

EU Member States Energy Efficiency Policies for the Industrial Sector Based on the NEEAPs Analysis.

The European Commission's
science and knowledge service
Joint Research Centre

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EU Member States Energy Efficiency

**Policies for the Industrial Sector Based on the
NEEAPs Analysis.**

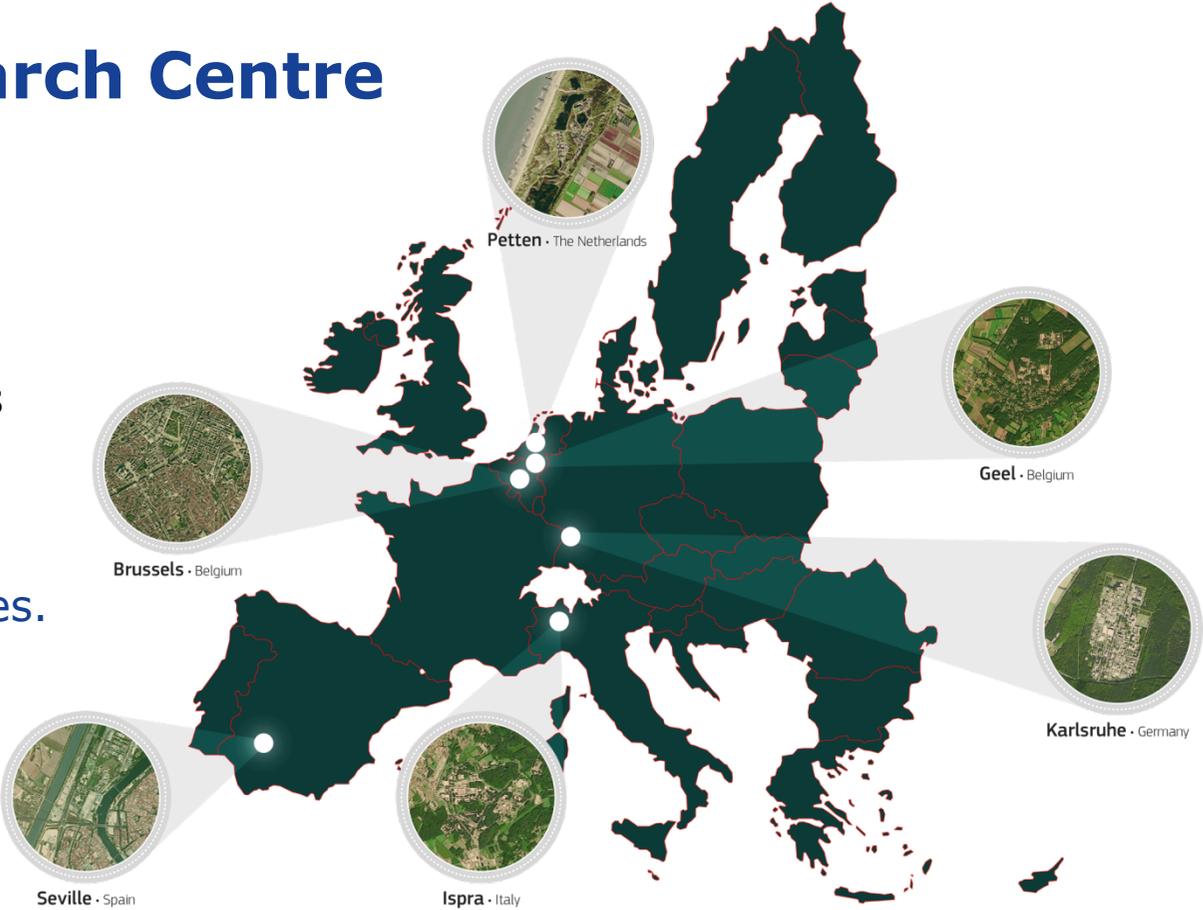
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The Joint Research Centre at a glance

3000 staff
Almost **75%** are scientists and researchers.
Headquarters in Brussels and research facilities located in **5 Member States**.



The EED

14.11.2012

EN

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I

(Legislative acts)

DIRECTIVES

DIRECTIVE 2012/27/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 25 October 2012

on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE
EUROPEAN UNION,

Shifting to a more energy-efficient economy should also
accelerate the spread of innovative technological
solutions and improve the competitiveness of industry
in the Union, boosting economic growth and creating

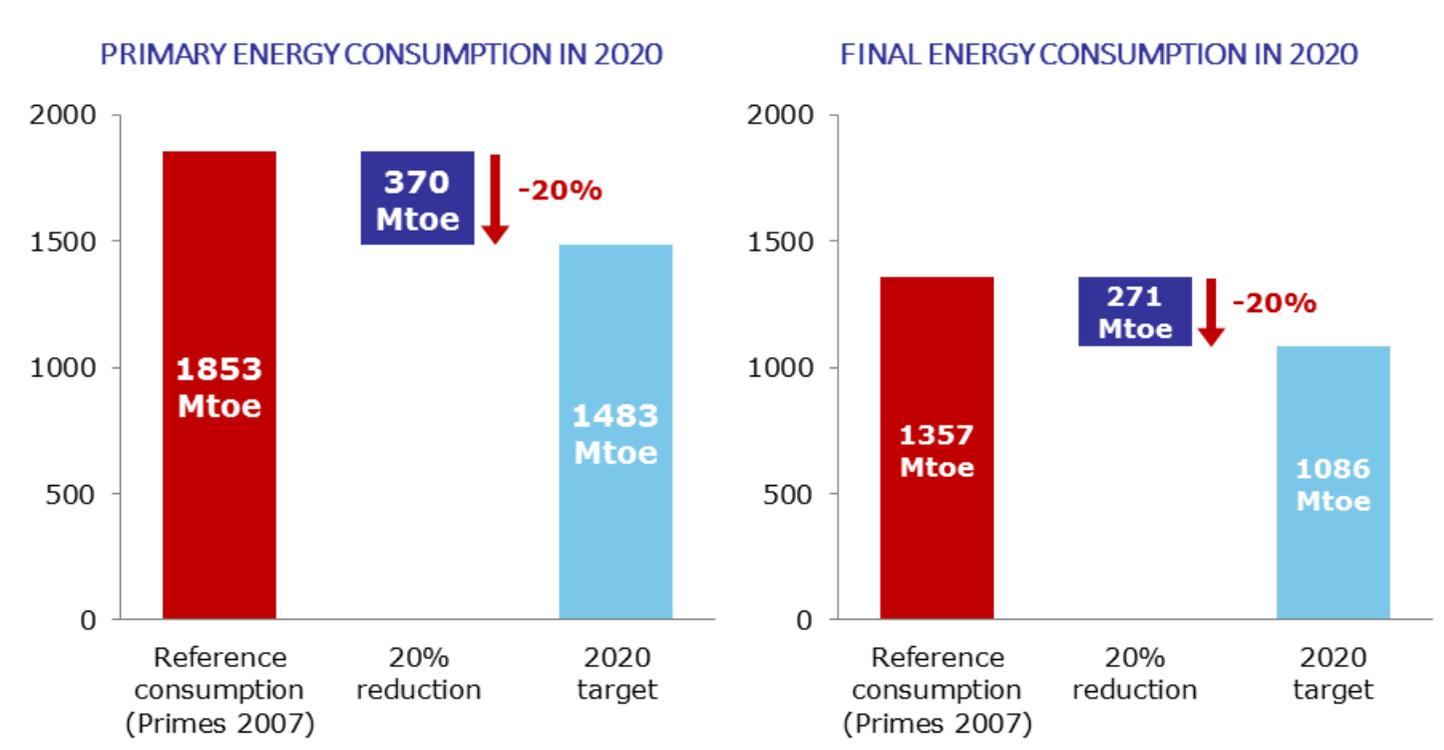
The EED Timeline - NEEAPs



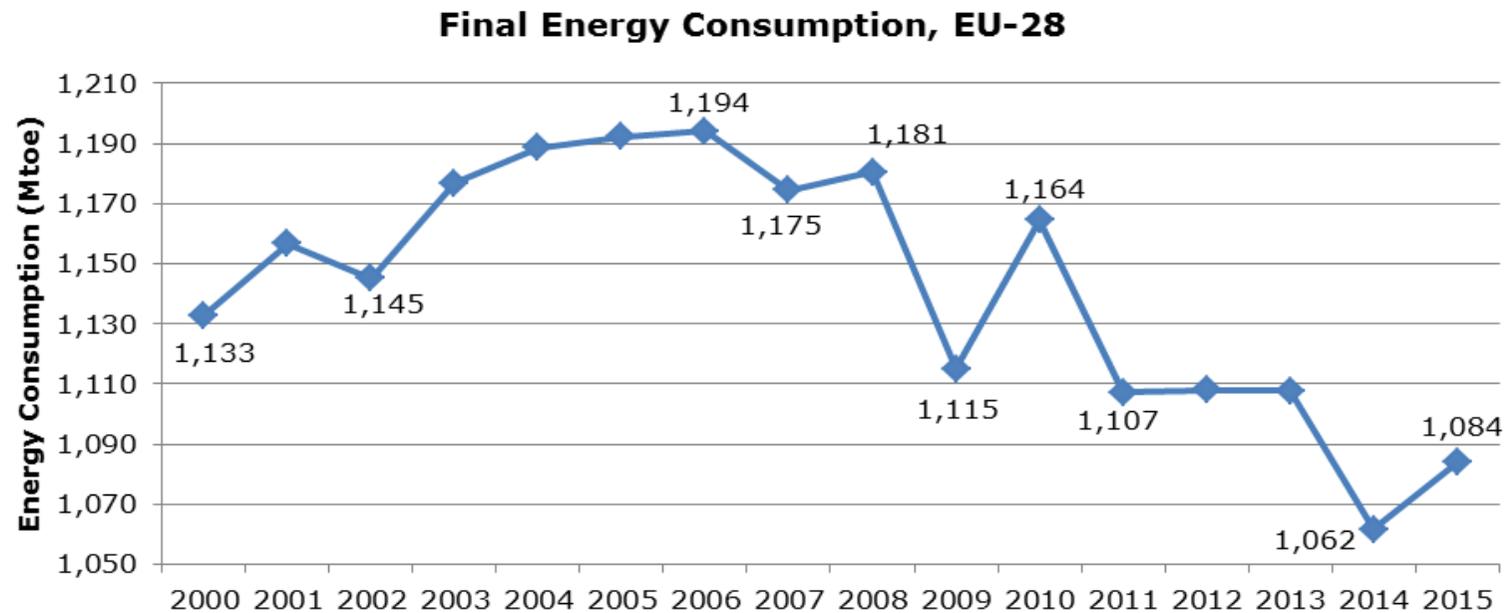
Role of the JRC in the EED implementation

- **Assessment of NEEAPs**
- Assessment of Art.4 Building Renovation strategies
- Art.18 – ESCO support
- **Art. 7 – Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme**
- Art.5 – Central government buildings
- **Art.8 – Energy Audits and Energy Management Systems**
- Art. 9-11 – metering and billing
- Art. 12 – Behavioural changes
- Art. 15 – Demand Response
- Art. 19 – Split incentives

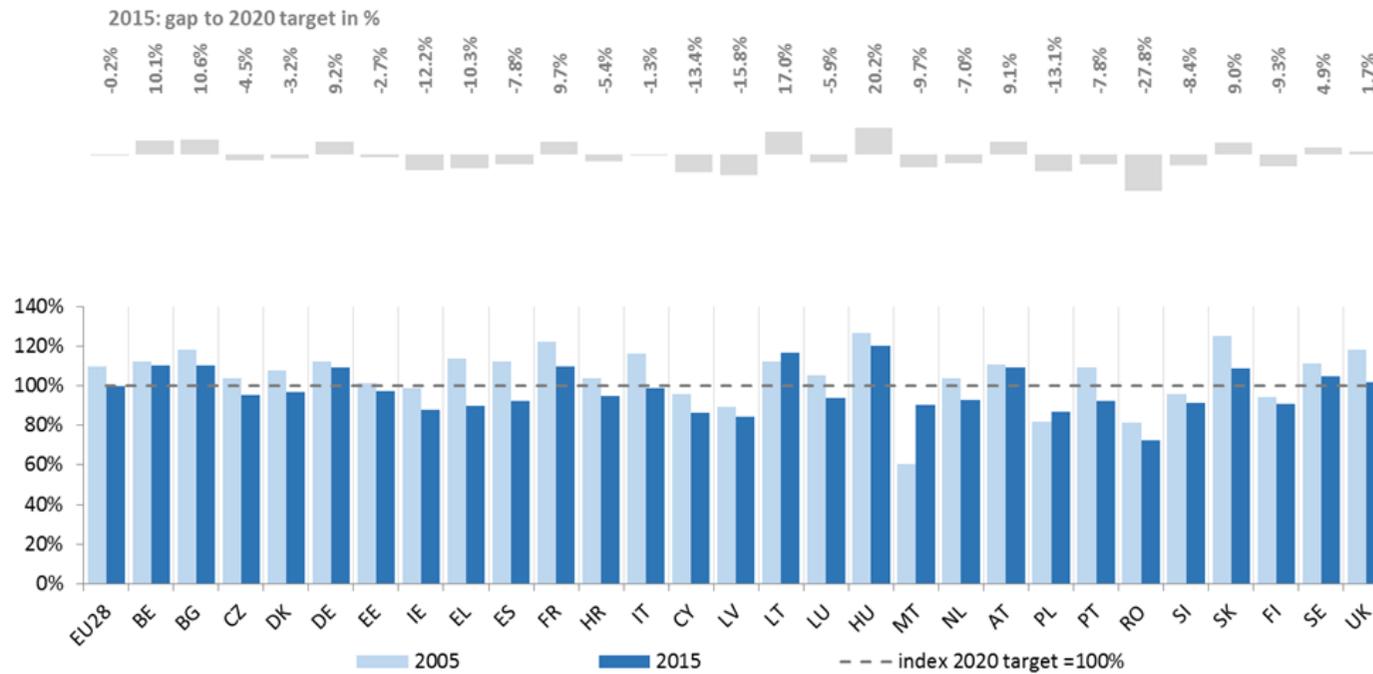
EE Targets for the EU-28



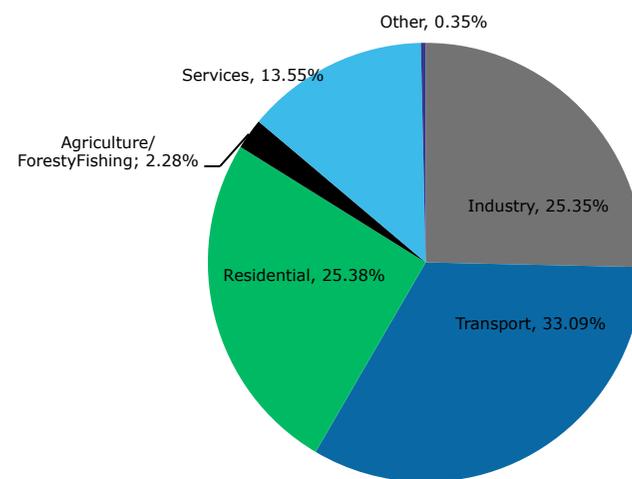
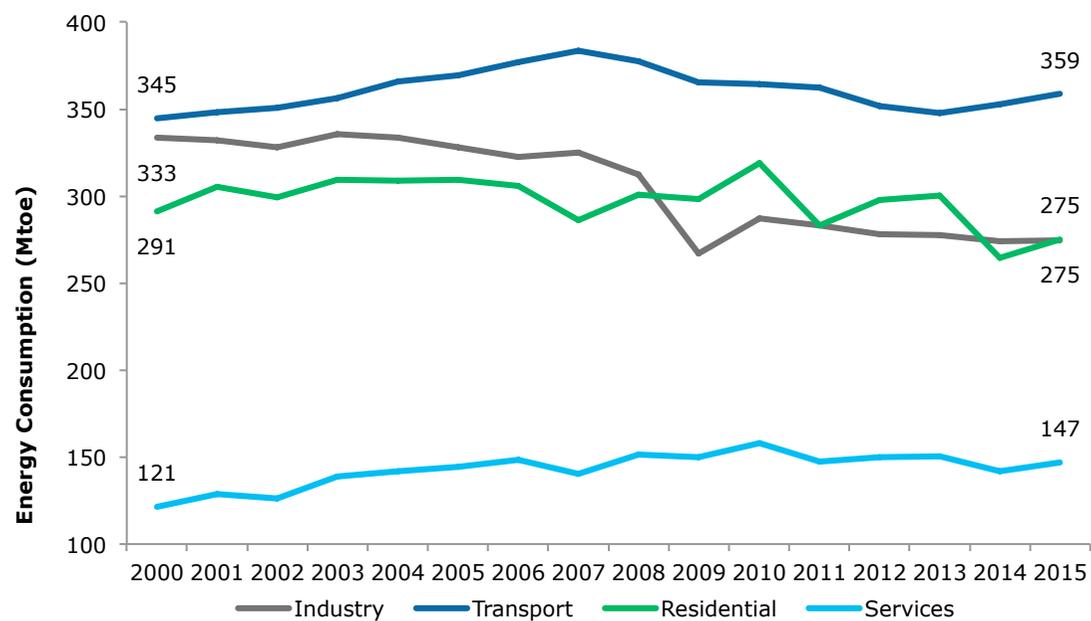
Final energy consumption in the EU-28, 2000-2015 (Eurostat)



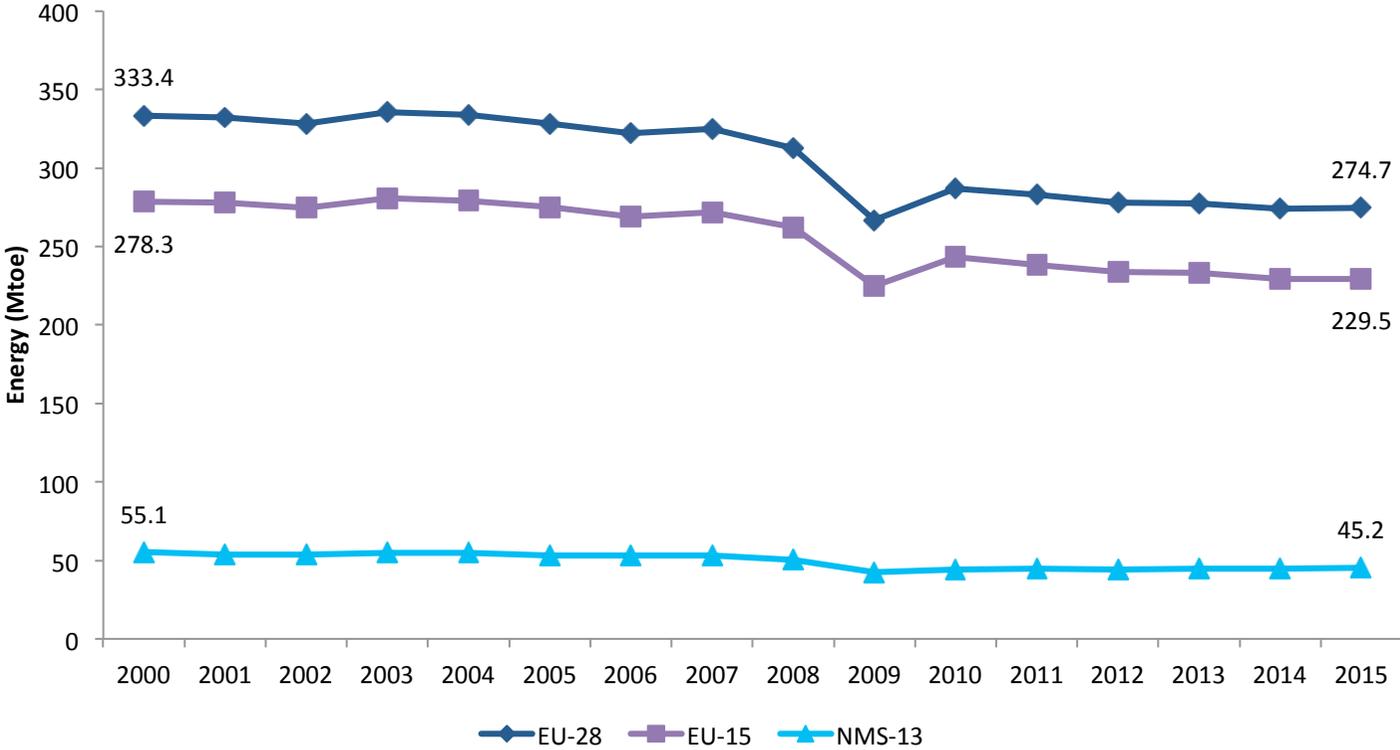
Final Energy Consumption Trends EU 28 – Individual contribution



Final energy consumption in the EU-28, by main sector



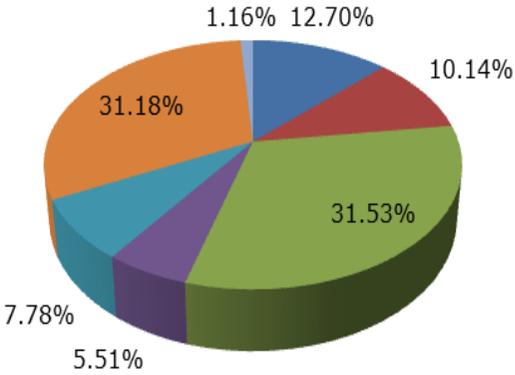
Industry



Industry

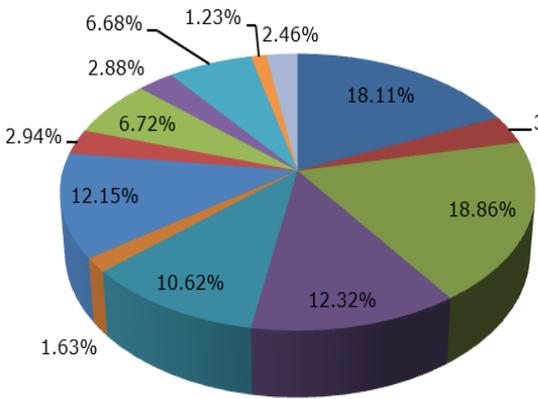
2015

- Solid fuels
- Total petroleum
- Gas
- Derived heat
- Renewable energies
- Electrical energy
- Waste (non-renewable)

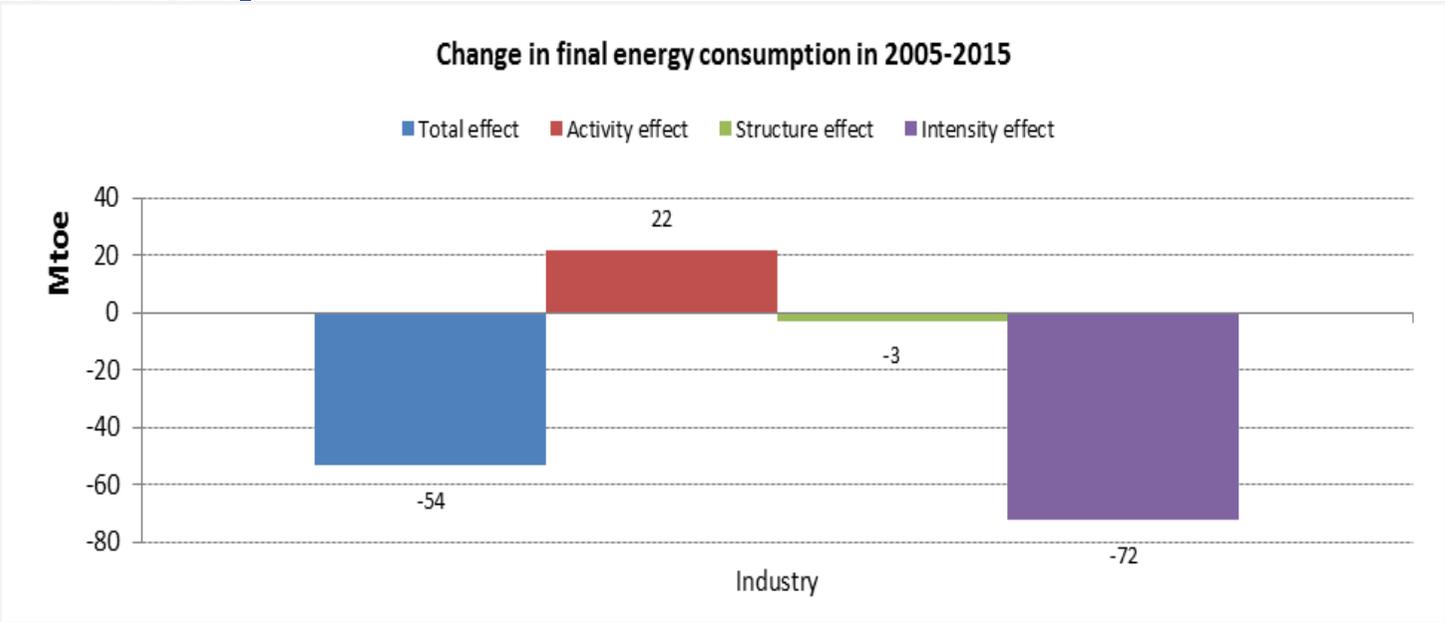


2015

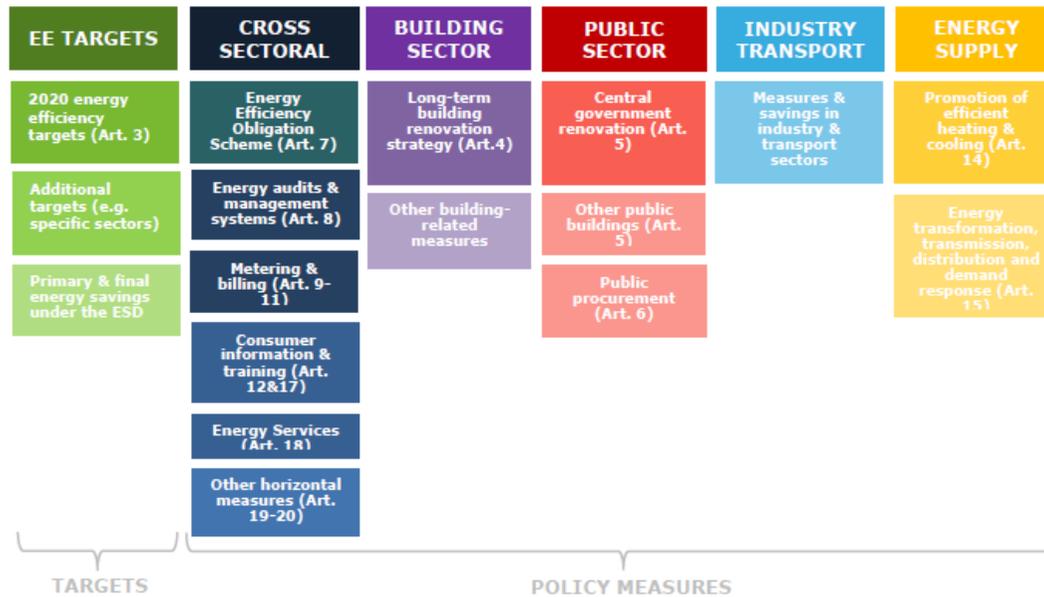
- Iron and Steel
- Non-Ferrous Metals
- Chemical and Petrochemical
- Non-Metallic Minerals
- Food and Tobacco
- Textile and Leather
- Paper, Pulp and Print
- Transport Equipment
- Machinery
- Wood and Wood Products
- Other industries (Rubber, Plastics)
- Mining and Quarrying
- Construction



Decomposition of final energy consumption of the EU28 industry (JRC analysis based on Eurostat data)



Energy Efficiency Measures in the EED



REGULATORY-FISCAL-INFORMATION-QUALIFICATION-MARKET BASED
 – VOLUNTARY ACTION – INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS

Industry measures

- Measures in the industry sector are based on existing policies (taxation, financial incentives, voluntary agreements, audits, information and training)
- All MS have put into effect the mandatory requirement for EAs for non-SMEs (Article 8)
- Voluntary agreements - common policy instrument for the industry sector. 10 Member States have established agreements with industry actors:
BE (FL), DK, HR, FI, IE, LU, NL, PT, SE, UK

EE Policies in Industry (Voluntary)

- **DK** – Since 1996 EE agreements with large energy-intensive companies - Grants in exchange for a 3-year agreement on EnMS
- **NL** – Since 1992 Long Term Agreement – EE Plans, Annual Energy Consumption Monitoring, EnMS
- **IE** - >3000 SMEs in Voluntary Agreements
- **SE** – Programme for promoting EE in Energy Intensive organizations (since 2004)
- **HR** – Industrial EE Network
- **CZ, SK** – Voluntary Agreements to be started

Financial Incentives

- **FI** – EAs Programme – 1.7 M EUR per year (Finished after EED)
- **SK** – Energy Audits in Bratislava region
- **HR** – Grant scheme for EE in manufacturing industry and development of RES in industry
- **PT** – SGCIE promotes EE in intensive energy consuming (>500toe): Energy audits and Energy Rationalization plan
- **BE (FL)** – Grants through the Ecology Grant Plus programme
- **IE** – Accelerated Capital Allowance grants for efficient equipment
- **LV** – Grant Scheme for renovation of Industrial Buildings
- **FR** – Subsidized loans for EE investments

Conclusions

- The EED offers a good framework that complements other directives (Eco-design, Energy Labelling, EPBD)
- Helps MS adopt targets and structure their EE policies to meet the targets
- EED has been a driver for new measures in the MS. But still the majority are old measures.
- NEEAPs are the backbone of the EE EU policies

Conclusions

NEEAPs are strategic platform:

- for MS to set EE targets
- Outline end-use and supply level measures
- Several measures arrive from implementation of other EU Directives
- Most Industry measures are existing prior to EED (e.g. Voluntary schemes)
- Mandatory EAs and EnMS are a main Industry measure
- Financing (Grants, loans, and accelerated depreciations) also a very popular measure
- Energy consumption has been decreasing, but...

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