view of progress towards the 2020 energ

INFORMATION ABOU
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Please enter your name or the name of your company/organisation:
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How would you prefer your contribution to be published on the Commission website, if at all?

A. Energy efficien
1. Do you think the right approach in addressing the shortfall is:
Please specify your response d)

B. Energy effi
2. Do you think that further policy measures are needed at EU level to foster energy efficiency in buildings?

Please give details.

3. Do you think that further policy measures are needed at EU level to foster energy efficiency in industry?

4. Do you think that further policy measures are needed at EU level to foster energy efficiency in transport?

Please give details.

5. Do you think that further policy measures are needed at EU level to foster energy efficiency in electrical equipment?

Please give details.

6. Do you think that further policy measures are needed at EU level to foster energy efficiency in generation and distribution?

Please give details.

7. Do you think that further financial mechanisms and instruments are needed at EU level to mobilise energy efficiency investments?

Please give details.

8. Do you think that further measures are needed to build the capacity of actors in the energy efficiency sector?

9. What are the most promising technology solutions that can help deliver energy savings in the 2020 and 2030 time horizon? How can their development and uptake be supported at EU level?

10. Further comments

Please give details.

gy efficiency objective and a 2030 energ

T THE RESPONDENTS

Company

Austria

Anonymously (I consent to publication of all information in my contribution and I declare that none of it is under copyright restrictions that prevent publication)

cy targets and measures

d) other

The right approach in addressing this shortfall is to ensure the correct and full implementation of existing legislation, such as the Energy Efficiency Directive or the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, in all Member States. Following the full implementation of these directives across the EU, the existing potentials have to be identified and analysed, which should lead to the determination of whether further measures are necessary.

ciency sectors

No

Buildings account for approx 40% of the EU's final energy consumption. Therefore the Energy Performance Standards for Buildings Directive (EPBD) has set out new standards to be fulfilled for almost all new buildings in Europe in 2020. Further steps were taken in the EED (Energy Efficiency Directive). We therefore believe that on a European level the right policy measures are in place. It has to be ensured that these policy measures are correctly implemented on a national level. Buildings are profoundly embedded in energy systems. And a crucial point is that future initiatives not only promote efficient within buildings, but recognize savings achieved along the whole energy chain. Future initiatives should enlarge the focus of policies on buildings to eco-districts or eco-regions. This would ensure synergies between the use of waste heat, the use of RES and measures concerning the building envelop (insulation).

No opinion

Yes

Mobility is an important basis for many economic and private activities and thus a crucial part of our life. Recent European regulatory activities addressing energy efficiency did not encompass the transport sector. While this shortcoming has been reduced by specific activities such as the proposal of the alternative fuel directive, a lot of potential is still not realised. It will be the target of future legislation to address the remaining potential. As an example, CNG powered vehicles and electro mobility represent two market-ready solutions that hold the potential to significantly increase the efficiency of the European energy system.

No

The European Ecodesign Directive and the Energy Labelling Directive already cover most significant aspects of energy efficiency concerning electrical equipment. Instead of new policy measures, the two pivotal directives should be applied and implemented in all Member States.

No

In a first step the Energy Efficiency Directive has to be implemented across the EU. Consequently, existing potentials have to be identified and analysed, which should lead to the determination of whether further measures are necessary. Nevertheless it is a fact that the progress of cogeneration is very slow. The market share of CHP is currently of 11,2% of the gross electricity production, whereas Member States have identified a potential of nearly 25% in their study of the potential. Barriers for CHP today: - Current economic situation due to market distortions in the electricity market . - The scope of the emission-trading scheme is a barrier for CHP connected to District Heating networks. By covering only large installations the ETS has incentivised individual heating system, regardless of their efficiency.

Yes

Often the debate on financing energy efficiency is a debate on financing insulation measures. Future discussions on the financing of energy efficiency should cover all options that enable the realisation of energy savings, including measures on the supply side. Anyhow, in most cases efficiency measures are local in their approach and funding. For the support being adapted to the local circumstances and need it should therefore stem from national or regional funds and instrument. At the same time it will be crucial that the European state aid framework allows for the necessary funding in energy efficiency.

No

A combination of renewable and efficient energy sources, together with integrated modern heating systems deliver mayor energy savings. For example on a large scale, District Heating systems can make use of divers heat sources such as CHP, biomass, geothermal or industrial waste heat and thereby increase the efficiency of our energy system. On a more local level this can be realised by combining solar thermal sources with gas fired caloric value boilers or by powering efficient heat pumps with electricity locally produced through PV installation. In addition, energy services and advice have a key role to play in making our energy and economic system more efficient.