

The leading role of the public sector in energy end-use efficiency in the EU: Where do we stand?

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Overview

1. Main elements of and recent changes in EU energy efficiency policy with relevance to the public sector
2. NEEAP2 reporting on public sector related ESD provisions
3. EED - EC assessment of progress



EU EE policy framework & the public sector

- Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU) repealing
 - Cogeneration Directive (2004/8/EC)
 - Energy Services Directive (2006/32/EC)
- Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (recast EBPD – 2010/31/EU)
- Labelling Directive (2010/30/EU)
- Eco-design Directive (2009/125/EC)





Recast EPBD and the public sector

- Article 9.1 – nearly zero-energy buildings – two years earlier deadline for public buildings
- Article 9.2 - national plan for nearly zero-energy buildings: may be included in first NEEAP under the EED (due 30 April 2014). Until 31st Dec 2012 only 12 plans submitted
- Article 11.5 – take into account leading role by implementing recommendations in the EPC issued for public buildings
- Article 12.1 – energy performance certificates to be issued for public buildings frequently visited by the public and over 500m², 250 m² after July 2015.

EED and the public sector

Article 5 – 3% annual renovation obligation of the total floor area of central government buildings to at least minimum energy performance requirements, from 1 Jan 2014. Threshold 500 to 250 m² by July 2015. Extension possible to lower government levels.

- **Inventory** by 31 December 2013 (floor area in m² and energy performance of each building)
- Communicate in m² the 3% **renovation target**, and total floor area renovated in 2013 - in second Annual Report under the EED, due 30 April 2014

OR - **alternative measures**, such as deep renovations, or measures for behaviour change.

ESD and the public sector

Article 5 – Exemplary role of the public sector in energy end-use efficiency

- Cost-effective measures
- Legislative initiatives
- Voluntary agreements
- National, regional, local level
- Actions effectively communicated
- Exchange of best practice between public sector bodies

Annex VI – at least two measures from six-item list of eligible energy efficient public procurement measures

2nd NEEAP reporting on leading role of the public sector I

- Public procurement
- Exchange of best practice
- Local authority level measures
- Nearly zero-energy buildings
- Energy performance contracting, ESCOs
- Other funding mechanisms (GIS, EU Structural and Cohesion Funds, EBRD, state funds)



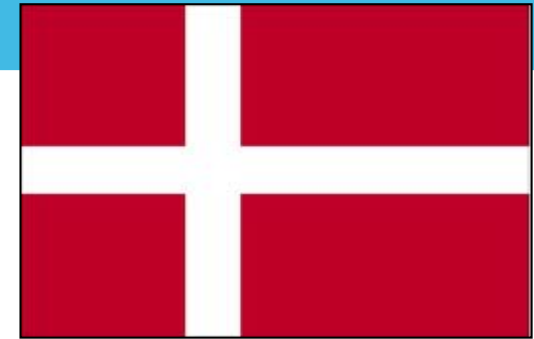
2nd NEEAP reporting on leading role of the public sector II

- Comprehensive set of measures – only minority of MS
- Variations in detail and quality of reporting
- Space for improvement across the EU
- EE public procurement (scarce details)
- EPBD implementation (nearly-zero energy buildings pilot projects BUT: Targets? Strategies?)

Good practice - Finland

- Set of well-developed, well-communicated, mutually reinforcing measures
- Local and central government level
- Energy savings achieved and forecast for each measure
- Comprehensive impact assessment for each measure
 - Calculation method
 - Assumptions
 - Initial data and possible overlaps
 - Actor responsible for impact assessment
 - Start and end dates
 - Organisation responsible for implementation
- Government resolution for implementing ESD requirements
- Additional measures



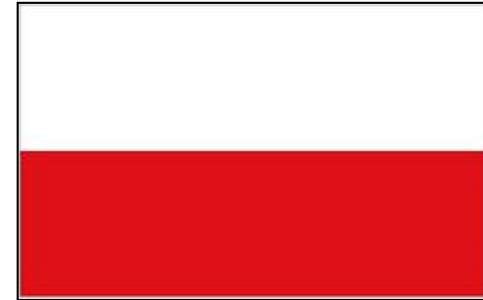


Good practice - Denmark

- Adoption of overall objective of 10% reduction in energy consumption from 2006 levels in central government institutions
- Details of circular ensuring implementation – monitoring, visibility of results, dissemination
- Voluntary energy efficiency agreements with local and regional governments
- Special focus on buildings, as well as behaviour and procurement measures
- Mechanism in place to evaluate progress against voluntary agreements

Good practice - Poland

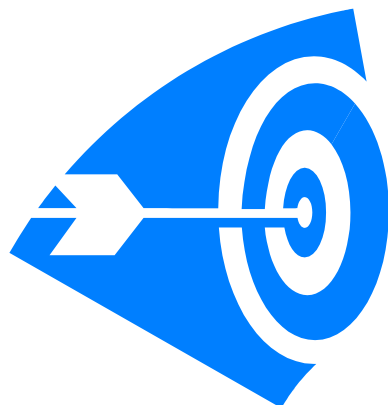
- Comprehensive overview of situation
- Including prevailing barriers, weaknesses
- Actions for their removal
- Information on supporting legislation
- Update on existing and upcoming funding programmes
- Redirection of EU funds towards energy efficiency refurbishment of public buildings



Review mechanism in EED

Article 3.2 – EC assessment of progress and whether the Union is likely to achieve 2020 energy consumption target

Article 24.7 – EC assessment can be accompanied by proposals for further measures



Conclusions

- Where do we stand in leading role of the public sector – difficult to say based on NEEAPs...
- Some MS present good measures targeting central government and local authorities
- However more detailed reporting and significant scaling up of efforts is needed in the public sector
- EED focuses on central government – stronger indication for action in regional and local governments?



Thank you for your attention!

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The views expressed in this presentation are those of the author and should not be regarded as the official views of the European Commission.