

**REPORTING OBLIGATION ACCORDING TO ARTICLE  
10(2) OF DIRECTIVE NO 2010/31/EU OF THE  
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL OF  
19 MAY 2010 ON THE ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF  
BUILDINGS (RECAST)**

23 June 2011  
Ref. No 2590/1212-0001  
Ref. nml  
Energy efficiency and planning

**DEADLINE 30 JUNE 2011**

**List of existing and proposed measures and instruments, in addition to those stipulated in this Directive, including measures and instruments of a financial nature which promote the objectives of this Directive.**

Denmark is required, pursuant to Article 10(2) of Directive No 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (recast), to give notice of the following list:

**Energy Strategy 2050 – from coal, oil and gas to green energy**

[www.kemin.dk/energistrategi\\_2050\\_strategien\\_vedvarende\\_energi\\_energiforsyning.htm](http://www.kemin.dk/energistrategi_2050_strategien_vedvarende_energi_energiforsyning.htm)

The Government published Energy Strategy 2050 (*Energistrategi 2050*) in February 2011. The strategy lays down appropriate guidelines to enable Denmark to be independent of fossil fuels by 2050. The strategy includes the following initiatives of relevance to the energy performance of buildings:

- the introduction of requirements for all electricity meters that are exchanged from 2015 onwards to be replaced by an intelligent electricity meter. From 2013, the annual consumption threshold for the installation of intelligent electricity meters will be reduced from 100 000 kWh to 50 000 kWh
- The savings that energy companies are required to make will be increased by 50 per cent from 2013 and by 75 per cent in 2017-2020. At the same time, efforts will have to focus on areas such as building renovation.
- The gradual phasing-out of oil-fired and gas-fired boilers in buildings in favour of other forms of heating. From 2012 onwards, it will no longer be possible to install oil-fired and natural gas-fired boilers in new buildings, and from 2017 onwards it will no longer be possible to install oil-fired boilers in existing buildings.

At the same time, Energy Strategy 2050 represents the Government's proposal for negotiations in respect of a new energy agreement to take effect as from 2012. A new energy agreement will supersede the previous agreement that was entered into with a large majority of the parliamentary parties in February 2008 and remains in force until 2011. Negotiations for the implementation of Energy Strategy 2050 as a new energy policy agreement commenced in spring 2011.

**Centre for Energy Savings**

[www.goenergi.dk](http://www.goenergi.dk)

The Centre for Energy Savings (*Center for Energibesparelser*) was established on 1 March 2010. The purpose of the Centre is to promote cost-effective energy savings in enterprises, households and the public sector. One of the ways in which this is to be achieved is by supporting the contribution made by other players – not least by the energy companies. The Centre is funded by the energy conservation tax, which raises approximately DKK 90 million in revenue each year.

In addition to these appropriations, the Centre for Energy Savings also administers the funds allocated under the Finance Act on the one hand to campaigns promoting energy savings in buildings and, on the other hand, to the Danish Knowledge Centre for Energy Savings in Buildings. A total of DKK 20 million has been allocated for

these purposes for each year between 2008 and 2011. The Knowledge Centre receives DKK 10 million of this each year. After 2011, the annual appropriation will be DKK 5-10 million.

### **Danish Knowledge Centre for Energy Savings in Buildings**

[www.byggeriogenergi.dk](http://www.byggeriogenergi.dk)

The Danish Knowledge Centre for Energy Savings in Buildings (*Videncenter for Energibesparelser i Bygninger, VEB*) was established as an element of the energy policy agreement of February 2008. A sum of DKK 32 million was allocated between 2008 and 2011 inclusive for the establishment and operation of the VEB. It is clear from the Government's Energy Strategy 2050 that the Government intends to continue to support the VEB.

The purpose of the VEB is to ensure a wider dissemination of knowledge among the parties to the construction sector, in respect of both possible energy savings in buildings and building regulation requirements, so as to increase the potential savings made. The VEB's primary target group is tradesmen, contractors, advisers and consultants, as well as small enterprises in the construction sector.

### **Advisory Board on Energy Saving**

[www.ens.dk/DA-](http://www.ens.dk/DA-DK/FORBRUGOGBESPARELSER/ENERGISPARERAADET/Sider/Forside.aspx)

[DK/FORBRUGOGBESPARELSER/ENERGISPARERAADET/Sider/Forside.aspx](http://www.ens.dk/DA-DK/FORBRUGOGBESPARELSER/ENERGISPARERAADET/Sider/Forside.aspx)

In autumn 2010 the Minister of Climate and Energy appointed the independent Advisory Board on Energy Saving (*Energisparerådet*), which is made up of players from the Danish energy-saving field. The Board's task is to advise the Minister of Climate and Energy and the Danish Energy Agency on effective coordination and reinforcement of energy-saving measures. As an element of this, the Advisory Board on Energy Saving will comment on the action plan of the Centre for Energy Savings each year by the Centre submitting its action plan to the Minister of Climate and Energy. At the same time, and acting on its own initiative, the Advisory Board can also make suggestions as to how efforts can be boosted. In April 2011, as an extension to this, the Advisory Board submitted a series of recommendations to the Minister of Climate and Energy relating to efforts to save energy in buildings.

### **ESCO-light – an initiative to make energy savings in private buildings**

[www.ens.dk/da-dk/info/nyheder/nyhedsarkiv/2010/sider/20100614escolightrapport.aspx](http://www.ens.dk/da-dk/info/nyheder/nyhedsarkiv/2010/sider/20100614escolightrapport.aspx)

The Minister of Climate and Energy appointed a working group – known as ESCO-light – in February in order to examine the opportunities for an exchange of experiences gained from large buildings to small houses and single-family dwellings with ESCO (Energy Service Companies). The group has subsequently been able to establish that the framework for undertaking the energy-related retrofitting of private dwellings is in place and adequate, but that the owners of these dwellings are often uncertain about complicated refurbishment work and are doubtful about the extent of the potential for savings. In order to overcome these barriers, the group accordingly recommends that these dwellings should be subjected to holistic solutions for energy savings, which make it easy to get to grips with the savings project and establish its credibility. The Centre for Energy Savings is a natural pivotal point for an increased effort with ESCO-light, and the effort of the working group is supported here.

### **Agreement on the implementation of the Globalisation Fund**

[www.fm.dk/Publikationer/2006/Aftale%20om%20udmoentning%20af%20globaliseringspuljen%20mv/1%20Aftale%20om%20udmoentning%20af%20globaliseringspuljen.aspx](http://www.fm.dk/Publikationer/2006/Aftale%20om%20udmoentning%20af%20globaliseringspuljen%20mv/1%20Aftale%20om%20udmoentning%20af%20globaliseringspuljen.aspx)

In conjunction with the distribution in October 2010 of the financial resources from the Globalisation Fund (established in 2006), the Government maintained its investment in energy research, development and demonstration. The government allocated DKK 1.1 thousand million in total to energy research in 2011. This investment will support the entire value chain from research, via development to the demonstration of the

new technologies immediately before they are ready for the market. It is implemented by, among others, the Energy Technology Development and Demonstration Programme (EUDP) and by the PSO-financed schemes: ForskEI, ForskNG, ForskVE. For further details, see the section on Energinet.dk below.

### **EUDP**

[www.ens.dk/da-DK/NyTeknologi/om-eudp/Sider/Forside.aspx](http://www.ens.dk/da-DK/NyTeknologi/om-eudp/Sider/Forside.aspx)

The EUDP supports the development and demonstration of new, innovative energy technologies. The projects are intended to contribute to making Denmark independent of fossil energy by 2050. At the same time, the aim is for them to develop Danish business potential for the benefit of growth and employment. The EUDP also encourages international cooperation on new energy technology. The EUDP can be utilised by public or private undertakings or knowledge institutions that are domiciled in Denmark, including universities and Approved Technological Service Institutes. An applicant himself must provide a significant proportion of private self-funding of at least 50 per cent. Applications may be made for, among other things, projects for energy savings in buildings and enterprises. The EUDP's total budget in 2010 was DKK 400 million. This level was maintained in 2011.

### **Green Labs DK**

[www.ens.dk/DA-DK/NYTEKNOLOGI/GREENLABS/Sider/greenlabs.aspx](http://www.ens.dk/DA-DK/NYTEKNOLOGI/GREENLABS/Sider/greenlabs.aspx)

Green Labs DK is a public subsidy scheme established against the background of the Government's vision that Denmark will become a "green technology laboratory", in which enterprises enjoy the right conditions in the whole of the innovation chain from research, development and demonstration and onwards to the market. Green Labs DK has DKK 210 million at its disposal in the period from 2010 to 2012, which will be distributed among a smaller number of so-called green labs. The overall objective of Green Labs DK is to ensure the development and demonstration of new climate technologies, which on the one hand supports the energy policy objectives of independence from fossil fuels, better climate / cleaner environment, cost-effectiveness and security of supply, and on the other hand encourages the use and development of the business potential in the area in the interests of growth and employment in Denmark. The scheme provides grants for a smaller number of green labs, where enterprises can test and demonstrate new green technologies under realistic conditions. The test facilities must be of an international class and must be capable of attracting both Danish and international development and demonstration activities. The programme supports green labs within all types of technology which can contribute to making Denmark independent of fossil fuels. That is to say primarily efficient energy use and Renewable Energy (RE) technologies.

### **Energinet.dk – ForskEI and ForskVE**

[www.energinet.dk](http://www.energinet.dk)

Energinet.dk, an institution within the Danish Ministry of Climate and Energy, administers the PSO-financed programmes, ForskEI and ForskVE. *ForskEI* is a research programme with the aim of supporting the development and use of environmentally friendly electricity production technologies. The programme has an annual budget of DKK 130 million, which is set by the Danish Parliament. *ForskVE* is a programme which promotes the dissemination of small Renewable Energy technologies, i.e. solar cells, wave energy and biogas. The programme does not focus on research and development, but on the demonstration and dissemination of renewable energy sources within energy production. The programme will run from 2008 until 2011 with an annual budget of DKK 25 million, which is set by the Danish Parliament. Professionals including architects and engineers work together with consumers on a series of demonstration projects relating to the integration of solar cells in buildings.

## **BoligJobplan**

[www.boligjob-plan.dk](http://www.boligjob-plan.dk)

The Danish Government together with its supporting parties entered into an agreement for a dwelling job plan (*BoligJobPlan*) on 1 June 2011. The scheme is a research scheme which offers tax deductions on wage costs incurred for help and renovation work in the home. The agreement is in force from 1 June 2011 until 2013 inclusive. The grant accounts for approximately one third of the wage costs and is applicable both inside and outside the dwelling. The deduction is available to persons aged over 18 years and can be up to a maximum of DKK 15 000 per person per year. The scheme is designed as an eligible deduction in the tax assessment and offers a simple administrative solution that is no more difficult than an Internet transaction. The BoligJobPlan agreement includes, among other things, the following energy-related improvements in the dwelling: repair and replacement of windows and glazing, repair and replacement of oil-fired or gas-fired boilers and central heating systems, roof and loft insulation, insulation of external walls and installation of solar panels and solar cells.

## **Renewal Fund**

[www.fornyelsesfonden.dk](http://www.fornyelsesfonden.dk)

The purpose of the Renewal Fund (*Fornyelsesfonden*) is to promote green conversion and commercial renewal in Danish enterprises, in particular small and medium enterprises. The Renewal Fund is intended to stimulate growth, employment and exports, to promote business opportunities for enterprises within the areas of green growth and welfare, and to encourage the adoption of new opportunities for business and growth in hard-hit areas. The Renewal Fund's DKK 760 million will be used to promote business-oriented innovation in the following primary areas of action: innovation and market readiness of green solutions and welfare solutions and conversion in hard-hit areas.

## **Heat pump initiative**

[www.ens.dk/da-](http://www.ens.dk/da-DK/ForbrugOgBespareser/IndsatsIBygninger/Varmepumper/Sider/Forside.aspx)

[DK/ForbrugOgBespareser/IndsatsIBygninger/Varmepumper/Sider/Forside.aspx](http://www.ens.dk/da-DK/ForbrugOgBespareser/IndsatsIBygninger/Varmepumper/Sider/Forside.aspx)

As an extension to the energy policy agreement dating from 2008, a fund of DKK 30 million was made available over two years for information campaigns, marking of efficient pumps, restricted subsidy schemes, etc., aimed at heat consumers outside collectively served areas. The principal aim is to provide comparable marking and information for efficient heat pump systems for domestic applications. A plan of action has been drawn up for the implementation of the fund. The activities of the plan of action have been completed or are currently in progress.

## **Nordic Energy Municipality 2011**

[www.nordiskenergikommune.org](http://www.nordiskenergikommune.org)

The Nordic Energy Municipality 2011 (*Nordisk Energikommune 2011*) initiative is based on cooperation between the Danish and Finnish chairmanship of the Nordic Council of Ministers. It is inspired by a corresponding, albeit now expired, Danish initiative adopted by the Minister of Climate and Energy in 2008 in relation to *Energy Cities*. In 2010, the Danish Energy Agency had primary responsibility for project coordination, whereas the Finnish Ministry for Employment and the Economy is coordinating the initiative in 2011.

The project places the focus on sustainable energy, green growth and energy-related climate activities in the Nordic region and is intended, among other things, to boost activities in the energy field at a local level in the municipalities and to inspire new and innovative actions. The project will assign a particularly high degree of recognition to those Nordic municipalities which make an extraordinary contribution to the implementation of ground-breaking energy projects. In the period from October 2010 to January 2011, 44 Nordic municipalities submitted an application to participate

in the Nordic Energy Municipality 2011 competition. Of these, 14 municipalities were nominated. The winner is expected to be announced in conjunction with the Nordic Prime Ministers' Globalisation Forum on Green Growth, which is planned to take place at the end of August 2011. Subsequently, in the remaining part of 2011, both the nominated municipalities and the winner will be promoted, including internationally, with a view to achieving increased awareness of Nordic innovative sustainable energy projects. No decision has yet been taken as to whether a new round of applications will be held in 2012.

### **Scrapping of oil-fired boilers**

[www.skrotditoliefyr.dk](http://www.skrotditoliefyr.dk)

In the 2010 Finance Act, DKK 400 million were set aside for a grant scheme for the purchase and installation of energy-efficient heating systems involving the *scrapping of an oil-fired boiler*. The scheme has helped to support the change-over from oil-fired boilers to Renewable Energy alternatives at a time when economic activity has been lower than normal. The 2050 strategy proposes a ban on the installation of oil-fired boilers in new buildings from 2012 onwards, and in existing buildings from 2017 onwards. The scheme will be closed at the end of June 2011. The rest of the appropriation will be used to finance new initiatives in conjunction with Energy Strategy 2050.

### **Power supply and distribution companies' energy saving obligations**

[http://www.ens.dk/DA-](http://www.ens.dk/DA-DK/FORBRUGOGBESPARELSER/ENERGISELSKABERNESSPAREINDSATS/Sider/Forside.aspx)

[DK/FORBRUGOGBESPARELSER/ENERGISELSKABERNESSPAREINDSATS/Sider/Forside.aspx](http://www.ens.dk/DA-DK/FORBRUGOGBESPARELSER/ENERGISELSKABERNESSPAREINDSATS/Sider/Forside.aspx)

The power supply and distribution companies in the electricity, natural gas, district heating and oil sectors must play a part in the achievement of demonstrable energy savings amounting in total to 6.1 PJ/year. This initiative is aimed at the final consumption of energy and the reduction of network losses. The target is laid down in the political agreement of 21 February 2008 in respect of Danish energy policy in the years 2008-2011.

The parameters for the contribution made by the companies are set out in amendments to the Electricity, Natural Gas and District Heating Act; see Law No 520 of 7 June 2006. The actual conditions for the initiative were implemented in the agreement of 20 November 2009 between the Minister of Climate and Energy and the power supply, natural gas, oil and district heating companies and in Executive Order No 677 of 23 June 2010 in respect of energy-saving measures in power supply and distribution companies.

The energy companies are obliged by the agreement to take concrete steps to contribute to the achievement of an energy saving for an end consumer that would not have taken place without the company's input. For example, this may take the form of advice, technical assistance or financial assistance, including grants for the implementation of energy savings. The companies are required to report the actual energy savings made on an annual basis. These reports are submitted to the co-operative bodies for the various sectors, which then report to the Danish Energy Agency.

In relation to the achievement of energy savings, the rules provide the basis for a market-based initiative, which gives the companies a high degree of freedom of choice in relation to the best and cheapest method for achieving the savings. The rules have been formulated in such a way that other players, etc., are able to contribute to the implementation of the savings.

The savings effort by the energy companies is financed via the tariffs.