

## Review of progress towards the 2020 energy

### INFORMATION ABOUT

Are you responding to this questionnaire on behalf of/as:

Please enter your name or the name of your company/organisation:

Please indicate your principal country or countries of residence or activity:

How would you prefer your contribution to be published on the Commission website, if at all?

### A. Energy efficiency

1. Do you think the right approach in addressing the shortfall is: &nbsp;

1.a.1. How should these target(s) be expressed?

1.a.2. At what level should they apply?

1.a.3. Should they be:

Further comments on targets

Please specify your response c)

## B. Energy efficiency

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? &nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;

Please give details.

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

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Please give details.

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

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Please give details.

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

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Please give details.

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

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Please give details.

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

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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.

## Energy efficiency objective and a 2030 energy

THE RESPONDENTS
Company
Italy
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)

Energy targets and measures
a) To define energy efficiency target(s) c) Proposing new legislation
As a hybrid of the two represents a better benchmark upon which to frame a 2030 objective
EU
Legally binding

Legislation has to be redefined in relation to the specificities of energy intensive sectors in which TLC or ICT services companies are included, that need to be considered according to different criteria with respect to other industrial sectors such as manufacturing, mining etc.. Heavy investments on infrastructures are required in the TLC/ICT sector to keep up with the ever-growing demand for communication services, data storage, elaboration and transmission, broadband, etc.. Moreover the Telecom/ICT sector, which is very energy intensive, has a huge potential in creating energy efficiency across economy in every other sector and industry. Energy efficiency targets and legislation on this specific topic need therefore to be carefully calibrated so as to redistribute the effort in reaching the 2020 and 2030 goals, according to the contribution each industrial sector can give to the system in general, and benefit the economic system as a whole.

## ciency sectors

Yes

New buildings throughout Europe need to be planned so as to reduce their energy-intensity to a minimum, so as to be managed with Building Management Systems and so as to be integrated in smart grids that distribute electricity, heating and cooling in urban subsections. Renovation, with these same criteria in mind, of old and inefficient urban districts (houses, offices and factories) should be enhanced and promoted in alternative/addition to new constructions. Policies, campaigns and financial support going towards a widespread use of smart buildings and smart home technologies may directly reduce consumption from the grid and also induce positive changes in the behaviour of occupants (both at home and at work).

Yes

Each industrial sector can adopt more modern and energy-efficient solutions. Specific legislation should address each specific sector to promote technological updating, R&D, integration and cross-contamination with new solutions that can be adopted from other sectors. When defining eligibility criteria to grant support (e.g. tax relief) to high-energy consuming industries, EU policy makers should include private efforts and investments made in energy efficiency projects.

Yes

The need for transport can be reduced drastically through TLC/ICT services. Many public services can be offered to citizens directly online in alternative to public offices. The same goes for videoconferencing, working-at-home and a number of other activities that can be done without necessarily moving. Another good example of TLC applied to transport are fleet management services, car-sharing services, real-time traffic and mobility services etc. TLC and ICT thus offer great opportunities, as more and more services are developed and offered to the general public, towards reducing energy consumption in transportation and benefiting the environment and quality of life in urban areas, so efforts should be made to develop connectivity and consequently reduce the need for physical displacements.

Yes

EU measures should foster life-cycle cost analysis (LCCA) for electrical equipment, and in particular consumers must be made aware of total energy consumption (and costs) during the whole life of all electrical equipment.

Yes

More flexibility in the generation and distribution markets would lead to new solutions, to the development of smart grids, to reductions in dissipation of energy due to long-distance transportation, to consumption of local resources, with lower costs for consumers due to distributed energy generation. Smart grids with storage offer great opportunities in terms of efficient use of the electricity grid, of bypassing bottlenecks in transmission and by enabling demand response services. Smart metering and smart grids could drive positive changes in people's behaviour and increase the use of value-added services at home. It's extremely important that a third party should manage the metering data, thus ensuring the security of data communication and the privacy of final customers. This third party should make the data available to the customer and, possibly, to energy service companies acting on behalf of the final customers.

Yes

Today financial mechanisms and policy instruments are focused on the industrial and domestic sectors. However, the services sector can also act as a very important enabler in reaching important results regarding the reduction of energy consumption and energy intensity. The telecommunications sector, and ICT sector in general, is characterised by high energy consumption, but is also an enabler for a great number of energy efficiency services in other sectors, so new instruments are needed to both enhance the role of TLC and ICT as an energy efficiency enabler, and to help the TLC-ICT sector reduce its own energy intensity. The TLC sector can enable new actors to emerge in the energy business and help create new business models in the future.

Yes

TLC and ICT, as already described above, are key sectors for promoting energy savings in a number of areas, through the great number of solutions they can offer to citizens, industries, buildings (Building Management Systems), public offices, etc. In particular, smart grids and smart metering, which require a good integration between the energy and the telecommunication sectors, should be adequately promoted and supported (also please see answer n.6).

New EU legislation is needed to enable new actors to emerge in the energy sector, to develop new business models to renovate the traditional generation-distribution consumption model and aim towards future prosumer models, virtual power plants, on-site generation and consumption etc., in which new actors, that aren't necessarily related to physical networks, can act as intermediaries.