



European
Commission



Energy efficiency policy

Qualicheck

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2020 (EED)

"By June 2014, the Commission shall assess progress achieved and whether the Union is likely to achieve energy consumption of no more than 1474 Mtoe [...] in 2020".

"The Commission shall submit the assessment [...] to the EP and the Council, accompanied, if necessary, by proposals for further measures".

2030 Communication

The mid-2014 review shall also: "[...] establish the exact ambition of future energy savings policy and the measures necessary to deliver it [...]"

"[...] consider whether energy intensity improvements of the economy and economic sectors, or absolute energy savings or a hybrid of the two represents a better benchmark upon which to frame a 2030 objective."



1. Are we on track for 2020?
2. If not, what should we do about it?
3. What is the optimal level of ambition for energy efficiency in 2030?
4. What should be the approach to achieve it?

Based on an analysis of Member State actions and additional forecasts, the Commission now estimates that the EU will achieve energy savings of around 18-19% in 2020.

In order to bridge the gap to the target efforts should be concentrated on the following elements:

1. **Strengthening local and regional verification of national building codes and accurately informing consumers of the energy performance of buildings for sale or rent;**
2. **Fully implicating utilities in working with their customers to obtain energy savings;**
3. **Strengthening market surveillance of the energy efficiency of products.**

Make full use of available financing, in particular ESIF

Energy efficiency progress can be observed across all sectors:



Between 1995 and 2010 the average consumption of new cars in the EU decreased by 27%



New dwellings built today consume on average 40% less than dwellings built 20 years ago



The share of refrigerators meeting the highest energy efficiency labelling classes (A and above) increased from less than 5% in 1995 to more than 90% 15 years later



EU industry improved its energy intensity by almost 19% between 2001 and 2011, compared with 9% in the US



Main challenges...

Putting in place the right policy framework

- Effective implementation of current framework (including on transport)
- Revision in the short and mid-term of certain elements of the framework (e.g. Energy Labelling; Art 7 and pricing under the EED)
- Creating synergies with other elements of the framework, e.g. the ETS.

Mobilising investments

- Effective use of European Structural and Investment Funds
- Work with the financial sector to create the right framework conditions for investment (e.g. development of the right standards)
- Impact demand (through a robust implementation of existing and future rules, e.g. on EPCs)

**Thank you for
your attention**

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http://ec.europa.eu/energy/efficiency/index_en.htm

