



European
Commission



Article 7 of Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency

STATE OF PLAY

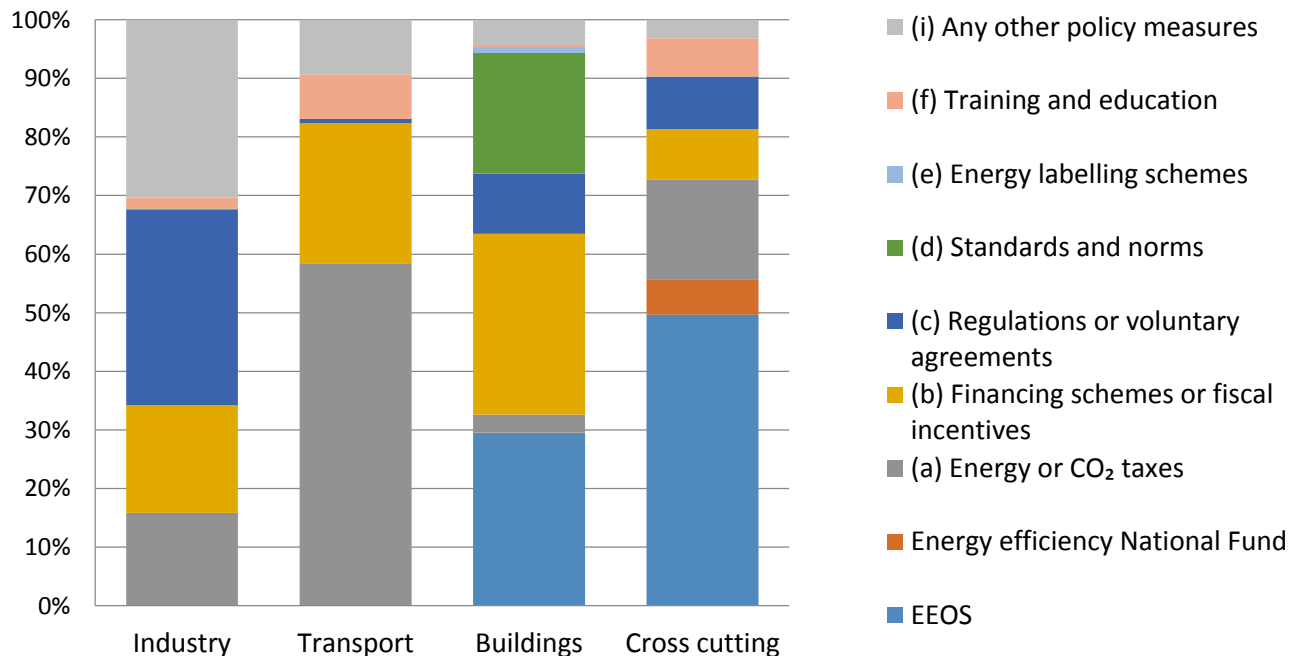
ENSPOL Final conference, Brussels
13 June 2016

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DG ENER.C.3**

State of play



- Implementation is progressing well (measures, M&V systems in place).
- First "real" savings reported (in the Annual Reports 2016).
- 13 Member States reported more savings than initially planned.
- Review of Article 7 (part of the EED Review).





Context:

1. To respond to the agreement of the European Council of October 2014 on an EU-level energy efficiency target of at least 27% by 2030 **to be reviewed by 2020 having in mind an EU level of 30%, and the EP call for a 40% binding target.**
2. To respond to the **legal obligations** of the EED to assess the effectiveness of Article 6 and the implementation of Article 7 in line with Article 24 (8) and (9).

Focussed review to (mainly) reflect the **2030 perspective:**

- **Art. 1** and **3** (new 2030 EE target)
- **Art. 7** (energy savings obligations)
- **Art. 9-11** (metering and billing) are being analysed in the context of Market Design Initiative)
- **Art. 24** (reporting) is being analysed in the context of the Governance Initiative



Key findings:

- Wide range of measures notified, majority targeting the buildings sector (42%) contributing to 250.3 Mtoe of cumulative savings by 2020.
- Art. 7 triggered the uptake of the EEOs (from 5 to 16).
- It is an effective instrument (e.g. it contributes to the increase of the renovation rate of buildings).
- Art. 7 remains relevant in view of the 2030 perspective.
- Some requirements require clarification and simplification (e.g. additionality, materiality and eligibility).



Objective:

- **To ensure that Article 7 continues contributing to the energy efficiency target for 2030.**
- **Securing the needed investments for energy efficiency in view of the 2030 perspective.**

Policy options proposed:

1. No action (expiry of Article 7 post 2020)
2. Extension of the commitment period to 2030
3. Simplification and streamlining of Article 7 and Annex V



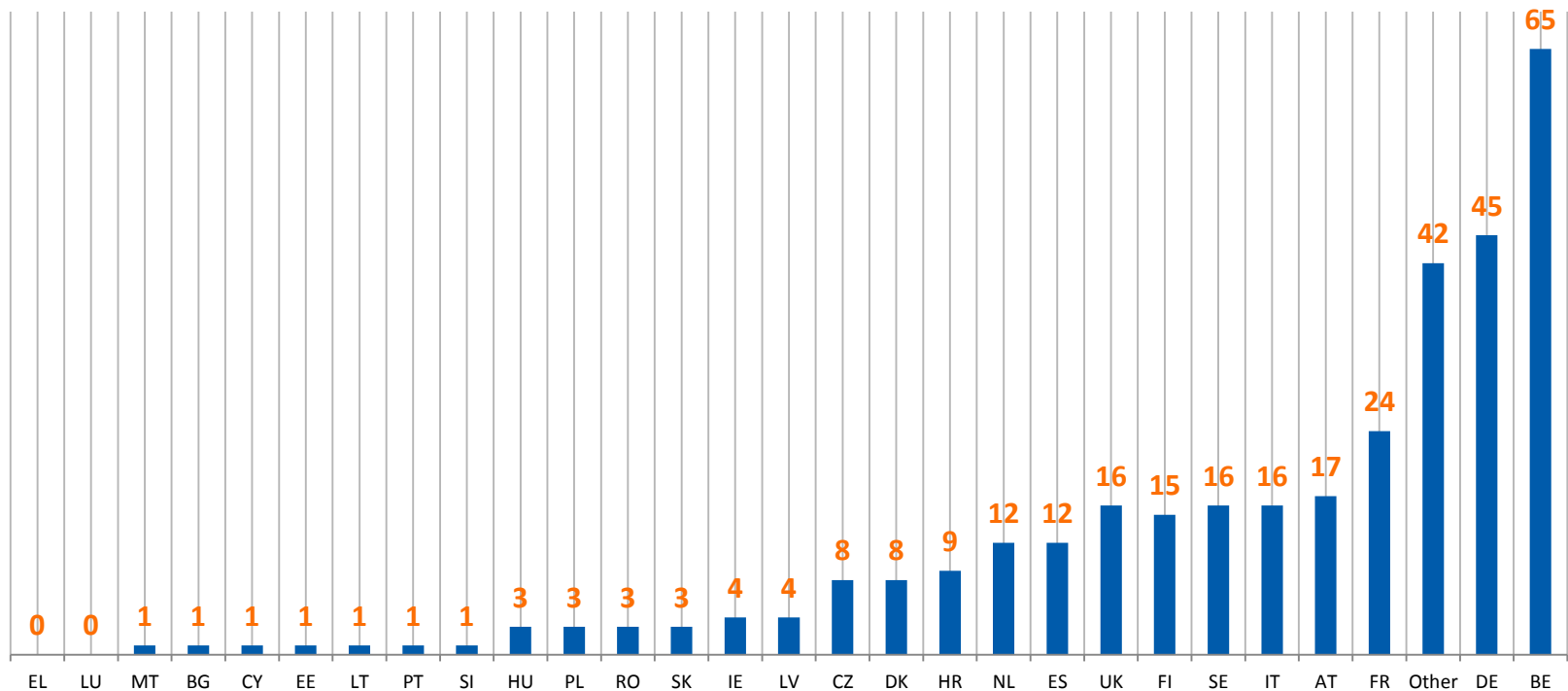
- **Public consultation** closed on 29 January 2016 (more than 300 replies submitted).
- **Impact Assessment** considered by the RSB on 7 June.
- **Inter-service consultation** – early July 2016.
- **Adoption** - end Sept./ beg. Oct. 2016.

Public consultation



● Public consultation - more than 300 replies submitted

Principal country of residence or activity





● A wide variety of stakeholders

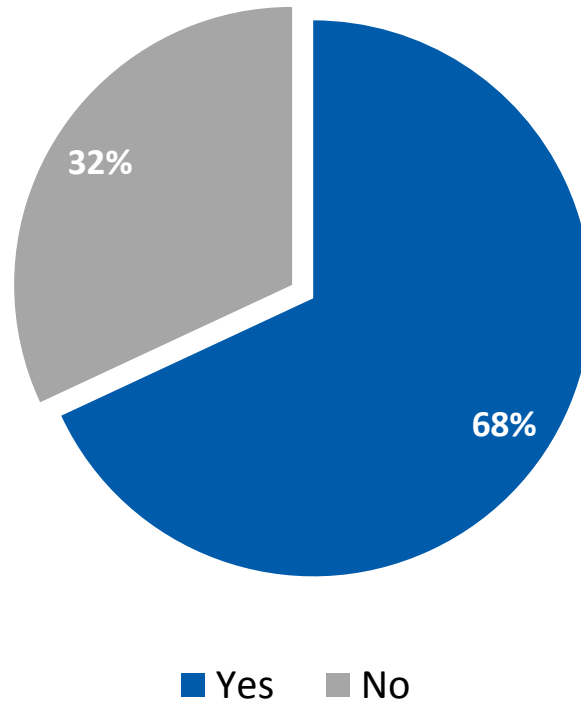


Key findings



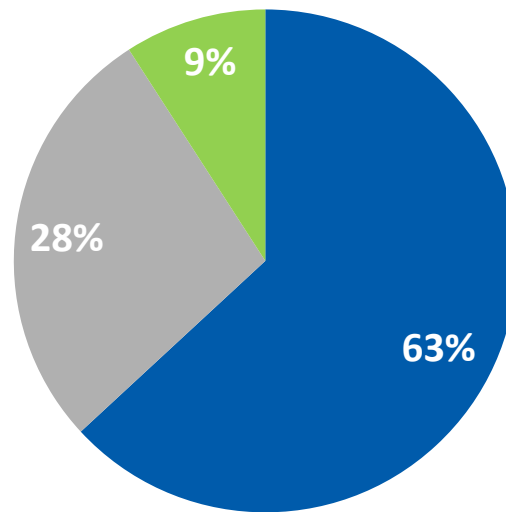
- The EED has established a comprehensive **energy efficiency framework**, it is a key driver of certain measures, e.g., Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes.
- The **flexibility** should be kept - Member States to choose measures that are appropriate nationally; a **long-term regulatory framework** is key to trigger medium- and long-term investments.
- **Article 7** is widely recognised to advance energy efficiency across the EU, and it should be extended beyond 2020.
- Verifiable, independently collected data is needed to track progress on energy efficiency across the EU; **standardised performance monitoring** de-risk the investments.
- **Existing reporting and monitoring system** under the EED is a useful tool to track performance in Member States.

● Is Article 7 an effective instrument?





● Should Article 7 continue post 2020?



■ Yes ■ No ■ No opinion



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Thank you!

Results of the public consultation are available here:
<http://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/consultations/consultation-review-directive-201227eu-energy-efficiency>