginally exceeded. It has been reported in the second NEEAP that mainly results have been achieved from the industrial sector (including early actions in the water

sector), the domestic sector (due to schemes to replace appliances, change lighting systems and install solar water heaters), as well as in the transport sector (due to changes in the fleet composition that brought about changes in the vehicle registration system). Primary energy savings assumes that the power extension and the interconnector count towards the target and that in primary energy, aviation is capped at 4.12%. In line with Article 3(a) of Directive 2006/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of the on energy end-use efficiency and energy services and repealing Council Directive 93/76/EEC, national navigation is included in the calculation. Final energy consumption does not include maritime bunkering. Final energy savings do not include the power station extension and the interconnector savings, as these are primary energy savings, which do not feature in final energy savings. Moreover, aviation is capped at 4.12%, in line with Article 5(6) of Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directive 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC. Finally, it should also be pointed out that maritime bunkering is excluded from the calculations.

Year	Primary Energy Projections (in absolute terms (toe))		Final Energy Projections (in absolute terms (toe))	
	Savings	Consumption	End-use Savings	Consumption less end-use Savings
2020	237,019	825,492	30,358	493,473

Table 9 – Overview of 2020 Target and Projections

The indicative target for 2020 is based on primary energy consumption for Malta, capped for aviation in the same manner as the target for renewable sources of energy. It is based on national models of energy consumption projections and assumes primarily that the energy end use savings envisaged in the NEEAP are achieved and that the new interconnector with Sicily is commissioned.

- Indicative National Energy Efficiency target 2020: 22% or 237,019toe in primary energy
- Baseline 2010 Energy Efficiency: 3% or 23,321toe in primary energy

The basis for this target is that aviation is capped at 4.12% in line with Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources. The business as usual scenario assumes that the power station conversion efficiency of 30.31% of 2009 remains unchanged.

Malta notified the European Commission as required by Article 7(9) and point 4 of Annex V of the EED. Malta opted to achieve the targets by establishing an energy obligation scheme on the only distribution system operator and the only licensed electricity supply company in Malta, making it the designated entity obligated to:

- roll out a smart meter scheme that covers 100% of consumers connected to the national grid, and including monitors for effective communication with consumers in due course;
- use these smart meters in innovative ways;
- maintain a tariff for electricity consumption designed to promote energy efficiency amongst its consumers;

without prejudice to the provision of electricity at the most competitive rates.

The energy efficiency obligation scheme is supplemented by other measures, namely:

- financing schemes or instruments and fiscal incentives;
- training and education, including energy advisory programmes;
- Government leading by example;
- direction to the public sector through the budgeting process; and
- regulation.

Malta calculated its obligation according to the provisions in sub-paragraphs (a) and (d) of paragraph 2 of Article 7, such that the target to be achieved resulted in 673GWh over the period 2014 to 2020. Moreover, two intermediate periods were identified as follows:

- Intermediate period 1 – January 2014 to December 2017 - during which 45% of the target should be achieved; and
- Intermediate period 2 – January 2018 to December 2020 - during which the remainder should be achieved.

In line with the 'alternative' approach set out in Article 5(6) of the EED, Malta notified the European Commission of the measures it plans to adopt in order to achieve the required level of energy savings in eligible buildings owned and occupied by central Government. Malta has opted for the 'alternative' approach because of its flexibility in achieving the savings through a combination of different measures such as deep renovations and behavioural

changes. The basis of the calculation for the savings in buildings owned and occupied by central Government is described in the report submitted.

Malta notified the European Commission of exemptions from the requirement for thermal electricity generation installations to be subject to a cost benefit analysis, in line with Article 14(6) of the EED.

The energy sector of Malta is in continuous progress with the aim of achieving further development of the Maltese Islands in a sustainable manner. In the comprehensive assessment to be forwarded by 31 December 2015, Malta will have more information on the viability of certain embedded installations and the most feasible heating and cooling technologies for the Maltese context identified. Thus Malta reserves the right (as per Article 14(4)) in that where the national comprehensive assessment proves that the application of high-efficiency cogeneration and/or efficient heating and cooling benefits do not exceed the costs, installations concerned are exempted from Article 14(5).

As regards the equipment mentioned in Article 14(6) it is not currently envisaged that in the near future new peak load and back-up electricity generating installations, nuclear power installations, geological storages of carbon dioxide, industrial installations with a total thermal input exceeding 20 MW generating waste heat, and new district heating and cooling network with a total thermal input exceeding 20 MW are installed in Malta. Thus, an exemption is not required.

However energy policies develop and thus Malta reserves the right that in the foreseen National Energy Efficiency Action Plan to be submitted by 30 April of 2014, and every three years thereafter, if required reference is made to the exemption listed in Article 14(6) and changes in the Malta position taken within this document are notified to the Commission as indicated in the final sub-paragraph of Article 14(6).

The process to continue the implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive is ongoing, especially but not only, with respect to the upcoming deliverables, according to the respective Articles, namely:

- the second annual report, in line with Article 24(1) of the EED;
- the first NEEAP, in line with Article 24(2) of the EED; and
- the transposition, in line with Article 28 of the EED.

Additional efforts

The Government is liaising with all the applicable local entities to seek the best way forward for tapping of applicable funding to ensure the implementation of measures promoting energy efficiency. This process shall include the undertaking of a cost benefit analysis.

Future planning

The Maltese Government will be setting up a 'Sustainable Energy and Water Conservation Unit', which shall carry out functions related to the design, implementation, and dissemination of water, conventional energy and alternative energy policy. This Unit shall be responsible for:

- the design, development and cohesive coordination of conventional and alternative energy policies and measures together with water policy and secure governance across and within Ministries, Departments and Government entities;
- the monitoring, reviewing and updating of conventional energy, alternative energy and water policy in accordance with European Union and international requirements;
- leading and coordinating co-funded projects relating to conventional energy, alternative energy and water across Ministries; and
- the design, development and management of a sustained knowledge, education, information and communications framework directed to influence behaviour with regard to alternative energy use.

This 'Sustainable Energy and Water Conservation Unit' will be coordinating and chairing a cross-Ministerial team of experts, made up of representatives of the National Statistics Office (NSO) and various other relevant local entities such as the Institute for Sustainable Energy (ISE) within the University of Malta, and the Malta Intelligent Energy Management Agency (MIEMA) charged with collecting and analysing information and data in order to have a better understanding and quantitative assessment of energy consumption patterns and better identification of trends. This team will also carry out more robust monitoring of impacts of policies and measures and other investigations as necessary.

Relevant information

Ministry for Energy and the Conservation of Water: www.mecw.gov.mt

Malta Resources Authority: <http://mra.org.mt>

2.20 Norway

At the time of writing Norway is still undergoing EEA- relevance assessment of the Energy Efficiency Directive. We have therefore not decided on implementation of EED at this point.

2.21 Poland

The Energy Efficiency Directive (EED), similar as the Energy Services Directive (ESD), was in general implemented by the Energy Efficiency Law (EEL) (2011).

The responsibility of the whole implementation is placed on the Minister of Economic Affairs (MoEA).

The MoEA is obliged to prepare the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan every three years. All other ministers and heads of governmental regional administrative units shall contribute to reach its objectives.

Furthermore, according to article 11 of the EEL, the MoEA shall perform different additional tasks related to energy efficiency, such as organizing campaigns to promote the use of energy efficiency improvement measures, including the introduction of innovative technologies; conducting information and educational activities, organizing trainings on available energy efficiency improvement measures; monitoring measures of efficiency energy improvement, which will also result in additional expenditure for the state budget.

Some statistical duties were attributed to the National Statistical Office and the regional governmental administration.

The EEL defines the national target for energy savings exactly in the same way as the indicative target in the ESD was set.

The public sector was obliged to perform the exemplary role.

As the main energy efficiency means the White Certificate System (WCS) was established and launched (2013). Executive role in the WCS plays the President of the Energy Authority who organises the public auctions for the WC. Basing on the experience gained in the first phase of administration of the WCS some minor changes in the procedures are planned in 2014.

The energy efficiency oriented programs are financed from the fund on which redemption fees and penalties from the WCS are paid.

Some detailed requirements for energy efficiency auditors originally placed in the EEL were deleted (2012).

New draft of the EEL is being prepared. It would extend the duration of the current EEL beyond 2016 and would introduce necessary changes induced by the EED.

Legal context

There were not changes in the Polish law after the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) came into force. It had been decided that the EED would be transposed into the Polish legal system by the legal act "Energy Efficiency Law" (EEL).

The act adopted by the Parliament on 15 April 2011 came into force in May 2011.

The next following step was issuing by the Ministry of Economic Affairs some pieces of secondary legislation to enable practical entering into force of the EEL:

1. Decree of 10 August 2012 that detailed the procedure of energy efficiency audit and describes the methods of computing energy savings.
2. Decree of 4 September 2012 on the methods of computing primary energy savings for the purpose of the White Certificate System (WCS) and the compensation fee in the system.
3. Decree of 23 October 2012 on the procedures of the bid for the White Certificates and listed the eligible energy efficiency means eligible in the WCS.

The original EEL was amended on 10 October 2012. The amendment consisted in dropping the articles that defined specific requirements of the energy efficiency auditors. This move was mainly induced by the government's policy to open different occupations to make the market of services they provide more competitive and flexible.

Status of the implementation

The statuses of implementation of the EED is presented in tab. 1. Where relevant comments to the Energy Law were made.

Table 1. Implementation of the provisions of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) in the Polish Energy Efficiency Law (EEL)

EED	Energy Efficiency Law	Remarks
I. SUBJECT, MATTER, DEFINITIONS AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY TARGETS		
Article 1 Subject, matter and scope	Article 1 Article 2	Subjects in line with the ESD. Scope of application: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • military equipment and installations are excluded, • industries under the ETS excluded (Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC), • extended by adding plant auxiliary services (power plant own energy consumption).
Article 2 Definitions	Article 3	Definitions entirely in line with EED. Some new definition added beyond the EED scope.
Article 3 Energy efficient targets	Article 4	National energy saving target set in line with the indicative ESD saving target.
II. EFFICIENCY IN ENERGY USE		
Article 4 Building renovation		No long-term strategy for investment in the renovation, The newly created Ministry of Infrastructure and Development is in charge of the following areas of the government activity: construction, local planning and spatial management and housing. The Ministry is preparing the strategy for building renovation.
Article 5 Exemplary role of public bodies' buildings	Article 10	The "alternative" approach was chosen (art. 5 (6) of the EED). No binding saving target set for the Public Sector. At least two measures from the list of eligible measures provided in the EEL shall be applied. There is obligation to inform public on the energy savings obtained in the Public Sector.
Article 6 Purchasing by public bodies	Article 10	Already the task of the President of the Office of Protection of the Competitiveness and Consumers Promotion of "green" public procurement
Article 7 Energy efficiency obligation scheme	Articles 12 - 27	The White Certificate System (WCS) was established. The Minister of Economic Affairs is responsible for main quantitative parameters of the WCS. President of the Regulatory Office responsible for administrative of the auctions for WC. No other policy measure envisaged (as listed in art. 7 (6) EED). First auction on WC was carried out in 2013. Modification of the WCS is planned to make it more flexible.
Article 8 Energy audits and energy management systems	Article 28 (Articles 29 - 34 deleted)	Rules of preparation of energy efficiency audits are outlined in a very general way. Detailed rules provided in the decrees following from the EEL. Original specific requirements for energy auditors and trainings of energy efficiency auditors deleted.
Article 9 Metering	Already implement in the EL	Already partly implemented in the Energy Law. Smart Metering activities intensified in Poland,

EED	Energy Efficiency Law	Remarks
		especially in electric sector; gas sector is lagging
Article 10 Billing information	Already implemented in the Energy Law	Active participation and support from the President of the Energy Authority
Article 11 Costs of access to metering and billing information	Already implemented in the Energy Law Article 14, para. 4	Active participation and support from the President of the Energy Authority.
Article 12 Consumer information and empowering programme	No implementation necessary	Obligatory audits in the White Certificates System (for large savings)
Article 13 Penalties	No implementation necessary	Penalties for not meeting the requirements imposed by the WCS only (art. 35 EEL).
III. EFFICIENCY IN POWER SUPPLY		
Article 14 Promotion of efficiency in heating and cooling	Already partly implemented in the Energy Law	There is a system for supporting high-efficient cogeneration – “red” certificates for all fuels except gas, and “yellow” certificates for gas. Preparation of the heat/cool map will be outsourced and completed in 2014. The methodology that will be adopted will be in line with the general rules provided in art. 14 and Annex VIII of the EED.
Article 15 Energy transformation, transmission and distribution	Already implemented in the Energy Law for electricity (2009/72/EC) and gas (2009/73/WE) requirements.	There is a guarantee for transmission and distribution from high-efficiency cogeneration. There is a guaranteed access to the grid of electricity from high-efficiency cogeneration.
IV. HORIZONTAL PROVISIONS		
Article 16 Availability of qualification, accreditation and certification schemes	No implementation necessary	No qualification, accreditation and certification schemes planned. No specific professional requirements for energy efficiency auditors. No dedicated trainings for energy efficiency auditors.
Article 17 Information and training		No specific professional requirements for energy efficiency auditors. No dedicated trainings for energy efficiency auditors. Obligation for the public sector to promote good solutions.
Article 18 Energy services		No directly addressed in the Energy Efficiency Law. Weak development of ESCO.
Article 19 Other measures to promote energy efficiency		Regulatory barriers to energy efficiency removed. Weak signals to remove barriers in building sector and public sector as described in art. 19 (1) (a) and (b).
Article 20 Energy efficiency national fund, financing and technical support	Article 12 para. 6	Special account established within the White Certificates System from which energy efficiency programs may be financed.
Article 21 Conversion factors	No implementation necessary	

EED	Energy Efficiency Law	Remarks
V. FINAL PROVISIONS		
Article 22 Delegated acts	No implementation necessary	
Article 23 Exercise of the delegation	No implementation necessary	
Article 24 Review and monitoring of implementation	Articles 7 – 9 Article 11	The Ministry of Economic Affairs is in charge of preparation and co-ordination of all the report required

Additional efforts

Recent years the energy efficiency policy has been strongly supported in its implementation phase by the programs being continuously launched by the National Fund of Environmental Protection and Water Management.

Future planning

The extent of the current Energy Efficiency Law (EEL) is limited to 2016 and due to some legal constraints the bill cannot be amended. Therefore the law is planned to be replaced by a new legal act that will extend the duration of energy efficiency law beyond 2016. No revolutionary changes are planned, the new law would rather extend the main provisions of the current EEL with some minor changes to make the necessary adoptions to the EED. Minor amendments are also planned in the White Certificate System.

Relevant information

Link to the Energy Efficiency Law (in Polish) [Energy Efficiency Law \(in Polish\)](#)

Link to the Energy Law (in Polish) [Energy Law \(in Polish\)](#)

2.22 Portugal

In Portugal, EED implementation is the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy. This report reflects the status of EED implementation in January 2014.

Legal context

Portugal's second NEEAP for 2013-2016 was published by the Cabinet Resolution nº 20/2013, of 10th April, and provides a progress report on the energy savings targets implemented under current EU requirements as well as energy efficiency policy priorities. It reflects the new National Energy Strategy, aiming to fulfill Portugal 2020 targets.

The estimate of savings induced by the NEEAP is 1501 ktoe, corresponding to a reduction of energy consumption of approximately 8.2% relative to the average consumption in the period between 2001 and 2005, which approximates the indicative target set by the European Union of 9% energy savings by 2016.

The establishment of the time horizon of 2020 for the purpose of monitoring and controlling the estimated impact on the primary energy consumption allows to foresee in advance the fulfillment of the new targets set by the EU, the 20% reduction of primary energy consumption by 2020, as well as the goal assumed by the Government to reduce the primary energy consumption by 25% in 2020 and achieve energy savings equivalent to 30% of the energy consumption in public buildings by 2020. Based on the areas, programs and measures of the previous NEEAP, it covers six areas: Transport, Residential and Services, Industry, State, Agriculture and Behaviors. These areas add a total of 10 programs that integrate a range of measures to improve energy efficiency, oriented energy demand aimed at achieving the objectives.

Status of the implementation

Portugal is implementing its NEEAP and EED requirements.

The directive isn't transposed yet but we notified the Commission in due time regarding the reporting obligations in 2013, namely on articles 5 and 7.

These are the main measures under implementation:

- The **SGCIE** (Management System of Intensive Energy Consumption) was created by Decree-Law n.º 71/2008, is in force since June 2008 and comprises the modification of excise duties on oil and energy products (ISP) applied to industrial fuels establishing an incentive mechanism for GHG reduction; and the definition of a new RGCE – Management Regulation of Energy Consumption - in industry (that was in force since 1986). This system aims the promotion of energy efficiency and energy consumption monitoring in intensive energy facilities (consuming more than 500 toe/year) broadening the scope of RGCE application (1000 toe/year). SGCIE imposes binding energy audits, with a 6-year periodicity, in intensive energy facilities with consumptions above 1000 toe/year. An 8-year periodicity energy audits is applied to facilities with energy consumptions comprised between 500 and 1000 toe/year. Facilities operators are obliged to conduct an energy audit and elaborate an Energy Consumption Rationalization Plan (PREn), establishing targets for energy and carbon intensity and specific energy consumption and including the energy rationalization measures. They have to present this through a website (www.adene.pt/sgcie) to the Directorate General of Energy and Geology (DGEG) from the Ministry of

Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy, as well as biennial execution and progress reports. Upon DGEG's approval (which is the competent authority that supervises and inspects SGCIE operation) the PReN become a Rationalization Agreement for Energy Consumption (ARCE), which gives to facilities operators excise duties exemption (ISP) on oil and energy products (coal, oil coke, fuel oil, oil gases, natural gas and electricity) and the possibility to apply for incentives on energy audit costs and on investments in energy management and monitoring equipments.

The monitoring of this system is made through the execution and progress reports that have to be present every 2 years. Penalties are foreseen for those who won't meet the targets.

Energy audits, Energy Consumption Rationalization Plans and biennial execution and progress reports have to be elaborated by auditors recognized by DGEG according to their academic education and professional experience. This is regulated in a specific legislation (Ordinance n.º 519/2008, of June 25th) and until the end of 2013 there are 492 auditors recognized.

Until the end of 2013 DGEG approved 779 Energy Consumption Rationalization Plans which became Rationalization Agreements for Energy Consumption (ARCEs).

The implementation of these ARCEs will lead to a reduction of 93.225 toe in energy consumption and 340.916 tCO₂ of GHG.

- The Directive on Energy Performance of Buildings allowed developing a legislative package in Portugal, which created a National System of Energy Certification and Indoor Air Quality in the Buildings, SCE, and revised building codes for residential and non-residential buildings.

By December 2013, more than 600,000 Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) were issued on a web based central registration system (www.adene.pt/sce) that qualified experts must access and use to issue certificates, since the launching of the scheme in July 2007. About 80% of these EPCs took place after January 2009, for existing buildings, upon sale or rent.

The residential sector is more dynamic in certification, with about 90% of all certificates registered; while small services buildings (PES) hold 9% and large service buildings (GES) hold the remaining 1%.

In 2013 the legislation on building's energy efficiency was revised. Decree-Law n.º 118/2013, of 20th August, approved the System for Energy Certification of Buildings (SCE), which integrates the Regulation on the Energy Performance of Residential Buildings (REH) and the Regulation on the Energy Performance of Services Buildings (RECS). It transposes to national law Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the energy performance of buildings. In general, the requirements for new buildings were tightened, promoting efficient envelopes and introducing technical systems requirements. The contribution of renewable energy systems has also been detailed and stimulated.

It was introduced the obligation to include the energy performance label in all advertisements. This will bring important information for citizen's decision when they buy a house. In the Energy Performance Certificates, were introduced advices to users, concerning the replacement of boilers and AC units, other modifications to the heating and cooling systems, as well as, alternative solutions to assess the efficiency and appropriate sizing of the boiler or AC unit. This new system entered in force in December 2013.

This legislation review was supported by training sessions for energy efficiency experts and building designers.

- Energy Efficiency Program in Public Administration, Eco.AP, was launched in 2011 and is an evolving program that translates into a set of energy efficiency measures for implementation into services, agencies and public equipments aiming to change behaviors and promote the rational management of energy services,

notably by hiring Energy Services Companies (ESCOs). Eco.AP aims to achieve a 30% improvement in energy efficiency in public services and bodies of Public Administration by 2020.

In this framework, Decree-Law N° 29/2011 establishes the legal regime for the formation and execution of energy performance contracts to be concluded between Public Administration and energy service companies, aiming the implementation of measures to improve energy efficiency in public buildings and equipment.

In 2012 was approved the Regulation of Qualification System of Energy Services Companies (SQESE) interested in participate in pre-contractual procedures relating to energy efficiency contracts with services and public administration bodies, establishing minimum requirements for technical and financial capacity, foreseen in two different levels.

In 2013 were published the specifications for procedures of energy performance contracts under Eco.AP. The type of specifications approved should be adopted by respective entities in all procedures for EPC launched under the Program, subject to the specificity of each pre-contractual procedure.

- The **Energy Efficiency Fund** aims to fund the programs and measures under the NEEAP with three main objectives: encourage efficiency by citizens and businesses, to support energy efficiency projects in areas where until now these projects had not yet been developed, and promote behaviour change in this area.

The Fund can support predominantly technology-oriented projects in transport, residential and services, industry and public sector; action-oriented cross-inducing energy efficiency in the areas of behaviour, taxation and incentives and financing; projects not covered by the NEEAP but which demonstrably contribute to energy efficiency.

Under this Fund, in 2012 and 2013 were open 5 calls for the development of projects and initiatives that promote energy efficiency in residential, industry and public sector:

- Residential - aiming to support solutions to optimize energy efficiency of existing multifamily residential buildings. The focus was on installation of solar collectors and thermal efficient windows, and energy certification of the buildings in which these measures are included. This calls were open to Energy Services Companies qualified under SQESE and suppliers of energy solutions;
- Industry - aiming to finance projects in installations which have a Rationalization Agreement for Energy Consumption (ARCE) under SGCIE, namely support for carrying out energy audits, and installation of systems for management and monitoring of energy consumption.
- Public Sector - to support measures inserted in the ECO.AP Program. The potential beneficiaries of this call were central government entities, including departments and agencies of the direct and indirect administration of the State, public companies, universities, public companies, public foundations, public and private associations with a majority public capital.

In next March 3 more calls will be open, for the industry and transport sectors.

Additional efforts

- Under the Innovation Support Fund (**FAI**) in 2013 was open the call "Management Efficient Buildings" for allocation of financial incentives to pilot projects of energy performance contracts in private buildings. It aims to demonstrate the operation of management of energy efficiency contracts in private buildings with significant potential for savings and also replicated in the public sector.
- **PPEC** (Consumption Efficiency Promotion Plan) is a tender mechanism to promote efficiency on electricity consumption. It consists of a tender mechanism, by which eligible promoters submit candidate measures to

improve efficiency in electricity consumption. PPEC aims to promote a more efficient behavior on electricity consumption and the adoption of more efficient equipment by consumers of electricity.

In the electricity PPEC incentives are awarded for the promotion of measures aimed at improving efficiency in electricity consumption through measures taken by suppliers, network operators and organizations that promote and protect the interests of electricity consumers, and which are aimed at consumers of different market segments. The actions result from specific measures proposed, subject to a selection tender, whose criteria are defined in the Rules for the Consumption Efficiency Promotion Plan, approved after a public consultation. This tender allows the selection of the best measures for energy efficiency to be implemented by the abovementioned promoters, taking into account the amount available in the PPEC annual budget which is approved at the start of each regulation period for each one of its years.

To PPEC 2013-2014 call, 207 measures were presented by 65 developers.

The social benefits achieved with the implementation of the approved measures (approximately 206 M€) are much higher than the costs (23 M€). The beneficial effects of measures implemented now will remain by 2034, representing about 2437 GWh of cumulative avoided consumption.

PPEC 2013-2014 approved 70 measures that are being implemented by 29 promoters.

Future planning

The NEEAP is in progress and we're working on the directive transposition.

Taking into perspective the fulfillment of goals and guidelines established in the NEEAP, SGCIE is being revised.

The new scheme will extend the scope of SGCIE aiming an increase of energy efficiency, involving a larger number of companies and facilities in the obligation scheme, strengthening the monitoring of energy consumption not only to the intensive energy consuming facilities (CIE), as well as other facilities not considered CIE.

It will provide a mechanism to monitor energy consumption of other facilities, including those covered by the Emissions Trading Scheme, and the ones having an annual consumption lower than 400 toe, without the requirement for achievement of goals.

Relevant information

More information regarding the situation in Portugal can be found at the following websites:

Directorate General of Energy and Geology: www.dgeg.pt

Energy Agency (ADENE): www.adene.pt

Energy Efficiency Fund: <http://fee.adene.pt/Paginas/default.aspx>

SGCIE (Management System of Intensive Energy Consumption): www.adene.pt/sgcie

System for Energy Certification of Buildings (SCE): www.adene.pt/sce

2.23 Romania

Legal context

The current enforce legislation for energy efficiency is Government Ordinance no. 22/2008 that transposed and implemented the ESD.

In this moment the transposition of the EED is under discussion within ministerial and parliamentary WGs.

GO 22/2008 will be amended and completed with the requests from the EED and will be adopted through the new energy efficiency law.

Please describe legal context here

The art.8 requirements regarding the energy audits and energy management systems of EED are already covered by the existing legislation GO 22/2008.

There is an energy management system in place for the industrial sector and an energy auditing system for industry and building sector. Specific authorities have been designated to attest and authorize the energy auditors and energy managers

Additional efforts

The legislation regarding energy performance in buildings Law no. 372/2005 has been amended and completed by Law no. 159/2013. The new law transposes the Directive 2010/31/EU in Romanian legislation.

Government Decision no. 1215/2009 regarding the criteria and conditions for implementing the support scheme on the promotion of high efficiency cogeneration based on the useful heat demand

In meeting the requirements of the EED, a series of workshops have been organized with the representatives of the industrial sector, SMEs, energy suppliers and ESCOs.

Future planning

The WGs dealing with the transposition of EED are planning to establish the responsibilities and the actions to be taken in order to achieve the assumed energy targets. They also work on finding solutions to develop and implement innovative and smart financing mechanisms for available funding sources (private, EU, banks), such as the development of an ESCO market, and finally enable market mechanisms towards a functioning EE business.

Relevant information

Regarding energy performance in buildings, information can be found on www.mdrt.ro

For more information on the authorization system of energy auditors and energy managers, you can access www.anre.ro

2.24 Slovakia

Introduction: Transposition deadline of the 5th June 2014. Drafted legal documents are in various stage of process. Reports asked by 2013 have been sent to the Commission. The National indicative Energy Efficiency Target has been set. National Energy Efficiency Action Plan is under preparation.

Legal context

The transposition period for the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2012/27/EU of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/31/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC is the 5th June 2014. Thus all the transposing provisions are under preparation. The Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic is responsible for transposition of this so called Energy Efficiency Directive. According the Article 28(1) Ministry of Economy has prepared drafts of various legal documents necessary for the transposition of the Energy Efficiency Directive.

Heating has been drafted in the amendment of Heating Energy Act No. 657/2004 Coll., which is now discussed in the Parliament (January 2013), where articles related to heating energy are transposed in national legislation. The main drafted act will be a new Energy Efficiency Act repealing the recently Energy Efficiency Act in force No. 476/2008 Coll. At present the first draft is under preparation and evaluation. It includes all other legal provisions necessary for the transposition process to be amended, e.g. Amendment of the Energy Act No. 251/2012 Coll., High Efficient CHP and Renewables Act No. 309/2009 Coll., and other acts related to the directive transposition. As the third main legislative proposal, there is a draft of the Energy Efficiency Support Act including the financial and programming provisions necessary for the EED transposition.

Status of the implementation

The drafted national legislation is under preparation, while the transposition deadline is the 5th June 2014.

2013 National Energy Efficiency Report has been included in the National Reform Programme 2013 adopted by the Government on the 24th April 2013. It includes the indicative national energy efficiency target in its preliminary version as set in the variation of absolute values of primary energy consumption and of final energy consumption in 2020. The target has been also set in the level of energy savings gained at the level of final energy consumption.

2013 reports, as set by the Energy Efficiency Directive, have been sent to the Commission on time. The first report includes information on Article 5 to follow the alternative approach when addressing and implementing the public buildings renovation. The Article 7 report describes the measures proposed for fulfilling the mandatory cumulative EED target of 1,5% of final energy consumption for the period of years 2014-2020, as measures proposed by mandatory energy efficiency obligation schemes as well as the policy measures. Thus Slovakia will follow the combined approach following both ways to reach the mandatory target. The Article 14 report asks for exemption in case of new energy installation over 20MW of installed capacity for nuclear power plants while those plants will never follow the high efficient combined heat and power technology as form the point of thermodynamics, technology and base load electricity. However the most important reason for this exemption is to follow the nuclear safety regulations.

The 2014 National Energy Efficiency Report, National Action Plan on Energy Efficiency for the years 2014-2016, Long Term Buildings Investment Strategy, and many other documents are under preparation to be able to fulfil the tough and very demanding requirements of the Energy Efficiency Directive.

Additional efforts

Additional effort related to the Energy Efficiency Directive is mainly based on the preparation of additional non-legislative measures focusing in particular on financing measures. The main aspect is in the planning of the Cohesion Policy Framework, where both EU and MS led financial programmes are going to focus on energy efficiency measures set in the Energy Efficiency Directive. In this case the main non-legal, but financial important measures are support of energy audits for SMEs, support for implementing measures proposed in energy audits, support for renovation of buildings (building blocks and public buildings), support for innovation and technology aspects of energy efficiency, renewables and high efficient CHP. National Information and Communication Programme (called "Live with Energy") led by Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency is going to be upgraded to its

second version fulfilling the demand for supporting the market and spread of energy services, information and soft support schemes. Also Monitoring System for Energy Efficiency will be upgraded according to Energy Efficiency Directive requirements.

Future planning

In 2014 the legal process leading to adoption of all legal documents necessary for transposition are the main priority. All demanded supporting documents as for 2014 planned will be adopted. The Partnership Agreement and the Operational programmes of the new EU financial framework for the period of 2014-2020 are crucial to be adopted in 2014.

Relevant information

2013 relevant documents

National Reform Programme 2013, adopted by Slovak government on 24. April 2013:

<http://www.rokovania.sk/Rokovanie.aspx/BodRokovaniaDetail?idMaterial=22344>

Report on Art. 7 of the EED, DG ENERGY:

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/efficiency/eed/doc/article7/2013_sv_eeed_article7_en.pdf

Ministry of Economy of the Slovak Republic: www.mhsr.sk

Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency: www.siea.gov.sk

2.25 Slovenia

Legal context

Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning, Directorate for Energy, is responsible for EED implementation.

Status of the implementation

EED will be transposed mainly with the new Energy Act, named EZ-1, which is coming to act at the end of March 2014.

Details on legal transposition will be done soon.

Additional efforts

At the moment secondary legislation for Article 5, 7 and 8 is in preparation. Beside we strongly work on Operational Programme for Cohesion Funds for 2014-2020 where focus is on supporting energy refurbishment of public buildings. Also the EE action plan is in preparation.

Future planning

Next year secondary legislation for implementation of Article 14, 15 and 10 will be prepared. Focus will be also on establishing financial mechanisms to incentivise energy refurbishment of buildings in the frame of cohesion funds.

Relevant information

Ministry of Infrastructure and Spatial Planning, <http://www.mzip.gov.si/en/>

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354	32012L0027	8
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2.26 Spain

Introduction

Spain is fully committed to the objectives of energy efficiency arising from Directive 2012/27/UE, leading to achieve 20% savings target in terms of primary energy by 2020 for the whole of the European Union. As required in Article 3 of this Directive, Spain set and communicated to the European Commission the indicative national targets for 2020, in terms of primary and final energy.

The above set objectives continue those policies and measures on energy efficiency developed during the last decade in Spain, which allowed anticipate the target set by Directive 2006/32/EC by 2016 to 2010. The results of these policies and measures are extensively detailed in the Action Plan for Energy Efficiency 2011-2020, submitted to the European Commission as required by that Directive.

The Action Plan for Energy Efficiency 2011-2020 comprises a wide range of saving and energy efficiency measures that are being implemented, with varying degrees of progress, despite the restrictions imposed by the current economic scenario. Thus, as from remission of Report on the National Energy Efficiency Target 2020 to the European Commission required by 2012/27/UE Directive Article 3, Spain has continued working in the promotion of energy efficiency, with special emphasis on transport and building sectors, following up Incentive Program Efficient Vehicle (PIVE), whose fifth edition is running, with a cumulative budget of around 540 M€, and approving a *Program Aids for Energy Refurbishment of Existing Buildings in Residential Sector (dwelling and hotel use)-Program PAREER*-provided with 125 M€ to promote actions encouraging the improvement of energy efficiency and the use of renewables in existing building stock in the residential sector, to achieve the objectives of 2012/27/UE Directive (Articles 4 and 7). Aids from the *Plan to Promote Environment PIMA Aire* -38 M€- for the acquisition of commercial vehicles and *PIMA Sol Plan* -200 M€- for energy rehabilitation of hotel facilities and *Climate Projects 2013* -10 M€- to encourage energy saving by purchasing verified reductions of emissions generated in the diffuse sectors are also included.

Legal context

The law 15/2012 of 27th December on tax measures for energy sustainability, established permanent tax mechanisms on energy prices in order to promote rational and efficient use of energy by the end user.

Furthermore, VAT increase affecting energy products causes savings and energy efficiency improvements that are already happening.

In the framework of the Comprehensive Strategy to Promote Electric Vehicle in Spain, which is realized in the 2011-2020 Action Plan, standards containing regulations for the load manager as qualified consumer to sell electricity to recharge vehicles and to introduce a new access fee linked to energy deals with hourly discrimination to encourage overnight charge (Royal Decree 647/2011) have been approved.

Directive 2010/31/EU has been transposed with regard to energy efficiency certification by the Royal Decree 235/2013, of April 5th. In this Decree, the basic procedure for the energy efficiency certification in buildings, both new and existing, was approved.

On the same date, April 5th 2013, Royal Decree 238/2013 was approved amending certain articles and technical instructions of Thermal Installations in Buildings Regulation (RITE) of 20 July 2007 are modified. In this Royal Decree higher requirements regarding energy performance of equipment generating heat and cold as well as the requirements aimed at moving and transporting fluids are established. This Decree transposes the Directive 2010/31/EU in Articles 8, 14 and 15, concerning to recent periodic inspections of heating systems.

Currently a draft Royal Decree transposing partially Directive 2012/27/UE has been elaborated and passed to public information. This Royal Decree partially transposes the Directive regarding energy audits, hot water meters and accreditation schemes for energy services providers.

The Royal Decree consists of fourteen articles, grouped into six chapters, one additional provision, six transitional provisions, six final provisions and four annexes.

Chapter I, under the heading "General Provisions," sets the object and purpose of this Royal Decree, and the necessary definitions for the proper interpretation of the text.

Chapter II, "Energy Audits" contains the regulation of them. This Royal Decree establishes the obligation for companies not SMEs, which must do an energy audit before December 5th, 2015 and thereafter at least every four years from the date of previous energy audit. Requirements to be met by the audit are also established. An Administrative Registry Energy Audits is created in the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism and an inspection system is established.

Chapter III, "Accreditation system for providers of energy services and energy auditors" regulates the conditions and requirements to be applied in the accreditation of these suppliers and auditors.

Chapter IV, "Promotion of energy efficiency in the production and use of heat and cold" regulates the assessment of high-efficiency cogeneration potential and district heating and cooling to be performed in order to provide information to investors regarding the national development plans and contribute to a stable and supportive environment for investment.

Chapter V, "Accounting for consumption of heat, cold and hot water in buildings", regulates the conditions and requirements to be met for individual accounting of thermal facilities consumption in existing buildings.

Chapter VI, "Penalties", relates to the penalties for the provisions defaults of this Royal Decree.

The provisions included in the Royal Decree impact on the assessment of energy efficiency potential in the gas infrastructure, establish deadlines and dates for the mandatory implementation of the articles contained in the Royal Decree and modify existing legislation to incorporate aspects of energy auditing, the system of accreditation of providers of energy services and energy auditors and accounting for consumption of hot water and heating, provided by Directive 2012/27/UE.

Status of the implementation

The Directive is under transposition.

Relevant information

Inventory of the State General Administration buildings as required by Article 5 of Directive:

<http://www.minetur.gob.es/ENERGIA/DESARROLLO/EFICIENCIAENERGETICA/DIRECTIVA2012/Paginas/actuaciones-transposicion.aspx>

Draft Royal Decree transposing partially Directive 2012/27/UE:

<http://www.minetur.gob.es/energia/es-ES/Participacion/Paginas/proyecto-rd-directiva-201227UE.aspx>

2.27 Sweden

In Sweden the implementation of the EED is the responsibility of the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications. The proposal for the national implementation of the EED is still under preparation (January 2014), hence the information given in this report is preliminary.

Legal context

The majority of the requirements in the EED will be transposed through amendments to existing laws, and for some articles through new laws.

Status of the implementation

The Ministry for Enterprise, Energy and Communications presented a first draft for the implementation of the EED in May 2013. There was a consultation period until September 2013. On the basis of the results of the consultation a proposal for a bill is under preparation. The bill is planned to be presented to the Parliament in March 2014 and the new requirements will come into force in June 2014.

Sweden has notified the plans for the implementation of EED art. 7 and the alternative method for art. 5 to the Commission in December 2013.

Table	
Article 3	Sweden has notified the national target for art.3 to the Commission as part of the National Reform Program in 2013.
Article 4	The Swedish Energy Agency and the Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning have made preparatory work for the long term strategy for energy efficient renovations which is due in April 2014.
Article 5	Sweden has notified the measures for the alternative method in art. 5 to the Commission in December 2013.
Article 6	The government is preparing a regulation for the requirements on purchasing by central government bodies.
Article 7	Sweden has notified the implementation of art. 7 to the Commission in December 2013. Sweden has opted for the alternative approach.
Article 8	The government is preparing a proposal for a new law regarding the requirement for non-SME's to undergo cost effective and high quality energy audits.
Article 9	The government is preparing a proposal for a new law regarding metering of energy in individual apartments.
Article 10	The government is preparing a proposal for strengthened requirements on retail energy sales companies as regards billing.
Article 11	The government is preparing new requirements to ensure that energy consumers will receive their bills for free.
Article 12	It has been decided to prolong the state support to the municipal energy- and climate advisors in 290 municipalities until 2017.
Article 13	The penalties foreseen will be notified to the Commission in June 2014.

Article 14	The government is preparing a proposal for a new law to perform a cost benefit analysis as regards the use of waste heat prior to the construction of new electricity production units, industrial sites or district heating networks. The government is also preparing changes to the Environmental Code regarding requirements to present the results of the CBA in the environmental permitting process.
Article 15	The government is preparing a legislative proposal for improved energy efficiency in the operation of electricity and district heating networks.
Article 16	The government is preparing a proposal for a voluntary certification scheme for energy service providers.
Article 17	It has been decided to prolong the state support to the municipal energy- and climate advisors in 290 municipalities until 2017.
Article 18	Continuation of existing efforts to promote the energy services market.
Article 19	The Swedish Energy Agency in cooperation with other relevant government agencies has been given an assignment to evaluate the barriers to energy efficiency.
Article 20	Sweden will prioritize energy efficiency within the framework of the Regional fund and provide co-funding for energy efficiency projects. The Swedish Energy Agency will probably be responsible for information on energy efficiency for banks and other financial institutions; Financial mechanisms are also being discussed within the framework of the national long-term strategy for energy efficient renovations related to Art. 4
Article 24	Sweden is currently preparing the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan which is due in April 2014.

Additional efforts

The Swedish energy efficiency policy is based on general measures (such as CO₂- and energy taxes and ETS) and regulatory measures (such as building codes and energy performance requirements) in combination with supporting measures aimed at removing market failures. Examples of the latter are municipal energy- and climate advisors, networks, regional energy- and climate strategies, support for energy audits in SME's and market introduction measures.

Here is a selection of the additional measures that are currently in place:

- Energy and Climate advisors in 290 municipalities and 14 Regional energy offices
- State support for strategic energy efficiency work at local and regional level (290 municipalities, 20 county councils)
- Capacity building network and energy efficiency projects in front-runner municipalities (37 selected municipalities).
- Financial support for energy audits in SME's
- Networks in building, industry, SME – capacity building and market introduction of new technologies
- State support for regional energy- and climate strategies
- Information activities, websites and other
- Capacity building for the enforcement of energy efficiency requirements in environmental legislation

Future planning

During 2014 Sweden will prepare for the use of EU Regional fund for energy efficiency projects, both at regional and national level. SME's is a targeted group for the national programme.

In 2015 there will be a national review of the possibilities of reaching the national energy- and climate targets, derived from the EU 20/20/20-targets. Following the results of the review, additional measures might be proposed.

Sweden is currently investigating the possibilities of replacing the former program for energy efficiency in energy-intensive industry (PFE) with a new program.

Relevant information

Ministry for Enterprise, Energy and Communications: www.government.se

The Swedish Energy Agency: www.swedishenergyagency.se

2.28 The Netherlands

Implementation of the Directive on Energy Efficiency (2012/27/EU) is the responsibility of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. All EED requirements are effectively in place, however the legal basis for certain elements are in the adoption process. An amendment to the law 'Rules regarding Energy Efficiency' (Law on the implementation of EC-directives energy efficiency), which is currently being processed, serves only to codify the Dutch practice into legislation.

Legal context

At this moment the amendment for the law on the implementation of EC directives energy efficiency has been sent to the Council of State. Shortly after its counselling, expected to be finished in spring, the draft law will be submitted to the parliament and is expected to be adopted by the 4th of June 2014.

Status of the implementation

In practical terms the Netherlands has reached full implementation of the EED requirements. Formal transposition remains outstanding. Full transposition will occur on the passing of the proposed draft legislation: Law on the implementation of EC-directive energy efficiency. For some articles, the Netherlands opt for an alternative approach and notifications have been sent to the European Commission in line with EED requirements.

Article 7: Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes

The obligation to save 1.5% energy efficiency (end users) will be met by The Energy Agreement for Sustainable Growth which was published on the 6th September 2013. In this agreement The Rutte/Asscher Government is accordingly aiming within an international context, to achieve a completely sustainable energy supply system by 2050. This agreement unites divergent interest and brings together more than forty organisations and financial institutions. It is based on the awareness that a long-term perspective means placing the common good far above the separate interests of either individuals or organisations and that it also means a growth path defined by energy and climate objectives as well as by feasible and necessary gains in competitiveness, employment, and exports.

The Energy Agreement comprises 10 basic components. The following basic components relate to the EED.

- Saving energy

Saving energy is a key point and is the first basic component for achieving a sustainable energy supply. Saving energy contributes to environmental objectives, reduces the energy bill, improves the competitiveness of Dutch businesses, and boosts employment. The parties' aim in the Energy Agreement is to achieve an annual saving of 1.5% in final energy consumption. This is expected to exceed the requirements of the Energy Efficiency Directive. The parties have agreed on a package of measures that is expected to save some 100 PJ by 2020. The arrangements for saving energy focus both on the built environment and on increasing energy efficiency in industry, agriculture, and the rest of the commercial sector.

This objective is linked to two evaluation points: by the end of 2016 at least 35% will have been achieved and by the end of 2018 at least 65%. Should it appear that we are not likely to achieve the agreed objectives, then additional measures will be put in place. These may have a more binding nature and/or tax-related measures, or other measures – voluntary or non-voluntary – to make the aim of saving 100 PJ more likely. Like the measures specified in the Agreement, the package of measures will focus on the end-user and therefore not on the supplier.

- Built environment

There are numerous opportunities for achieving significant energy savings in the built environment. The basic principle is that individuals and businesses have an interest themselves in saving energy and will shoulder responsibility for doing so. A combination has therefore been chosen for information provision, awareness-raising, reducing the burden, and funding support. A revolving fund will be established for energy saving in the built environment amounting to some EUR 600m. This national energy-saving fund has been operational since late 2013 with a component focusing on owner occupiers – meaning that owners of listed buildings will also be eligible for financing from the fund – making it possible for this large group of individuals to take profitable measures to save energy. Energy companies will be given the opportunity to offer customers more financing options and any future policy measures can make use of the energy performance certificate, to which favourable financing can be linked. All homeowners, landlords, and tenants who do not yet have an energy label will be assigned an indicative label for their home in 2014 and 2015, based on a uniform method applying to the whole country. This label indicates the home's energy performance and serves to raise awareness.

- **Industry, agriculture, and the commercial sector as a whole**

The energy-intensive sector of industry aims to become an international leader in energy efficiency. An independent centre of expertise will be set up to assist businesses and funding bodies in identifying the most effective measures in the area of energy efficiency in industry and agriculture.

Cost-effective utilisation of industrial waste heat deserves to be prioritised, and the parties will produce a coherent action plan for utilising the potential of this technology in the Netherlands. The possibilities of a regional heat infrastructure will be investigated for various parts of the country, based on and comparable with the proposals already made by the Rotterdam region.

There is broad support for an ambitious programme to save energy in the greenhouse horticulture sector. Agreement has been reached with the sector that – in addition to the current policy – an energy saving of 11 PJ will be achieved by 2020.

- **Funding programme**

An other component will be an extensive funding programme focusing on freeing up the enormous amount of investment needed for the transition envisaged in the Energy Agreement. Agreement has been reached with financial parties and various umbrella organisations (the Dutch Banking Association/NVB, the Dutch Association of Insurers, and the Federation of the Dutch Pension funds) on an approach that will make it attractive to invest in energy saving. The NVB, the Dutch Government have agreed to keep an open mind in the coming months while developing plans for transforming bank financing of large-scale projects into capital-market financing by Dutch and foreign institutional investors. The Minister of Economic Affairs will assign a coordinator to design the method for implementing the transformation. The NVB and central government will jointly set up a Centre of Expertise of Funding.

Effects of the Energy Agreement

Energy efficiency

The combined energy saving effect will amount to between 50 and 107 PJ. The calculations concern both the present estimated effects of specific measures (between 22 and 60 PJ) as non-specified undertakings and possible additional measures. It will become clear in the period ahead whether supplementary measures are in fact necessary.

EU Energy Efficiency Directive

Based on the ECN/PBL calculations, the parties may assume that the overall package of measures will produce effects that come within the EU Directive's bandwidth of a 1.5% saving in final energy consumption. The parties believe that the efficiency measures (as calculated) and the supplementary package of non-specified measures offer sufficient potential to achieve the EU's target.

Article 5 Exemplary role of public bodies buildings

The Netherlands is aiming to achieve the required savings in the framework of the obligation to renovate 3% of the national building stock, in accordance with Article 5 of the EED, through an alternative approach. The Government Buildings Agency continues the realization of 2% energy savings per year through sustainable procurement, optimizing and tuning of energy installations or the deployment of Energy Service Companies and energy performance contracting, this will be sufficient. The Ministry of Defence can continue to the realization of the recommended energy saving measures from the Energy Performance approach in the existing office buildings and single living quarters. In the implementation of the Directive there are also options to differentiate and choose between the real estate portfolio of the Government Buildings Agency and of the Ministry of Defence.

Article 6 Public procurement

Since 2010 the Central Government adopts a 100% sustainable procurement policy. Municipalities adopt a 75 % sustainable procurement policy and by 2015 they will move to 100% sustainable. Also other public bodies (provinces, universities, educational institutions) have set goals for sustainable procurement. Implementation of the requirements from the Directive will occur by an expansion of tools for sustainable procurement. A framework will be developed for the application of the directive for public procurement. This framework will be applied in the procurement process of the Central Government and can also be used by local authorities and businesses. When this framework is ready it will be made available through PIANOo the Dutch Public Procurement Expertise Centre, which was set up to professionalise procurement and tendering in all

government departments, with a view to improving efficiency and compliance with the rules. The Chief Procurement Officer Government (Ministry of Internal Affairs) is responsible for the implementation and application of legislation in the Netherlands.

Additional efforts

Green Deals

Since its start in 2011, the central government concluded about 150 Green Deals with companies, civil society organizations and other governments (such as provinces and municipalities). These Green Deals relate to energy, climate, water, raw materials, mobility, biodiversity, bio-based economy, construction and food and aim at removing barriers in sustainable initiatives. In the coming years the government aims to conclude more Green Deals.

Energy Efficiency in buildings

The Dutch government aims to enhance energy efficiency by lowering the VAT on energy efficient measures (isolation, renovation) and the availability for cheap loans for house owners.

Future planning

A major evaluation of the Energy Agreement will take place in 2016, with progress being assessed and a decision being taken in the follow-up – with a view to achieving the agreed targets for 2020 and 2030 – including exploring supplementary measures. The government will take the lead in this, with account being taken of the importance of long-term consistency in order to maintain a good investment climate.

Relevant information

The summary of the Energy Agreement for Sustainable Growth can be found here:

<http://www.ser.nl/en/publications/publications/2013/energy-agreement-sustainable-growth.aspx>

2.29 United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is in the process of implementing the Energy Efficiency through the transposition of the requirements into UK law. Where additional action is required to meet the requirements of the Directive, consultation is currently underway with stakeholders on options for implementing the relevant provisions.

Legal context

In general, the Directive will be implemented on a UK-wide basis. In a number of areas, where the Devolved Administrations in Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland have responsibility for implementation, they have opted to pursue a UK wide approach but in certain matters implementation will, at least in part, be undertaken by the Devolved Administrations.

The intention is to deliver transposition of the Directive will be delivered through amendment of existing secondary legislation combined with new secondary legislation where appropriate.

Status of the implementation

A cross-Government Project Team has been established to take forward implementation of the Directive led by the Energy Efficiency Deployment Office in Department of Energy and Climate Change but with a membership drawn from all Government Departments with a policy interest in implementation of the Directive as well as the Devolved Administrations

The table below provides details of current plans for implementation but it should be noted that many of these proposals are still subject to public consultation and Ministerial decisions.

Article	Implementation Status
Article 3 Energy Efficiency Targets	The UK submitted its national indicative target to the Commission in April 2013. The UK target is a reduction in final energy consumption of 18% against business as usual projections by 2020 which translates to a 20% reduction in primary energy consumption
Article 4 – Building Renovation	Regulations are to be introduced placing an obligation on the Secretary of State to publish and subsequently update a Building Renovation Strategy. Work is underway to prepare the Strategy for submission to the Commission in April 2014 as part of the UK's national Energy Efficiency Action Plan.
Article 5 – Exemplary Role of Public Sector	The UK has taken a decision to implement the alternative approach allowed for by Article 5(6) and notified to the Commission the alternative measures that we will adopt to achieve an equivalent improvement in the energy performance of the buildings within the central government estate Regulations were laid before Parliament on 20 December 2013 to place an obligation on the Secretary of State to adopt and meet the target.
Article 6 – Public Procurement	The Government is considering options to implement the requirements of Article 6. The expectation is that existing largely administrative measures will be placed on a legal footing.

Article 7 – Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme	<p>The UK notified the Commission on 13 December 2013 of the measures that the UK intended to adopt in order to meet the energy saving target.</p> <p>The UK will use a combination of a supplier obligation and a range of other measures to achieve the target. The UK supplier obligation is consistent with the requirements of the Directive</p>
Article 8 – Energy Audits and Energy Efficiency Management Systems	<p>The requirements for mandatory auditing for large companies represent a new requirement in a UK context. The Government has consulted on the introduction of a new programme, the Energy Saving Opportunities Scheme, to fulfil the requirements of the Directive. Regulations to introduce the scheme will be laid later this year</p>
Articles 9 and 10	<p>Existing UK policy and legislation was largely consistent with the requirements of the Directive. The exception was the requirement for domestic consumers to have easy access to 24 months of daily, weekly, monthly and annual historical consumption data, and to have export data (where it is recorded) made available in an easily understandable format. The Government has consulted on new license conditions to enact these provisions.</p>
Articles 9, 10,11 – Heat Metering	<p>The Government launched a consultation setting out a range of proposals implementing the requirements of the Directive on 10 January 2014. The results of the consultation will inform Regulations to be laid before Parliament later this year</p>
Articles 10 and 11 – Billing	<p>Existing UK policy and legislation was largely consistent with the requirements of the Directive but a number of provisions related to the accuracy and frequency of billing will need to be enacted. The Government is currently consulting on changes to licence conditions to ensure compliance with these provisions</p>
Article 12 – Consumer Information	<p>The UK is already compliant with the requirements of this Article</p>
Article 14 – Co-generation	<p>Regulations are to be introduced placing an obligation on the Secretary of State to publish the Comprehensive Assessment required by Article 14(1).</p> <p>The Government will shortly be consulting on changes to the UK's existing environmental permitting regime to ensure compliance with the requirements for cost-benefit analysis set out in Article 14(5) to 14(8)</p>
Article 15 – Energy Transformation, Transmission and Distribution	<p>Great Britain is compliance with the provisions of Article 15 but regulations will be brought forward placing an obligation on the Secretary of State to publish the Assessment of Energy Efficiency Potential required by Article 15(2). Northern Ireland will introduce separate regulations to transpose aspects of Article 15.</p>
Article 16 – Availability of Qualification, Accreditation and Certification schemes	<p>The UK is compliant through existing measures</p>

Article 17 – Information Provision	The UK is largely compliant through existing administrative measures but Regulations are to be introduced to place these on a legal footing by placing an obligation on the Secretary of State.
Article 18 – Energy Services	The UK is largely compliant through existing administrative measures but Regulations are to be introduced to place these on a legal footing by placing an obligation on the Secretary of State.
Article 20 – National Fund	The UK is not pursuing a National Fund
Article 24 – National Energy Efficiency Action Plan	Regulations are to be introduced placing an obligation on the Secretary of State to produce periodic NEEAPs and the UK Government is currently drafting the first NEEAP for submission in April 2014

Additional efforts

The UK Government is committed to realising the energy efficiency opportunity in the UK. Establishing an energy efficient economy is one of our key energy and climate change priorities. as set out in the UK's Energy Efficiency Strategy which was updated in December 2013 sets out the Government's plans is to overcome the barriers to energy efficiency take up and realise the energy efficiency opportunity in the UK. This includes:

- Government action to support growth in the energy efficiency market.
- UK leadership on energy efficiency.
- Government action to expand support and choice for households, and help them cut their bills.
- Progress towards simplifying and extending support for businesses and the public sector.
- Action to connect energy efficiency measures with finance, improve understanding and raise awareness of energy efficiency.

Implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive will make a significant contributions to meeting these objectives.

Future planning

The UK will continue to work towards timely transposition of the Directive's provisions by the June 2014 deadline and compliance with subsequent reporting requirements through annual progress reports and the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan.

Relevant information

UK Energy Efficiency Strategy – 2013 Update

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/266187/2901415_EnergyEfficiencyStrategy_acc.pdf

Regulations

The Energy Efficiency (Eligible Buildings) Regulations 2013

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2013/3220/made>

Energy Efficiency Directive Consultation Papers

Smart Metering Licence Conditions

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/domestic-market-licence-conditions-to-implement-the-eu-energy-efficiency-directive-provisions-on-consumer-access-to-consumption-and-export-data-from>

Heat Metering and Billing

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/implementing-the-energy-efficiency-directive-metering-and-billing-of-heating-and-cooling>

Billing of Gas and Electricity

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/270979/consultation_eed_articles.pdf

Energy Audits

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/energy-savings-opportunity-scheme>

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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 or contact the CA EED Coordinator Lucinda Maclagan at lucinda.maclagan@rvo.nl



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