

Consultation on the Review and the Revision of Directive 2012/27/EU on Energy Efficiency

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

This consultation aims to collect views and suggestions from stakeholders and citizens on the review and the revision of Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency (Energy Efficiency Directive or EED), as partially amended in 2018 (Directive (EU) 2018/2002), foreseen by June 2021[1].

Energy Efficiency dimension of the Energy Union and the EED

Since the beginning, Energy Efficiency targets and policies have been one of the cornerstones of the EU Energy and Climate policy. Energy efficiency is one of the five dimensions of the Energy Union and will continue playing a key role in delivering the 2030 energy and climate framework supported by the governance process under the Governance Regulation[2]. In addition, Energy Efficiency First[3] has become a guiding principle of EU energy policy. To facilitate the operationalization of the principle, the Commission will issue a guidance.

The EED was adopted in 2012 to promote energy efficiency across the EU, to tap the existing energy saving potential with concrete measures, to remove barriers and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in energy supply and use in different sectors in order to achieve the EU headline energy efficiency targets for 2020.

The EED is part of the broader EU energy efficiency policy framework, which brings together other key instruments, such as the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive[4], as amended by Directive (2018/844 /EU) (EPBD), the Energy Labelling Regulation[5] and the Ecodesign Directive[6].

The EED is part of the overall decarbonisation policy framework and is interlinked with other energy and climate policy areas, notably, the Renewable Energy Directive (RED)[7], the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) Directive[8] and the Effort Sharing Regulation[9] (non-ETS sectors), and security of supply and internal energy market. The EU level energy and climate targets are linked together in the Governance Regulation, which requires Member States to prepare their integrated National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) for 2030. In these NECPs Member States set out their national contributions to the EU level targets and policy objectives, and the intended policies and measures to implement them.

The EED was subject to a first, limited revision in 2018[10] as part of the Clean Energy for All Europeans package[11]. This revision sets the EU headline energy efficiency target for 2030 of at least 32.5% and

amended certain provisions[12], including adding a new requirement for a general review of the Directive and a possible, upwards revision of the target[13]. The transposition deadline for the amending Directive (2018/2002) was, in general on 25 June 2020, and, for Articles 9 to 11, on 25 October 2020.

The European Green Deal and the increased energy efficiency target for 2030

The Commission announced in the European Green Deal[14] that it would present an impact-assessed plan to increase the EU's greenhouse gas emission reductions target for 2030 to at least 50% towards 55% in a responsible way. The Commission also committed to “review and propose to revise”, where necessary, the relevant energy legislation by June 2021”, including the EED.

In the impact assessment[15] accompanying the Communication on the Climate Target Plan[16] adopted on 17 September 2020, the Commission examined the effects on the economy, society and environment of reducing emissions by 50% to at least 55% by 2030 (compared to 1990 levels). The assessment also considered the mix of available policy instruments and how each sector of the economy could contribute to these increased targets.

To this end and based on this impact assessment, the Communication on the Climate Target Plan puts forward an emissions reduction target of at least net 55% by 2030 as a balanced, realistic, and prudent pathway to climate neutrality by 2050. It also highlights that, to achieve this level of greenhouse gas emission reductions, there is a need to significantly step up energy efficiency efforts (to 36-37% for final and 39-41% for primary energy consumption) by 2030 from the current headline target of at least 32.5%.

The assessment of Member States' national contributions to the current headline target[17] shows insufficient level of ambition in terms of energy efficiency. The gap is equal to 2.8 percentage points for primary energy consumption and at 3.1 percentage points for final energy consumption.

Trends in energy efficiency

In terms of energy consumption, transport is the sector with the highest energy consumption accounting for 34% of final energy consumption in 2018. It is followed by industry and the residential sectors with both representing 25%, and the services' sector representing 13% of final energy consumption. The remaining sectors including, agriculture, fishing and forestry represent 3% of final energy consumption. Following a gradual decrease between 2007 and 2014, energy consumption has started to increase in recent years, and is now slightly above the linear trajectory for the 2020 targets. This is mainly due to weather variations, notably colder winters in 2015 and 2016, but also increased economic activity, low oil prices and increase in transport. Energy intensity in industry has continued to improve by as much as 22% between 2005 and 2017 and energy savings have indeed helped offset parts of the impact of these increases.

The latest assessment of progress for 2018 shows a decline of 0.6% in primary energy consumption compared to 2017[18], but this pace of reduction is insufficient to meet the EU target in 2020.

To address the growing energy consumption since 2014, the Commission set up a dedicated Task Force in the summer 2018 to mobilise Member States' efforts to reach the EU energy efficiency targets for 2020[19].

Partial and preliminary data for 2020 indicate that the impact on energy consumption of the COVID-19 crisis is significant and, as a result, the 2020 energy efficiency targets may well be met. However, these reductions are not caused by structural changes. Moreover, it was clear before the crisis that the level of

energy efficiency efforts by Member States would not alone be sufficient to reach the 2020 targets. The subsequent recovery from the COVID-19 crisis is expected to lead to a return of energy consumption close to the pre-crisis levels.

Taking the above-mentioned elements into consideration and given the collective ambition gap of the national contributions proposed in the NECPs, the policies in place would have to be significantly increased in order to reach even the current 2030 targets

Review and the revision of the EED

The process will cover two elements:

1. The evaluation of those elements of the EED that were not revised in 2018.
2. The Impact assessment for a revision of the EED in view of meeting the increased 2030 GHG emissions reduction ambition.

Against this background, the Commission shall undertake a two-step process. As a first step, the evaluation will assess the existing framework of the EED since its entry into force in 2012[20], except for those elements already revised in 2018. It will assess whether the provisions are efficient, effective, and coherent with the broader EU legislative framework. It shall assess whether the EED is fit to overcome remaining regulatory and non-regulatory barriers, and market failures, whether there are some shortcomings, gaps and weaknesses for the existing measures or whether additional measures would be needed to deliver on their expected results.

The findings of the evaluation will then offer the basis for what needs to be streamlined, strengthened, added or changed in the EED in order (a) to address the remaining ambition gap to the 2030 EU energy efficiency targets and (b) to deliver the increased EU greenhouse emissions reduction target of at least 55% by 2030. The impact of these policy choices will be thoroughly analysed and the impact assessment will look at the impacts of the entire EED, irrespective of the articles that were revised in 2018.

The questions of this consultation are formulated to respect the requirements of the Better Regulation rules [21] and to support this two-step process of evaluation and impact assessment.

About you

* Language of my contribution

- Bulgarian
- Croatian
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- Estonian
- Finnish

- French
- German
- Greek
- Hungarian
- Irish
- Italian
- Latvian
- Lithuanian
- Maltese
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Romanian
- Slovak
- Slovenian
- Spanish
- Swedish

* I am giving my contribution as

- Academic/research institution
- Business association
- Company/business organisation
- Consumer organisation
- EU citizen
- Environmental organisation
- Non-EU citizen
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
- Public authority
- Trade union
- Other

* First name

Eva

* Surname

Brardinelli

* Email (this won't be published)

eva.brardinelli@euroace.org

* Organisation name

255 character(s) maximum

EuroACE - Energy Efficient Buildings

* Organisation size

- Micro (1 to 9 employees)
- Small (10 to 49 employees)
- Medium (50 to 249 employees)
- Large (250 or more)

* Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Afghanistan | <input type="radio"/> Djibouti | <input type="radio"/> Libya | <input type="radio"/> Saint Martin |
| <input type="radio"/> Åland Islands | <input type="radio"/> Dominica | <input type="radio"/> Liechtenstein | <input type="radio"/> Saint Pierre and Miquelon |
| <input type="radio"/> Albania | <input type="radio"/> Dominican Republic | <input type="radio"/> Lithuania | <input type="radio"/> Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| <input type="radio"/> Algeria | <input type="radio"/> Ecuador | <input type="radio"/> Luxembourg | <input type="radio"/> Samoa |
| <input type="radio"/> American Samoa | <input type="radio"/> Egypt | <input type="radio"/> Macau | <input type="radio"/> San Marino |
| <input type="radio"/> Andorra | <input type="radio"/> El Salvador | <input type="radio"/> Madagascar | <input type="radio"/> São Tomé and Príncipe |
| <input type="radio"/> Angola | <input type="radio"/> Equatorial Guinea | <input type="radio"/> Malawi | <input type="radio"/> Saudi Arabia |
| <input type="radio"/> Anguilla | <input type="radio"/> Eritrea | <input type="radio"/> Malaysia | <input type="radio"/> Senegal |
| <input type="radio"/> Antarctica | <input type="radio"/> Estonia | <input type="radio"/> Maldives | <input type="radio"/> Serbia |
| <input type="radio"/> Antigua and Barbuda | <input type="radio"/> Eswatini | <input type="radio"/> Mali | <input type="radio"/> Seychelles |
| <input type="radio"/> Argentina | <input type="radio"/> Ethiopia | <input type="radio"/> Malta | <input type="radio"/> Sierra Leone |
| <input type="radio"/> Armenia | <input type="radio"/> Falkland Islands | <input type="radio"/> Marshall Islands | <input type="radio"/> Singapore |

- Aruba
- Australia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan

- Bahamas
- Bahrain

- Bangladesh

- Barbados
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Belize
- Benin
- Bermuda
- Bhutan

- Bolivia
- Bonaire Saint Eustatius and Saba
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Bouvet Island
- Brazil
- British Indian Ocean Territory
- British Virgin Islands
- Brunei

- Faroe Islands
- Fiji
- Finland
- France

- French Guiana
- French Polynesia
- French Southern and Antarctic Lands

- Gabon
- Georgia
- Germany
- Ghana
- Gibraltar
- Greece
- Greenland

- Grenada
- Guadeloupe

- Guam

- Guatemala
- Guernsey
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau

- Guyana
- Haiti

- Martinique
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mayotte

- Mexico
- Micronesia

- Moldova

- Monaco
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Montserrat
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Myanmar /Burma
- Namibia
- Nauru

- Nepal

- Netherlands
- New Caledonia
- New Zealand
- Nicaragua

- Niger
- Nigeria

- Sint Maarten
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Solomon Islands
- Somalia
- South Africa

- South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
- South Korea
- South Sudan
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Svalbard and Jan Mayen
- Sweden
- Switzerland

- Syria

- Taiwan
- Tajikistan
- Tanzania
- Thailand

- The Gambia
- Timor-Leste

- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Cape Verde
- Cayman Islands
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Chile
- China
- Christmas Island
- Clipperton
- Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Congo
- Cook Islands
- Costa Rica
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Croatia
- Heard Island and McDonald Islands
- Honduras
- Hong Kong
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Isle of Man
- Israel
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Jersey
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Kosovo
- Kuwait
- Niue
- Norfolk Island
- Northern Mariana Islands
- North Korea
- North Macedonia
- Norway
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Palau
- Palestine
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Pitcairn Islands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Puerto Rico
- Qatar
- Réunion
- Romania
- Togo
- Tokelau
- Tonga
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States
- United States Minor Outlying Islands
- Uruguay
- US Virgin Islands
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City
- Venezuela
- Vietnam

- Cuba
- Curaçao
- Cyprus
- Czechia
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Denmark
- Kyrgyzstan
- Laos
- Latvia
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Russia
- Rwanda
- Saint Barthélemy
- Saint Helena Ascension and Tristan da Cunha
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Wallis and Futuna
- Western Sahara
- Yemen
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

Transparency register number

255 character(s) maximum

Check if your organisation is on the [transparency register](#). It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

99005441548-23

* What is the scope of your organisation or institution?

- International
- European Union
- National
- Local
- Other (please specify)

* Does your organisation or institution primarily deal with energy, climate and/or environmental issues?

- Yes
- No

* In which sector / activity? (more choices are possible)

- Energy
- Climate
- Environment

* Does your organisation or institution primarily deal with OTHER issues than energy, climate and/or environmental issues?

- Yes
- No

* In which sector / activity? (one choice is possible – please chose the predominant one)

- Water
- Transport
- ICT
- Construction
- Production
- Other (please specify)

The Commission will publish all contributions to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would prefer to have your details published or to remain anonymous when your contribution is published. **For the purpose of transparency, the type of respondent (for example, 'business association, 'consumer association', 'EU citizen') country of origin, organisation name and size, and its transparency register number, are always published. Your e-mail address will never be published.** Opt in to select the privacy option that best suits you. Privacy options default based on the type of respondent selected

* Contribution publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

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Only organisation details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published as received. Your name will not be published. Please do not include any personal data in the contribution itself if you want to remain anonymous.

Public

Organisation details and respondent details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published. Your name will also be published.

Part I – Questions of general nature

1. Assessing the implementation and the effectiveness of the Energy Efficiency Directive

Although the progress towards the achievement of the 2020 targets is still to be assessed, it is important to assess the effectiveness of the existing EED framework and to see how and to what extent the original objectives were achieved in the context of the proposed higher climate ambition of at least 55% net emissions reduction by 2030.

1.1 To what extent do you agree with the following statement?

“The original objectives of the EED - to increase energy efficiency across the EU and to remove barriers and market failures in energy supply and energy use - are still relevant”?

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	No opinion
* Please select your answer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please explain your answer:

Increasing energy efficiency across the EU and removing barriers and market failures is still very relevant today, for three reasons. (1) Energy efficiency is the biggest contributor to GHG emissions reduction and therefore key to achieve a higher 2030 climate target and climate neutrality by 2050. (2) Energy efficiency, especially in the buildings sector, is a growth engine and job creator, which is key in current economic recovery times. (3) Energy efficiency brings multiple other benefits such as increased comfort and improved health. While the EED has led to energy efficiency improvements across the EU, there is still a need to accelerate action to reduce energy consumption, especially in view of the updated EU climate ambition and the economic recovery plans.

1.2 To what extent has the EED attained its objectives – to increase energy efficiency across the EU and to remove barriers and market failures in energy supply and energy use ?

	Not at all	To a little extent	To some extent	To a moderate extent	To a large extent	No opinion
* Please select your answer	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please explain your answer:

The EED has helped move the energy efficiency topic higher on the political agenda at EU and national level. However, when it comes to results, EuroACE concurs with the Commission's initial assessment that "progress in achieving the 2020 targets has been slowing down due to the increasing energy consumption trend since 2014, partly because of insufficient measures implemented at national level". In 2018, the gap to the 2020 target stood at 4.6% for primary energy consumption and 3.5% for final energy consumption. Moreover, in its Member States Progress Report towards the 2020 Energy Efficiency Target (published on 20th July 2020), the Commission notably explains the rise of energy consumption in the residential sector between 2015 and 2018 by the low energy renovation rates – an explanation we would also agree with. Moreover, there is a substantial ambition gap for the 2030 energy efficiency target as derived from the analysis of Final NECPs. According to the Coalition for Energy Savings, there is a gap of 2.8% for primary energy and 3.1% for final energy compared to the 2030 target of 32.5%. Revising the EED would be a golden opportunity to raise the energy efficiency ambition and to operationalise the Energy Efficiency First principle into regulation.

*** 1.2.B Which factors contributed the most to the failure to fully achieve the objectives of the EED? (multiple options are possible)**

- Too much flexibility left to Member States how to achieve their obligations under the EED
- A number of requirements are ambiguous/lack focus? (e.g. some obligations are too general, are subject to specific conditions, or being insufficiently ambitious)
- Non-binding nature of the EU targets
- Non-binding national targets
- Member States insufficiently monitor and verify impacts of policies they put in place to achieve their obligations under the EED
- Lack of evidence and data to assess the impacts of policies
- Member States delayed implementation of the obligations under the EED
- Lack of effective enforcement at national level
- Interlinkages of sectors (e.g. water and energy sector) have not been properly addressed.
- Other (please specify)

*** If you selected 'other', please explain your answer here:**

The non-binding nature of the EU and national targets on EE is an essential reason in weakening the EE1 principle. Too many alternative measures, for example in Articles 5 and 7, offered to Member States to simply 'derogate' from measures which would deliver the highest energy savings. Another reason which might explain the failure to fully achieve the objectives of the EED is the lack of sufficient, easily accessible, and dedicated funding.

1.3 To what extent could the below mentioned positive effects and outcomes (achieved to date) be associated with the EED since its entry into force in 2012? (use a rating scale of 1 to 5, where 1 = to a very little extent and 5 = to a very large extent)

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
* My country is more committed to energy efficiency	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* There is greater awareness about energy efficiency and its role in achieving the overall climate objectives (i.e. Paris Agreement)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* More developed market of energy services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Innovative technologies and techniques are more often used	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Greater availability of funding for energy efficiency investments	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Energy efficiency policies triggered more jobs and growth	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Energy efficiency led to an increased security of supply	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Energy efficiency led to lower energy bills	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Energy efficiency reduced energy poverty	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Energy efficiency increased resource efficiency	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

1.4 To what extent could the below mentioned negative effects be associated with the EED?

(use a rating scale of 1 to 5, where 1 = to a very little extent and 5 = to a very large extent)

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
* Obligations under the EED led to higher administrative burden besides costs	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Obligations under the EED led to disproportionately higher costs	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Enterprises have lost substantial revenues	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Obligations under the EED led to flawed investment decisions	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Obligations under the EED further complicated existing rules	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Guidance on implementation of the EED from national authorities to enterprises and consumers was unclear	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* Obligations under the EED put strain on already limited national administrative resources	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Obligations under the EED led to too diverging implementation across Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* The benefits of the EED were unequally distributed among the population.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

*** 1.5 Which measures stemming from the EED have been the most successful in your country in terms of energy savings and other benefits? (multiple options possible)**

- Energy efficiency obligation schemes introduced to achieve annual energy savings among final customers
- Obligation for public authorities to renovate buildings owned and used by the central government
- Obligation for public authorities to purchase only products, services and buildings with high energy-efficiency performance
- Obligation for large enterprises to carry out regular energy audits to learn about their energy consumption profile and identify energy saving opportunities
- Support provided to small and medium-sized enterprises to carry out energy audits to learn about their energy consumption profile and identify energy saving opportunities
- Measures introduced on awareness raising of energy efficiency and promoting change of consumer behaviour
- Deployment of individual meters and obligation to provide consumers with better and more frequent information about their energy consumption
- Introduction of subsidies, support schemes and fiscal incentives for energy efficiency
- Increased efficiency in energy production/conversion, transmission and distribution
- Introduced measures to address regulatory barriers or split incentives in national legal frameworks or administrative practices
- None of the above
- Other (please specify)

1.6 To what extent has the EED stimulated energy efficiency efforts in the following sectors?

(1 = to a very little extent and 5 = to a very large extent)

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
* Buildings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Heating and cooling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Industry	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Information and communication technologies (ICT)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Transport	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Agriculture	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Services (i.e. commercial and public)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

1.7 To what extent do the following factors represent barriers impeding the energy efficiency improvements across different sectors?

(use a rating scale of 1 to 5, where 1 = to a little extent and 5 = to a very large extent)

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
* Lack of clear information among consumers about available energy efficiency measures and support schemes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Split incentives (different interests of owners and tenants or investors and users)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Administrative burden associated with energy efficiency investments	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Regulatory barriers preventing energy efficiency investments	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Lack of awareness among investors of profitability of investments in energy efficiency	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* High transaction costs to finance the energy efficiency measures	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Limited access to capital for households and small and medium-sized enterprises to invest in energy efficiency	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Lack of available skills to make energy efficiency improvements	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Low profitability and return on investment	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Complexity or hassle associated with making energy efficiency investments	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* Lack of fiscal measures and incentives including carbon pricing and energy taxation to provide incentives for energy efficiency

<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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Please explain your answer (optional):

An important barrier that could be taken into consideration is the little or complete lack of visibility among consumers regarding the trajectory for their energy efficiency investments (and what they would mean for their assets). The introduction of regulatory requirements such as (MEPS) could fill this gap and potentially change consumers perception and gradually de-risk EE investing. Such visibility would enable to integrate the additional value of EE measures (or brown discount in case nothing is done) related to a specific building and how it performs against others. Energy efficiency when “promoted” by the government, needs to be translated in concrete elements for individuals to take decision. A Building Renovation Passport explaining key steps and key benefits at specific trigger points across the lifespan of a building would support this approach.

1.8 To what extent were the costs associated with the implementation of the EED proportionate to the achieved energy savings and other benefits?

(please rate 1 to 5, where 1 - disproportionate, 5 - proportionate)

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
Please select your answer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please explain, provide further data and information on the costs and benefits associated with the implementation of the EED and specific EED articles.

While we would not express an opinion on the costs, we would like to underline that wider benefits beyond energy savings and GHG emissions reduction should be more widely considered and monetised when calculating the cost-effectiveness of energy efficiency measures, such as improved IAQ, IEQ, comfort, health, job creation etc. Taking into account all the benefits would correct the perception of the cost-benefit analysis of energy efficiency measures, which have from a societal perspective, far more benefits than costs.

* 1.9 Are there any parts / specific provisions of the EED that are obsolete or have proven inappropriate?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer:

Rather than saying ‘obsolete’ we would say there are many provisions (especially Articles 1, 3, 5, 7, 16, 17, 20) that need to be updated to match the new climate ambitions and deliver on the economic recovery agenda: 1) the energy efficiency target for 2030 must be made binding and increased to 40% at least; 2) Article 5 must be strengthened in order to match with the ambition of the 2018 EPBD to reach a ‘highly energy efficient and decarbonised building stock’ by 2050; 3) the delivery of Article 7 was hampered by the

existence of several loopholes concerning the eligibility and additionality of measures. According to the Commission, the cumulative savings achieved under Article 7 for the period 2014-2018 equals not more than 58% of the total cumulative savings required by 2020. The current ambition of Article 7 (0.8% target) must also be updated in order to match the higher 2030 climate target. Additionally, building on a very important lesson from the previous EED, we suggest using an up-to-date discount rate for calculating the energy system costs of the different scenarios, as a potential overestimation of investment costs could hinder political support for 55%-compatible ambition levels. From the 2016 EED proposal we see that the discount rate decreased from 17.5% to 10% (mainly due to progress made on finance tools such as Energy Service Companies), which became a standard number for Commission modelling. As an example, we see that in the impact assessment for the 55% by 2030 GHG, a 10% rate was used for all scenarios, reflecting i) cost of capital and ii) 'the perspective of the private investor faced with 'real world investment constraints' [see p105 https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:749e04bb-f8c5-11ea-991b-01aa75ed71a1.0001.02/DOC_2&format=PDF]. However, as capital costs have fallen significantly (e.g. in the context of the recovery package, the Commission is issuing bonds with negative yields [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_21_209]), the 10% rate now seems just as outdated as the 17.5% was before its revision in 2015-2016. Additionally, it would be a mistake to assume the same so-called 'real world investment constraints' in all scenarios. It seems clear that a Commission scenario with well-designed policies to deliver (for example) an extended 3% public building renovation rate should use a lower rate than a business-as-usual scenario which does not address the constraints. In light of the above, in order to demonstrate that the policies put forward by the Commission have a real-world impact, we suggest that 1) appropriate up-to-date capital costs in all its scenarios and 2) lower rates to illustrate policy options which can reasonably be expected to deliver the objectives of the EED are used.

*** 1.10 In your view, does the EED have positive synergies with the Effort Sharing Regulation and the Emission Trading System? If yes, what are those?**

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer:

EuroACE strongly supports the Commission work in raising the 2030 climate target to at least 55% and the objective of reaching climate neutrality by 2050. All sectors will need to contribute and in particular, the buildings sector, as it represents 40% of the EU energy consumption and 36% of its GHG emissions. The ESR ambition should be raised in order to match with the updated climate & energy targets. The current ESR target to reduce non-ETS emissions by at least 30% compared to 2005, is for sure not compatible with climate neutrality by 2050. EuroACE is in favour of keeping the current ESR sectoral scope, i.e. the buildings sector should remain under the ESR, rather than be moved to the EU ETS or to a newly created specific ETS. Because most barriers which need to be overcome in the buildings sector are non-economic barriers, we do not believe that carbon pricing is the most appropriate tool, and certainly not instead of a more ambitious and strengthened EED. Avoiding the possible disruption that an extended ETS to buildings (or parallel system) would create on energy efficiency policies, would require a much deeper integration and synchronisation of all buildings related policies. Repealing the ESR would be detrimental for energy efficiency, as it would reduce Member States' accountability for putting in place adequate measures to deliver energy savings and thus GHG emissions reduction [more details on our position is included in our Response to the ETS Consultation, available here: https://euroace.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/2021_02_05_ETS-Revision_EuroACE_Reply_final-1.pdf]. Concerning the linkages with the energy efficiency regulatory framework (EED and EPBD), which will also be reviewed in 2021, we reckon there is a

strong link with the ESR. The ESR and the energy efficiency policies are strongly interconnected and mutually reinforcing. On one side, national energy efficiency policy measures put in place to transpose and implement the EED and the EPBD are often an important instrument used by Member States to meet their ESR targets (on GHG emissions reduction). More specifically, the contribution of the buildings sector through energy renovation, will become even more crucial in the next decade, with Long-Term Renovation Strategies and National Energy & Climate Plans in place to drive policies and actions in that sector, delivering a considerable amount of energy savings, and therefore, reducing GHG emissions. On the other side, the robust enforcement mechanism, and the national binding targets in the ESR are key, as they trigger (additional) energy efficiency action at national level in sectors such as buildings. The revisions of the ESR, EED and EPBD should therefore be an opportunity to reinforce those synergies, raise the ambition and help achieving both higher GHG and energy efficiency targets. All in all, EuroACE is in favour of keeping the current architecture of the ESR (including the buildings sector) and increasing its ambition.

*** 1.11 In your view, does the EED have positive synergies with the Renewable Energy Directive? If yes, what are those?**

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer:

Accelerating energy efficiency and boosting the deployment of RES, especially in the buildings sector, are two key actions that are needed to achieve the adopted goal of reaching climate neutrality in the EU by 2050. Besides, improving energy performance and reducing energy consumption is a strong enabler of increasing the RES share in the energy supply. Therefore, there are strong synergies between energy efficiency and RES, that should be strengthened. In order to reach climate neutrality by 2050 we must choose the best pathway in terms of GHG emissions reduction, without forgetting the multiple benefits of energy savings, such as improved comfort, reduced energy bills, new jobs created, etc.

*** 1.12 In your view, does the EED have positive synergies with the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive? If yes, what are those?**

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer:

The EED works well as a framework directive for energy efficiency policies, setting the overall ambition and direction for the EU and its Member States. It acts as a clear demonstration that the EU recognises that action on energy efficiency is key to achieve our long-term climate objectives. On the other side, a thorough implementation of the EPBD is necessary to achieve energy savings in the buildings sector and is therefore a prerequisite to meet the overall EU energy efficiency target. Furthermore, there are clear synergies between several articles of the EED, such as Article 5, 6, and 7, and the EPBD. Articles 5 and 6 specifically deal with public buildings and the exemplary role of public authorities and can play to 'set the tone' for ambitious energy efficiency policy measures in the buildings sector that can then be 'mirrored' in the EPBD

revision. These two provisions (Articles 5/6) should now be updated in view of the objective set out in the EPBD to achieve a “highly energy efficient and decarbonised building stock by 2050”. Concerning Article 7, we know that a good proportion of energy savings measures undertaken to fulfill Article 7 requirements take place in the buildings sector, particularly the renovation of existing buildings. In that sense, Article 7 is a key instrument to deliver savings in the buildings sector, in accordance with requirements set out in the EPBD.

*** 1.13 To what extent has the EED contributed to an optimisation of the overall energy system (higher system efficiency)?**

1000 character(s) maximum

The EED has so far primarily focused on demand side measures, but this revision in 2021 could be an opportunity to operationalise the Energy Efficiency First principle and apply it to the thinking and design of policies affecting the overall energy system, notably through the energy systems integration strategy.

*** 1.14 What are the main lessons learned from the implementation of the EED?**

1000 character(s) maximum

First, a lack of progress is linked to the non-binding nature of both the EU target and national contribution for energy efficiency. Second, for measures which are mandatory such as Art 5 or 7, the implementation was hampered because of the existence of alternative approaches and too many loopholes. The lack of clear reporting and monitoring requirements weakens implementation and enforcement of the EED. Third, the EED implementation at national level showed that it is key to factor in multiple benefits of energy efficiency in the cost-benefit calculations, as it would show that benefits outweigh the costs, and would make it easier to take ownership at a political level notably. A final lesson learnt is that strong regulatory action should work hand in hand with (easing the access to) financing and technical assistance. An ambitious and effective energy efficiency framework can only work if based on those three pillars: policy/regulation, financing, and technical assistance.

*** 1.15 What is missing in the EED?**

1000 character(s) maximum

- (1) a binding EU target of 40% by 2030
- (2) binding national targets
- (3) a stronger Article 5 spurring deep, or staged deep, energy renovations of all public buildings
- (4) a clearer and stronger Article 7 to mitigate issues of eligibility and additionality
- (5) an Article 20 focusing not only on financing but also on technical assistance

2. Assessing possible options for revising the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) in view of contributing to the 55% climate target for 2030 and addressing the ambition gap in the final NECPs

The impact assessment supporting the 2030 Climate Target Plan concluded that a contribution at the level of 36-37% for final energy consumption and 39-41% for primary energy consumption by 2030 would be required.

Therefore, the Commission has launched the EED revision process. The revision would reflect on the need

to increase energy efficiency efforts to match the level of ambition of a higher 2030 climate target and would also aim to strengthen those parts of the EED, which could address the remaining ambition gap for energy efficiency in the NECPs, to ensure the achievement of the current level of the EU energy efficiency target for 2030. In addition, the revision will be vital to contribute to the implementation of the other European Green Deal Initiatives[22]. This is particularly relevant especially in the context of actions identified in the Commission's Recovery Plan[23], which need to be reflected in the national Recovery and Resilience Plans.

The EED revision also offers the important opportunity to address any shortfall in its effectiveness and efficiency. A notable case relates, for instance, to the need for a more consistent application of the Energy Efficiency First principle. Another important area is the need to address any outstanding regulatory and non-regulatory barriers for additional energy savings and emissions reduction throughout all economic sectors.

In this context, the revision of the EED will also have to consider whether the EED sufficiently addresses emerging opportunities and needs for energy efficiency improvements in sectors like ICT sector, as well as agriculture and water.

In addition to the results of the evaluation of the Directive, the impact assessment of the 2030 Climate Target Plan and the Commission assessment of the final NECPs will feed into formulation of policy options to identify which elements of the EED – and to what extent – need to be amended, and what needs to be added to achieve the objectives outlined above.

*** 2.1 Do you agree that energy efficiency should play a key role in delivering a higher climate ambition (of at least 55% net) for 2030 and in view of achieving the EU's carbon neutrality by 2050?**

- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- No opinion

Please explain your answer:

Reducing energy consumption is the bedrock and key driver for achieving the EU objective of climate neutrality by 2050 in a fast and efficient way. According to the International Energy Agency (2015 World Energy Outlook Special report on Energy and Climate Change), 75% of additional investments to cut GHG emissions in Europe to respect the Paris Agreement goal will have to come from energy efficiency. It is estimated that the bottom-up potential for the energy efficiency target lies at 40% by 2030. The Impact Assessment accompanying the 2030 Climate Target Plan also clearly recognised that achieving a GHG reduction target of at least 55% would require a significant increase of the current 2030 energy efficiency target and of its supporting measures. More particularly, the buildings sector has the biggest potential in terms of efficiency gains, equating to half of the decarbonisation measures needed to achieve our Paris Agreement goal. One must also not forget that besides playing a key role in delivering a higher climate ambition, energy efficiency also represents a big contribution to economic recovery as job creator and growth booster. According to a 2020 study by the Buildings Performance Institute Europe for the Renovate Europe Campaign (available here: <https://www.renovate-europe.eu/2020/06/10/building-renovation-a-kick-starter-for-the-eu-economy/>), for every €1m invested in the energy efficient renovation of buildings, up to 18

local quality jobs could be created. Finally, energy efficiency is key in delivering a fast decarbonisation while unleashing multiple benefits to citizens (comfort, better air and environmental quality, improved health and productivity, lower energy bills, etc.).

*** 2.2 Given the suggested increase in energy efficiency efforts by 2030, which instruments of general nature should be considered to achieve the higher energy efficiency ambition? (multiple options possible)**

- Making the “Energy Efficiency First” principle* a compulsory test in relevant legislative, investment and planning decisions
- Strengthening the EED requirements
- Setting a higher energy efficiency target at EU level for 2030
- Setting energy efficiency targets in specific sectors of the economy
- Stronger focus on implementation and on enforcement of the existing legislation at national and EU level
- Stronger focus on life-cycle efficiency and circularity.
- The EU should provide additional technical support to Member States
- Stronger focus on fiscal measures and incentives including through carbon pricing.
- Stronger focus on awareness raising of energy efficiency and behavioural change
- Other (please specify)

* Energy Efficiency First (in line with Article 2(18) of the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999), means taking utmost account in energy planning, and in policy and investment decisions, of alternative cost-efficient energy efficiency measures to make energy demand and energy supply more efficient, in particular by means of cost-effective end-use energy savings, demand response initiatives and more efficient conversion, transmission and distribution of energy, whilst still achieving the objectives of those decisions.

*** If you selected 'other', please specify here:**

The EU target for 2030 should be binding and set at 40%. To achieve this higher ambition, more easily accessible and dedicated funding, should be put in place. We would also suggest introducing a specific article in the EED, and indeed across all energy legislation, on the Energy Efficiency First principle. A corresponding, dedicated module on the EE1 principle should be made available, in their national language, to all staff working on energy and climate issues in national administrations. Finally, one important aspect to contribute to the achievement of a higher energy efficiency target is that skills are crucial for undertaking high quality energy renovation projects. The availability of a well-trained workforce needs to be guaranteed. In that sense, measures to ensure reskilling and upskilling of workers for energy efficiency improvements are essential to achieve a higher energy efficiency ambition.

*

2.3 Do you agree that the EED should be strengthened by introducing new measures and stricter requirements in the context of a higher energy efficiency ambition for 2030?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer:

In order to contribute substantially to a higher climate target by 2030, the energy efficiency ambition should be raised to become a binding 40% target at EU level and should be accompanied by binding national targets. To deliver this new energy efficiency ambition, the EED can only be strengthened otherwise the current measures and policies will not be able to deliver. New measures and stricter requirements on existing measures are both needed.

* 2.4 Could the EED be simplified while preserving its objectives and if so, how?

1000 character(s) maximum

The EED can be simplified and this simplification would lead to an easier and more ambitious implementation. Those simplifications would be for example to delete the alternative approach (especially in Article 5) and to introduce unambiguous wording on eligibility and additionality of measures (especially in Article 7). A better integration with other pertinent pieces of legislation, notably the EPBD and the REDII, would also, overall, lead to a more simplified and easier to implement framework.

* 2.5 With the suggested increase in ambition for energy efficiency for 2030, what should the nature of the EU targets be?

- Indicative
- Binding
- Not specified
- Other (please specify)

* 2.6 With the suggested increase in ambition for energy efficiency for 2030, what should the nature of the national targets be?

- Indicative national targets (to contribute to EU energy efficiency target for 2030)
- Binding national targets
- Not specified
- Other (please specify)

*

2.7 In which sectors would additional energy efficiency efforts be most needed to achieve a higher energy efficiency ambition for 2030? (multiple options possible)

- Buildings
- Heating and cooling
- Industry
- Information and communication technologies (ICT)
- Transport
- Agriculture
- Services (i.e. commercial and public)
- Other (please specify)

Please explain your answer:

Buildings (residential and non-residential) represent 40% of energy consumption and 36% of GHG emissions, thus it makes sense to target this sector with increased ambition. The Renovation Wave set the objective of reducing the sector GHG emissions by 60% by 2030 compared to 2015 levels. This means that the current annual deep renovation rate must be increased from 0.2% to at least 2 and even 3%. Besides, energy efficiency measures in buildings, especially renovation of existing buildings, deliver additional benefits such as new jobs created (crucial in times of economic recovery), improved health and comfort, reduced energy bills.

2.8 Should the following measures be considered to achieve a higher ambition?

(use a rating scale of 1 to 6, where 1 = strongly disagree and 6 = strongly agree)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	No opinion
* Strengthening the renovation obligations for public buildings	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
* Strengthening energy efficiency requirements for public procurement	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Requiring that local authorities (above a certain size) develop an energy efficiency action plan with measurable impact indicators	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Requiring that large enterprises implement certain energy efficiency improvements identified in energy audits	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Requiring that small and medium-sized enterprises are offered free energy audits	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
*							

Extending the requirement on frequent consumption information from electricity and thermal energy to also cover gas and roll-out remotely readable gas meters	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Establishing sector specific goals or measures addressing sectors for which the energy efficiency potential is higher (e.g. services, data centres, energy-intensive industries)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Strengthening the requirements for efficiency in energy transformation, transmission and distribution	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
* Strengthening the requirements for using energy performance contracting in renovation of public buildings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Introducing or extending fiscal measures and incentives, including carbon pricing and energy taxation	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Other (please specify)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* If you selected 'other', please explain here:

the energy savings obligations under Art 7 should be clarified and strengthened in order to increase its delivery potential to the overall energy efficiency target.

Please explain your answer:

2.9 Should the following measures in the heating and cooling policy area be considered in order to achieve more effectively the decarbonisation objectives?

(use a rating scale of 1 to 6, where 1 = strongly disagree and 6 = strongly agree)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	No opinion
* Member States should introduce specific energy efficiency targets for the heating and cooling sector to ensure that energy consumption in this sector is sufficiently taken into account	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Fossil fuels in heating systems (in buildings and district heating) should be gradually phased out with a faster phasing out of the most polluting ones	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				
* Fossil fuel heating system should be banned for new buildings whenever technical feasible	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				

* Member States should unbundle the management of the generation and distribution heat network	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Allow public support for heating systems only to non-fossil fuel technologies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* The recovery of waste heat from heating and cooling (air-conditioning) systems in individual buildings should be promoted	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Specific requirements for utilization of waste heat and waste cold should be set for industry and services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Requiring district heating and cooling operators to prepare long-term plans to improve their energy efficiency in terms of primary energy intensity energy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Member States should facilitate local and district approaches to policy and infrastructure planning and development in heating and cooling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Other (please specify)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Please explain your answer:

2.10 Can the following principles ensure overall consistency of energy efficiency and renewable energy as key policies for decarbonisation?

(use a rating scale of 1 to 6, where 1 = strongly disagree and 6 = strongly agree)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	No opinion
* Having distinct energy efficiency and renewable targets is the best avenue to decarbonisation.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Member States' progress towards decarbonisation targets should be the primary indicator to assess the renewables and energy efficiency policies and measures.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Member States need to progress on both energy efficiency and renewables to reach their decarbonisation targets.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Non-binding nature of national renewable and energy efficiency targets allows Member States to choose cost-efficient decarbonisation paths.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
* Energy efficiency policies and measures should be prioritised where fossil-based energy solutions are currently used.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 2.11 How could synergies between the EED and the Renewables Energy Directive be strengthened in the future?

1000 character(s) maximum

Accelerating energy efficiency and boosting the deployment of RES, especially in the buildings sector, are two key actions required to achieve the common goal of climate neutrality by 2050. Therefore, both energy efficiency and RES targets should be binding and set at an ambitious level, in line with the updated 2030 climate target. Besides, improving the energy performance and reducing the energy consumption is a strong enabler of increasing the RES share in the energy supply. The revisions of both the EED and RESD should look at how to operationalise the Energy Efficiency First principle.

* 2.12 How could synergies between the EED and the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive be strengthened in the future?

1000 character(s) maximum

The interaction between the EED and EPBD has often been described as complementary in the sense that the EPBD sets requirements on the depth of renovation, while the EED puts measures in place to increase the rate of renovation. Such a 'division of tasks' should not lead to provisions disconnected from each other, but rather, the (almost) parallel revisions in 2021 should be an opportunity to ensure that overlaps are minimized and that the two sets of provisions build on each other to improve the delivery of energy efficiency measures in the buildings sector, both on the rate and on the depth. For example, Article 5, on (possibly all) public buildings, should include a reference to the EPBD Article 2A, which requires Member States to achieve 'highly energy efficient and decarbonised building stock by 2050'. Article 5's level of ambition should therefore be reinforced to match the EPBD's and it should also serve as a steppingstone for the future implementation of the Renovation Wave.

* 2.13 How could synergies between the EED and the Emission Trading System (ETS) be strengthened in the future, especially in the context of a possible extension of the ETS?

1000 character(s) maximum

Carbon pricing alone cannot overcome barriers hindering energy efficiency, as those barriers are mostly non-economic barriers, and therefore, EuroACE is currently not in favour of extending the current ETS to buildings or creating a specific separate ETS for the sector. However, an area of synergy could be the use of carbon revenues, which should be directed to energy efficiency measures, especially renovation of worst-performing buildings occupied by low-income households. For more information about the EuroACE position on the ETS revision, please read our answer to the Public Consultation, available here: https://euroace.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/2021_02_05_ETIS-Revision_EuroACE_Reply_final-1.pdf

* 2.14 How could synergies between the EED and the Effort Sharing Regulation be strengthened in the future?

1000 character(s) maximum

The ESR and the energy efficiency policies are interconnected and mutually reinforcing. On one side, measures put in place to implement the EED and EPBD are often an important instrument used by Member States to meet their ESR targets. More specifically, the contribution of the buildings sector through energy renovation, where a large energy savings potential lies, will become even more crucial in the next decade. A

stronger energy efficiency policy framework will help delivering a higher ESR ambition. It will also be important to improve the monitoring, reporting and verification framework of the energy savings delivered. On the other side, the robust enforcement mechanism, and the national ESR binding targets are key (and should be kept in the future), as they trigger (additional) energy efficiency action at national level. The revisions of the ESR, EED and EPBD should lead to reinforcing those synergies and achieving both higher GHG and energy efficiency targets.

*** 2.15 How could EU citizens - and especially young people - be more engaged and contribute to achieving a higher ambition of energy efficiency?**

1000 character(s) maximum

In order to engage EU citizens in the energy efficiency ambition, it will be key to raise their awareness on the multiple benefits of those measures, especially renovation of existing buildings, be it in terms of key contributor to climate neutrality, job creator in the framework of economic recovery, better comfort, and improved health, etc. Educational modules on the EE1 principle, on the different sectoral potentials for energy savings, and on the multiple benefits, should be integrated to all training courses (across different curricula) related to energy and climate change mitigation/adaption as it would deliver a more skilled workforce in the energy efficiency sector, and better-informed energy consumers.

*** 2.16 The “Energy Efficiency First” principle is established in energy legislation to contribute to a higher energy efficiency ambition. Which measures in your view could be implemented to ensure the principle is consistently applied? (multiple options possible)**

- Providing more information to users on energy efficiency and energy consumption of products and infrastructures, considering their life-cycle.
- Requiring that the “energy efficiency first” principle is applied to all relevant EU energy policies related to the whole energy value chain
- Requiring that the “energy efficiency first” principle is applied to all relevant national energy policies related to the whole energy value chain
- Developing guidelines on implementation in relevant policy, planning and investment decisions
- Developing mechanisms to monitor implementation of the principle at national level
- Others (please specify)
- None

Please elaborate on your answer:

1000 character(s) maximum

A concrete way to visualise the EE1 and the benefits of prioritising energy efficiency, would be to request that any NECPs or energy planning/reporting documents add “energy savings” to the energy mix. In other words, the inclusion of specific percentages related to “energy savings” next to the different energy supply sources (e.g. gas, coal, biofuels, renewables etc.).

*** 2.17 Is there a need to develop a common methodology on the application of the “Energy Efficiency First” principle in energy networks investment programmes and operation practices?**

- Yes, and it should be developed by the European Commission, ENTSO(-e,-g), national energy regulator, TSO, other
- Yes, and it should be accompanied by an appropriate monitoring mechanism
- No, there are already specific documents and methodology developed on this
- No, this would intrude into the independence of the National Regulatory Authorities
- No, the energy networks in the EU are too diverse to be covered by a common methodology (principle of subsidiarity)
- No, while the case can be made for a common methodology, it would be too cumbersome to implement in practice
- Other (please specify)

* If you selected 'other', please specify here:

EuroACE does not have an opinion on this.

This is the end of Part I.

If you wish to contribute on technical aspects of different articles, please continue with part II.

Do you want to continue with part II on the technical aspects of different articles?

- Yes
- No

If you decide to end the survey here, we thank you very much for your valuable contribution.

Part II – Technical questions on specific Articles of the Energy Efficiency Directive

The EED lays down a set of measures aimed to step up Member States' efforts to use energy more efficiently at all stages of the energy chain – from the transformation of energy and its

distribution to its final consumption - and those are as follows:

- **Articles 1 & 3 (energy efficiency targets)** sets the EU headline energy efficiency targets for 2020 (of 20%) and for 2030 (of at least 32.5%) and Member States have to set their national indicative targets and indicative contributions in view of achieving those headline targets for 2020 and 2030 respectively. Member States shall report annually on the progress towards their national indicative energy efficiency targets and submit National Energy Efficiency Action Plans ('NEEAPs) every three years, starting from 2014. For the headline EU 2030 target, Member States shall fulfil the planning and reporting obligations under the Governance regulation (set their national contributions towards the EU 2030 target and define the national measures to fulfil those contributions in the National energy and Climate Plans to be submitted to the Commission by end 2019).
- **Article 5 (exemplary role of public bodies' buildings)** requires that Member States renovate 3% (or implement alternative measures resulting in equivalent savings) of their central government buildings of over 500 m² which do not meet the cost-optimal energy efficient standards. This threshold dropped to 250 m² as of 9 July 2015.
- **Under Article 6 (purchasing by public bodies)** central governments have the obligation to purchase energy efficient products, buildings and vehicles, and Member States should encourage public bodies of local and regional government do so as well. This Article was evaluated in 2016[24], however the findings were not conclusive given that the implementation had just started and it was too early to assess the impact[25].
- **Article 7 (energy saving obligations)** sets an obligation on Member States to achieve new energy savings each year (of 1.5% of the annual energy sales for the period 2014-2020 and of 0.8% (0,24% for Malta and Cyprus) of the final energy consumption for the period 2021-2030) by putting in place an energy efficiency obligations scheme or other policy measures. Article 7 is responsible for about half of the energy savings the EED is expected to deliver. As mentioned above, this Article was amended as part of the focused EED review in 2016 (amending Directive EU/2018/2002). Under
- **Article 8 (energy audits and energy management systems)** Member States must ensure that large companies have their first energy audit by 5 December 2015 and then every four years. The review of the implementation of the definition of small and medium size enterprises for the purposes of Article 8(4) is carried out in a separate process (in line with the amended Article 24(12)).
- **Articles 9 to 11 (metering and billing)** provide requirements for metering and billing of energy use. As mentioned above, those Articles were already amended as part of the focussed EED review in 2016 (amending Directive EU/2018/2002) by adding new, more precise and specific provisions applicable for thermal energy (heating and cooling)[26]. Electricity related provisions were transferred to the recast Electricity Directive (EU) 2019 /944. For an overview and a detailed discussion of the changes made please refer to Commission Recommendation (EU) 2019/1660 of 25 September 2019 on the

implementation of the new metering and billing provisions of the Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU[27].

- **Article 14 (promotion of efficiency in heating and cooling)** requires that Member States promote efficiency in district heating and cooling systems and carry out comprehensive territory-wide assessments of the potential for efficient heating and cooling by 31 December 2015 which should be resubmitted again by 31 December 2020 (on basis of the updated methodology and the amended Annex VIII and part of Annex IX)[28]. It also requires individual cost-benefit analysis to be carried out in the context of the planning and permitting of certain types of installation (thermal electricity generation, industrial installations, district heating and cooling network), in order to assess the potential benefits of high-efficient cogeneration installation or utilising waste heat from nearby industrial installations(Art. 14(5) and 14(7)).
- **Article 15 (energy transformation, transmission and distribution)** requires that Member States ensure that energy efficiency is taken into account in energy transformation, transmission and distribution and contains specific provisions to this end. Certain of these (parts of Art. 15(5) and Art. 15(8)) were removed as part of the focussed revision in 2018 and replaced with consolidation provisions in the new Electricity Market legislation.
- **Article 16 (on qualifications and accreditation schemes for providers of energy services and energy audits)** had a later transposition deadline than the rest of the Directive (31 December 2014) and it is also closely linked to the implementation of Articles 17 and 18.
- **Under Article 17 (information and training)** Member States shall ensure that information on available energy efficiency mechanisms and financial and legal frameworks is widely disseminated to all relevant market actors. The effectiveness of the implementation of this Article was assessed in 2017[29]. The findings of the assessment showed that while most of the Member States have put in place information and awareness raising measures, it is hard to assess their impact on the uptake of energy efficiency improvements and investments due to lack of robust monitoring results and ex-post evaluations.
- Member States are required to promote the energy services market under **Article 18 (energy services)** with a particular focus put on supporting the public sector including through the use of energy performance contracting. A number of reports to assess progress of energy service markets in the EU including the uptake of the energy performance contracting have been carried out by the JRC in the framework of an administrative arrangement with DG ENER.
- **Article 19 (other measures to promote energy efficiency)** requires the Member States to take action to remove regulatory and non-regulatory barriers to energy efficiency and to report on this to the Commission as part of their first National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP). Progress made by Member States in relation to Article 19(1) was assessed on basis of the notified NEEAPs 2014 and 2017 and a report was published in 2019[30].

- **Article 20 (Energy Efficiency National Fund, financing and technical support)** provides that the Member States shall facilitate the establishment of financing facilities and that they may set up an Energy Efficiency National Fund. This Article was amended in the focussed EED review by adding additional requirements for the Member States and the Commission (providing guidance on how to unlock private investments).
- **Article 21 on the conversion factors** set out in Annex IV was amended for the purposes of reviewing the default coefficient - primary energy factor for electricity generation (in footnote 3) and which should be again reviewed by 25 December 2022 (as required by amending Directive EU/2018/2002). Article 24 (review and monitoring of implementation) contains reporting obligations for the Commission (while the reporting obligations for the Member States have been transferred to the Governance Regulation, (EU)2018/1999). This Article thus has been partially amended to ensure the coherence with the Governance framework and the amendments of Articles 3 and 7, and it is thus specifically targeted in this consultation.

About you - What is your field of expertise?

- Energy policy
- Energy efficiency
- Energy audit and management
- Energy performance of buildings
- Heating and cooling
- Other (please specify)

If you selected 'other', please specify here:

Article 1 and 3 - Energy efficiency targets

3.1 How do you assess the level of ambition of the existing EU energy efficiency targets?

(too high - adequate level - too low)

	Too high	Adequate level	Too low	No opinion
For 2020 targets	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
For 2030 targets	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

3.2 Could you please give your opinion on the current aspects of the Union’s energy efficiency targets for 2020?

(Appropriate – Not appropriate – Difficult to say/ No opinion)

	Appropriate	Not appropriate	Difficult to say	No opinion
The nature of the target is not specified (whether it is binding or indicative)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Indicators used for defining the target: primary or final energy consumption	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Same level of ambition for both primary and final energy consumption	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Definition of the baseline (2007 Reference Scenario projections for 2020)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Clarity of the target	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please explain your answer here (optional):

both the EU level target as well as national contributions, should be made binding. Currently, the EU target is non-binding and national contributions are voluntary. Considering the lack of progress towards the 2020 target, most probably due to insufficient implementation of measures at national level, it is urgent to give energy efficiency a binding nature, which would give the right political signal about its importance. Moreover, the PRIMES 2007 baseline should be updated. Targets should be expressed in a comparable manner, preferably in primary AND final energy consumption. Finally, a clear quantification of multiple benefits, would help with implementation and compliance.

3.3 Could you please give your opinion on the following aspects of the national energy efficiency targets for 2020?

(Appropriate – Not appropriate – Difficult to say/ No opinion)

	Appropriate	Not appropriate	Difficult to say	No opinion
Approaches for setting national targets are not prescribed - Member States can chose the methodology and indicators for setting their target (s) (primary/ final energy consumption, savings or intensity)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Indicative nature of national targets (no sanctions for non-compliance)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
No reference values/formula at EU level for assessing the level of national ambition	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
No need to set intermediate milestones/ trajectory to targets	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please explain your answer here (optional):

in 2018, progress towards the indicative national targets was insufficient in 12 countries for Primary Energy Consumption and in 15 Member States for Final Energy Consumption. Making those national contributions binding and the EU target binding as well, would help with implementation and enforcement. Transparency in the way Member States are setting their targets should also be increased.

3.4 Has the EED provided the right monitoring and enforcement mechanisms to achieve national energy efficiency targets?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer:

we concur with the Commission's initial assessment that "progress in achieving the 2020 targets has been slowing down due to the increasing energy consumption trend since 2014, partly because of insufficient measures implemented at national level". Besides flaws in the wording of the EED provisions, one of the main reasons for under-achievement is under performance in terms of transposition and implementation at national level. This has been possible because the EU target as well as national contributions are not binding, and because the current monitoring, reporting and verification framework in the EED is not strong enough. Although the Governance Regulation included some planning and reporting requirements, this cannot compensate the lack of bindingness of energy efficiency targets. Finally, we feel that stronger stakeholder engagement will lead to better monitoring and implementation at national level.

Article 5 – Exemplary role of central government buildings

3.5 Has the EED made central government buildings in your country more energy efficient?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer:

Although we are a business association working at EU level, which means we cannot express an opinion on a specific country implementation of Article 5, we know that at EU level, Article 5 had an impact but quite small. According to the Member States Progress Report towards the 2020 energy efficiency target, published by the Commission in July 2020, 12 Member States still have not fulfilled their Article 5 total targets. Moreover, 16 Member States have chosen to apply alternative measures instead of renovating 3% of the total floor area of buildings. Alternatives such as selling buildings or rolling out information campaigns cannot, by design, deliver more energy efficient buildings. Finally, Article 5 is not very effective because the

provision only applies to a small proportion of the stock: public buildings represent 10% of the whole stock in the EU, but Article 5 only covers about 0.2% of those, and requirements on the depth of renovation do not go beyond EPBD requirements. For more information about the EuroACE position on Article 5, please read our Position Paper [https://euroace.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/2020_09_21-EED-Revision-Roadmap-EuroACE-Response-FINAL-VERSION.pdf].

3.6 What are the main factors limiting central government in effective and efficient renovation of its buildings (multiple options possible)?

- Insufficient enforcement of the regulatory framework in my country
- Insufficient national budget earmarked for renovation
- Requirement to renovate can be achieved by alternative measures that are not clearly defined and are hard to monitor
- Requirement to renovate does not apply to rented buildings and central government authorities often rent their buildings
- Other (please specify)

If you selected 'other', please explain here:

in the default approach, there is also a lack of ambition when it comes to the depth of renovation. Article 5 only set a target rate (3% per year) of renovations. Concerning the depth, the requirement is only to meet the minimum energy performance requirements, when they exist, set in accordance with cost-optimality. This makes Article 5 not in line with the EPBD ambition for 2050 to achieve a 'highly energy efficient and decarbonised building stock'. Regarding the alternative approaches, they cannot, by design, deliver the same amount of energy savings, let alone the associated benefits, of energy renovation of buildings. They can deliver some savings, but these tend to be insignificant and time-limited. Therefore, alternative measures should be deleted from Article 5 – which would also make the monitoring and enforcement more straightforward. We can also point out to the lack of technical support, besides financing, targeted at helping public authorities to fulfil requirements of Article 5.

3.7 How do you assess the current 3% annual goal on renovation of central government's buildings in line with Article 5?

- The 3% goal is too low and does not go beyond the standard rate of renovation
- The 3% goal is at an adequate level to promote renovation of central government's buildings
- The 3% goal is too high
- Other (please specify)

If you selected 'other', please explain here:

at least 3% renovation rate per year seems adequate but what is important is the depth of renovation (see our reply to Q3.6 and Q3.8) and the scope to which Article 5 applies. It should be widened to also include

buildings serving the public's interest and public buildings beyond central government buildings, i.e., at regional and local level.

3.8 Given that additional energy efficiency efforts are needed, how could Article 5 be made more effective? (multiple options possible)

- The obligation to renovate public buildings should be extended to regional and local authorities
- The obligation should be extended to include buildings simply occupied by the central government
- The obligation should be extended to include buildings simply occupied by the central, regional and local public authorities
- The obligation should target specific type of public buildings, such as schools and hospitals
- The required floor area to be renovated each year should be higher than 3% of all public buildings
- The obligation shall require deep renovations in order to reach higher than minimal energy standards
- Minimum energy performance requirements for owned and rented public buildings should be introduced
- Minimum levels of renewable energy use should be introduced
- Public authorities should be required to adopt an energy management system and track buildings performance
- Wider approaches to achieving sustainable built environment (such as circular economy considerations) should be better considered for public buildings renovations
- Other (please specify)

If you selected 'other', please explain here:

The wider benefits (beyond energy savings, such as improved IAQ, IEQ and comfort) of renovating public buildings, especially schools, elderly homes, or hospitals, should be factored in when planning for Article 5 implementation, as it would encourage public authorities to be more ambitious. Moreover, a stronger link with the EPBD Article 2A on national long-term renovation strategies should be introduced, and some best practices from some renovation strategies could be shared. For example, according to the long-term renovation strategy of the Walloon Region (Belgium), public buildings have to reach an EPC label A by 2030 and schools by 2035. Public buildings should have an exemplary role since they are often frequently visited by the public. This exemplary role means that they should achieve a high level of energy performance before 2050, make the results publicly available, and explore advanced solutions before rolling them out to other segments of the building stock. Public buildings could be one segment exploring / applying a framework for Minimum Energy Performance Standards. Finally, the better implementation of Article 5 should be ensured via a 'delivery mechanism', including stronger monitoring and reporting requirements (to collect better data

on energy savings delivered – which should also be made easier if alternative measures are deleted), and the provision of Technical Assistance and Project Development Assistance, especially to regional and local authorities.

Article 6 – Purchasing by public bodies

3.9 Has the requirement for central governments to purchase only products, services and buildings with high energy-efficiency performance helped to develop a market for energy efficiency products and services in your country?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer:

as business association covering the whole of the EU we cannot respond for a specific country market. We would overall say that Article 6 was a first step in raising awareness and moving public authorities towards purchasing more products, services and buildings with high energy efficiency performance, however a lot has still to be done (see below 3.9.A).

3.9.A Which are the main factors limiting the effectiveness of the rules on purchasing by public bodies under Article 6? (multiple options possible)

- The scope is too limited as it applies only to the central government bodies
- It is too easy to evade the requirement to purchase highly energy efficient products, services or buildings on grounds such as cost-effectiveness, economic feasibility or technical suitability
- There is no obligation to apply Green Public Procurement criteria
- Public authorities lack specific guidelines to improve their purchasing practices
- It is too difficult for public bodies to identify energy efficient products in case they are not regulated under the EU Energy Labelling rules
- Other (please specify)

If you selected 'other', please explain here:

regional and local authorities are most often more willing than national authorities to be ambitious when it comes to increased energy efficiency. However, they often lack the capacities (whether technical or

financial) to do so or are hampered by either a lack of mandatory regulations 'from above' which would help them setting their priorities, or by other rules which make it more difficult (e.g., State Aid rules not fit for purpose).

3.10 Given that additional energy efficiency efforts are needed, how could Article 6 be made more effective? (multiple options possible)

- The energy efficiency requirement in public procurement should be extended to all levels of public administration (including to regional and local authorities)
- Requirements on reporting on energy used during the whole lifetime of procured goods and buildings should be gradually introduced
- A mandatory calculation of total cost of ownership shall be introduced for public procurement The references to limiting conditions (e.g. cost-effectiveness, economic feasibility, technical suitability) should be removed
- Other (please specify)

If you selected 'other', please explain here:

1) the references to limiting conditions (e.g. cost-effectiveness, economic feasibility, technical suitability) should be removed
 2) Clear standards and metrics should be used

Article 7 – Energy Savings Obligation

3.11 Taking into consideration the required higher energy efficiency efforts for 2030, how do you assess the current level of ambition of Article 7(1) on energy savings obligation?

(too high - adequate level - too low)

	Too high	Adequate	Too low	No opinion
Please select your answer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

3.12 What elements of Article 7 should be addressed to ensure the higher level of energy efficiency for 2030 (ranking the measures by using the scale 1-6, 1 – not important and 6 – very important; or No opinion)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	No opinion
Increase the ambition level of energy savings obligation for 2021-2030	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				

Strengthen the additionality criteria for existing tax measures	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Make the EEOS a mandatory instrument in all Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Require Member States to set a certain level of energy savings to be achieved in building renovations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Require Member States to set a certain level of energy savings to be achieved in transport	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Strengthen the monitoring and verification rules	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Require Member States to target specific sectors with policy measures under Article 7	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Set mandatory requirements to implement a specific share of policy measures to alleviate energy poverty	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other (please specify)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you selected 'other', please explain here:

beyond existing tax measures, the additionality criteria and the eligibility criteria should be clarified for all measures.

Article 8 – Energy audits and energy management systems

3.13 Current rules oblige enterprises that are not small or medium-sized to carry out every four years an energy audit to learn about their energy consumption profile and identify energy saving opportunities. Should these rules be changed?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer:

While the current provision applies to 2% of the total number of companies in the EU, some SMEs could be large energy users and would therefore also benefit from the findings of an energy audit. Besides, those energy audits should be more strongly linked to the Energy Performance Certificates / Building Renovation Passports, developed for the buildings owned or occupied by the enterprise subject to the energy audit. Recommendations included in a BRP outline the different steps needed to improve the energy performance and are in line with an overall longer-term objective of reduced energy consumption. The implementation of those recommendations could be made mandatory by a certain date or at certain trigger points and incentivised with proportionate financial support. In that regard, we could refer to the French provision called 'tertiary decree', which sets in absolute terms the maximum level of energy consumption of tertiary buildings

by 2030. This is a strong incentive for owners of those buildings to undertake actions already now, ten years in advance. Finally, another suggestion to improve EED Article 8 is to make it mandatory that the results of the audit and discussions on the recommendations for energy saving opportunities should be brought up to the highest level of the company, e.g., the Board, so that energy efficiency gets the attention of the highest management level.

3.13.A Would the following option address the shortcomings you have observed

(select one answer for every option)?

Obligation to carry out energy audits should:	I fully agree	I agree	Neutral	I disagree	I fully disagree	No opinion
depend on energy consumption and not size or ownership	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
depend only on size of the enterprise but not on who owns it	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
depend both on energy consumption and on size	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
be made more frequently than every four years	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
be accompanied by an obligation for enterprises to implement certain measures identified in energy audits	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
be accompanied by a requirement to disclose non-sensitive information from energy audits	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
include recommendations for utilising renewable energy	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Include recommendations on resource efficiency	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Articles 9-11 - Metering for gas

3.14 To what extent has the EED contributed to final customers being informed of actual gas consumption and costs properly and frequently enough to understand what drives their consumption and make informed choices about possible energy saving measures?

- Contributed to a large extent
- Contributed to some extent
- Did not contribute

- I do not know

Please explain your answer:

Article 14 - promotion of efficiency in heating and cooling and related Annexes and definitions

3.15 Have the requirements under Article 14 increased energy efficiency in the heating and cooling sector in your country?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer:

3.16 What was the impact in your country of the requirement to carry out a cost-benefit analysis under Article 14(5) in the following areas

(please rank: Very high – High – moderate – Low – Very low)

	Very high	High	Moderate	Low	Very low	No opinion
It increased energy efficiency of energy supply	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
It increased energy efficiency of heating and cooling networks	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
High-efficiency cogeneration was more often deployed	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
Efficient district heating and cooling was more often deployed	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
Increased reuse of waste heat from industry	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
It increased reuse of waste heat from services (including ICT)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				

3.17 Given that additional energy efficiency efforts are needed, how could Article 14 and related Annexes and definitions (Article 2) be made more

effective? To what extent do you agree that the following measures should be implemented

(use a rating scale of 1 to 6, where 1 = strongly disagree and 6 = strongly agree)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	No opinion
Minimum requirements for efficient district heating and cooling should be strengthened;	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>					
Minimum requirements for efficient district heating and cooling should be established separately for networks and generation units;	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>					
Minimum requirements for high-efficiency cogeneration should be strengthened;	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>					
Minimum requirements for high-efficiency cogeneration using fossil fuels should be stricter;	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>					
The Comprehensive assessments in line with Article 14(1) should explicitly cover renewable energy potentials in heating and cooling;	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>					
The requirement to address the potential identified in the Comprehensive assessments through policies and measures should be strengthened;	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>					
The requirements for a cost-benefit analysis in line with Article 14(5) should be based on primary energy savings;	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>					
Member States should better ensure that costs and benefits of more efficient heating and cooling supply are taken into account in infrastructure and investment planning and permitting;	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>					
Planning and permitting of infrastructure generating waste heat or cold should take into consideration geographical proximity of a potential demand (heat sink) for this energy;	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>					
Member States should introduce specific energy efficiency indicators for district heating and cooling to ensure that operators improve energy efficiency of their generation and reduce network losses;	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>					
Other (please specify).	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>					

If you selected 'other', please explain here:

3.18 Which of the following measures would be important to increase energy efficiency of data centres? (select one answer for each option)

Rules should ensure that:	Very important	Important to some extent	Not important	No opinion
large data centres are encouraged to be located where their waste heat can be used	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
the potential for waste heat reuse is assessed when new data centres apply for planning permissions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
existing provisions to exploit industrial waste heat potential are strengthened	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Please explain your answer (optional):

Article 15 – Energy transformation, transmission and distribution

3.19 Do electricity and gas networks (transmission and distribution) operate in the most energy efficient way in your country?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

Please explain your answer:

3.20 Which are the main factors limiting energy efficiency improvements of the networks in your country? (multiple options possible)

- The regulatory authorities discouraged investments by not accepting the investment in the Regulatory Asset Base;
- Financing for investments is not easily available;
- The tariff structure is not conducive to the minimization of energy losses in the grids;
- The capital expenditure would result in an unacceptable increase of network tariffs for the final consumers;
-

The efforts needed to upgrade the physical infrastructure of the grid would disturb households;

- The authorisation of permits is too long;
- The environmental impact of upgrading the infrastructure would be larger than that of the energy wasted in the grids;
- Other (please specify)

Article 16 – Availability of qualification, accreditation and certification schemes

3.21 Are you aware of the certification schemes, accreditation schemes and equivalent qualification schemes for providers of energy services, energy audits, energy managers and installers available in your country?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer:

as we are a business association working on EU level legislation, we are not aware of schemes in all Member States but only some, such as the RGE – “Reconnu Garant de l’Environnement” in France.

3.21.A What are the benefits of having the certification and/or accreditation schemes in your country? (multiple options possible)

- It allows ensuring the availability of skills (e.g. providers of energy services, energy auditors, energy managers and installers etc.);
- Allows ensuring quality of energy services offered by energy service providers including energy services companies (ESCOs);
- Increases confidence in the energy services sector;
- Facilitates the development of energy services markets;
- Other (please specify).

If you selected 'other', please explain here:

1) Allows ensuring quality of energy services offered by energy service providers including energy service companies (ESCOs)
2) Increases confidence in the energy services sector
3) A certification system (e.g. for professionals of building energy renovation) is an essential piece of the renovation puzzle. It helps professionals to keep up to date with requirements and secure higher quality / performance. It also enables to move the overall quality of the ecosystem up, e.g. by linking access to subsidy schemes to the realization of work to be done by accredited professionals.

3.22 How you would assess the effectiveness of the existing certification and/or accreditation schemes in your country?

	Effective	Effective to some extent	Not effective	I do not know/ no opinion
Please select your answer	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please explain your answer:

the creation of those schemes has in some Member States been triggered by the EED transposition, which is a positive development. However, more needs to be done in terms of volume (number of skilled workforce) and quality (upskilling the workforce in line with the updated climate objectives). Besides, a stronger focus on certifying and accrediting professionals in the field of energy renovation should be put in view of delivering a high-quality Renovation Wave.

3.23 In your view, has the EED (Article 16) contributed to setting up the certification and/or accreditation schemes and/or equivalent qualification schemes, including training programmes?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer:

skills are crucial for undertaking high quality energy renovation projects. The availability of a well-trained workforce needs to be guaranteed. The current assessment of the EED shows that a majority of Member States have established certification and/or accreditation schemes and/or equivalent qualification schemes covering energy services, energy audits, energy managers and installers, to which Article 16 contributed (as some of the schemes pre-existed in some Member States). However, the effectiveness of the schemes varies across Member States and the level of technical competence varies across the category of specialists. The revision of Article 16 needs to focus on simplifying and making existing certification and labelling schemes clearer, more accessible and must update them in line with the new ambition (highly energy efficient and decarbonised building stock by 2050, digitalisation, building renovation passports) while ensuring that the quality and technical competence of operators are checked and duly assessed.

Article 18 – Energy services

3.24 Have the requirements under Article 18 contributed to the development of energy services market in your country?

- Yes
- No

- No opinion

Please explain your answer:

3.25 What possible elements should be considered as part of the EED revision to improve the functioning of energy services and energy performance contracting?

- Introduction of reporting requirements for Member States on the certified energy services providers, number of energy performance contracts concluded in the public sector etc.;
- Introduction of requirements for independent monitoring and verification of energy performance contracts;
- Strengthening of requirements on independent market intermediaries /facilitators/ one-stop shops to increase trust and facilitate the use of energy services/ energy performance contracting;
- Other option(s). (please specify)

If you selected 'other', please explain here:

Energy performance Contracting should be tailored according to the potential of each building to reach the highest energy performance.

Article 19 – Other measures to promote energy efficiency

3.26 How do you perceive the existence of regulatory, legal or administrative barriers to energy efficiency in the following areas:

	Very significant	Somewhat significant	Not significant	No opinion
Split incentives between the owner and the tenant (s) of a building	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Split incentives between owners in multi-owner properties	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Investments in energy efficiency by individual public bodies prevented due to national or regional rules on public purchasing annual budgeting or accounting	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please explain your answer:

EED Article 19 is not strong enough as it does not require Member States to act, but only to do so after evaluation of the existence of barriers, and “if necessary”. Besides, the provisions proposed in the Article may not be the ones with most impact in the buildings sector. To overcome split incentives and other regulatory barriers, it would be necessary to change the property and rental law in Member States, in order to prevent the costs of energy efficiency measures being simply passed on to tenants without them being involved in the decision-making procedures (which is currently allowed in 21 Member States). Some best practices for overcoming split incentives between different owners of a multi-apartment buildings / condominiums could be extracted from the project ACE Retrofitting and could serve as inspiration for legislative measures. For example, in Paris, they have created a One-Stop-Shop specifically dedicated to condominium renovation issues (‘Coach Co Pro’). Also, we would like to highlight that it would make sense to address split incentives in the framework of the EPBD revision, notably if the introduction of Minimum Energy Performance Standards is foreseen. To overcome split incentives to renovate, owners and tenants need the right information at the right time, and need to be accompanied with technical advice, financing advice and having been given a clear ‘direction of travel’ (i.e. in the buildings sector, being clear on where the building should be in terms of energy performance at a certain date). This can be done through One-stop-Shops, and by strengthening the role of Building Renovation Passports and Digital Logbooks, which will support the mapping of data flows between supply and demand of the energy renovation value chain. Optimised flow of information not only supports decision-making processes on the investors side but also creates opportunities for innovation in energy efficiency measures, processes and designs, while creating a better ground for the introduction of regulatory measures such as Minimum Energy Performance Standards.

Article 20 – Energy Efficiency National Fund, financing and technical support

3.27 Has Article 20 facilitated access to finance for energy efficiency projects in your country?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer:

having a dedicated provision on financing aspects makes full sense, if those provisions are linked to other articles and match the ambition level in the Directive. To ‘move’ financing, a stronger policy framework is needed. The key would be that Article 20 focuses on setting a strong framework for technical assistance at local, regional, and national level, also in cooperation with the EIB, in order to make it possible to build a strong pipeline of projects and allow for financial flows to go to energy efficiency measures, especially building renovation. Indeed, according to the Commission Study on Renovation Rates and nZEB (December 2019), it is not the volume of financing available that is the issue for building renovation, but rather the maze of the ‘financing landscape’ and complexity of procedures, that hampers a more rapid and wider take-up of energy efficiency measures.

3.28 What was the impact of Article 20 in your country in the following areas?

						No opinion/ difficult
		Low	Moderate	High		

	Very low				Very high	to assess
Setting up an Energy Efficiency National Fund or a similar national financial support scheme for energy efficiency in households	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
Setting up specific financing facilities for increasing energy efficiency in different sectors	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
Setting up specific technical support schemes for increasing energy efficiency in different sectors	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
Dissemination of best practice in the field of financing energy efficiency	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				
Using revenues from annual emission allocations under Decision No 406/2009 /EC for the development of innovative financing mechanisms for improving the energy performance of buildings	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>				

Article 21 – Conversion factors and Annex IV

3.29 Should Annex IV on “Energy content of selected fuels for end use” be revised? If so, how?

- Yes
- No
- No opinion

Please explain your answer:

3.30 In your view, how could the default Primary Energy Factor (the coefficient referred to in footnote (3) of Annex IV) facilitate decarbonisation?

1000 character(s) maximum

This is the end of the survey. Thank you very much for your valuable contribution.

References

[1] The Roadmap and Inception Impact Assessment was published on 3 August and was made available for public feedback until 21

September 2020: <https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/12552-EU-energy-efficiency-directive-EED-evaluation-and-review>

[2] Regulation (EU) 2018/1999

[3] Definition provided in Article 18(2) of the Regulation, EU(2018)1999 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action

[4] Directive 2010/31/EU

[5] Regulation (EU) 2017/1369

[6] Directive 2009/125/EC

[7] Directive (EU) 2018/2001

[8] Directive 96/61/EC

[9] Regulation (EU) 2018/842

[10] Amending Directive (EU) 2018/2002

[11] <https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/energy-strategy-and-energy-union/clean-energy-all-europeans>

[12] Articles 1&3 on headline energy efficiency targets, Art 7 on energy saving obligations, 9-11 on metering and billing, 15(2), 20, 22-24, footnote 3 in Annex IV, Annex V, a new Annex VIIa, Annex IX

[13] Cf. Article 24(15) and Article 3(6) of the revised EED

[14] COM(2019) 640 final

[15] COM (2020) 562 final

[16] COM(2020) 562 final

[17] COM/2020/564 final

[18] COM(2020) 954 final

[19] A report from the Task Force is available here: https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/report_of_the_work_of_task_force_mobilising_efforts_to_reach_eu_ee_targets_for_2020.pdf

[20] Article 24(15) of the EED requires to carry out a general evaluation by 28 February 2024.

[21] See <https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/better-regulation-guidelines-evaluation-fitness-checks.pdf>

[22] Notably – but not limited to – the Renovation Wave initiative (COM(2020) 632), given that a significant share of energy and resource savings are expected to come from renovation of buildings, the EU Strategy for Energy System Integration (COM(2020) 299 final), the Digital Strategy (COM(2018) 7118 final), the forthcoming Zero Pollution Action Plan and new Circular Economy Action Plan (COM(2020) 98 final). Energy efficiency is relevant especially in the context of actions identified in the Commission's Recovery Plan[1], which need to be reflected in the national Recovery and Resilience Plans.

[23] COM(2020) 456 final

[24] SWD(2016) 402 final

[25] See https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/3_en_autre_document_travail_service_part1_v3.pdf

[26] While removing thermal energy from the original provisions thereby restricting their scope to electricity and gas. Subsequently also electricity has been removed from their scope and instead regulated under the provisions of the recast Electricity Directive (EU) 2019/944: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2019.158.01.0125.01.ENG&toc=OJ:L:2019:158:TOC

[27] See e.g. section 1.1. and 1.3 of the annex: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1574946822907&uri=CELEX:32019H1660>

[28] C(2019) 6625 final

[29] https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/final_report_of_assessment_of_the_implementation_status_and_effectiveness.pdf

[30] https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC115314/assessment_of_progress_made_by_member_states_in_relation_to_article_19_final.pdf

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