

Press Release

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Indicative national energy efficiency targets fall short of 2020 target

BRUSSELS, 28 May 2013 – An assessment of national energy efficiency targets created by the Coalition for Energy Savings shows that Member States are proving reluctant to step up their ambitions beyond the minimum efficiency measures required by the Energy Efficiency Directive, holding the EU back from reaching its 20% energy savings target by the 2020 deadline.

The eighteen targets available do not reduce the gap to the EU's 20% energy savings target and if the remaining nine country targets are of similar ambition the EU would only realise 17% energy savings, falling short of the target by 62 Mtoe – nearly the annual energy consumption of Belgium.

A ranking of the eighteen available targets compared to the most recent energy projections show that Slovakia, Belgium, Ireland, Greece and Italy lead the field with targets that require significant additional energy savings.

The least ambitious are Estonia, Finland, Malta, Romania and Portugal, who reported targets that increase the gap and eventually require no additional energy efficiency action.

The largest countries, Germany, France and the UK, set minimal targets that are likely to be achieved anyway by the measures under the Energy Efficiency Directive, like the annual 1.5% energy end-use saving obligation.

"It is encouraging that a number of countries that face serious economic challenges have chosen in favour of energy efficiency, which will help them reduce their energy bills and energy trade deficits, create new jobs and increase their competitiveness", said Stefan Scheuer, Secretary General for the Coalition for Energy Savings.

"However, large Member States are not showing leadership and the EU target is not in reach, signs that the voluntary approach to targets has failed. Rapid repair will be necessary to avoid damaging the EU's commitment to its biggest energy resource – energy savings."

Member States were supposed to submit their national targets to the European Commission by 30 April, the first deadline under the Energy Efficiency Directive, and to date, information on what was reported has been kept tightly under wraps.

The Coalition only managed to obtain information from 18 countries, using information from National Reform Programme reports and intelligence from national contacts.

"The secrecy and lack of transparency in setting these targets excluded national and EU stakeholders from what should be an open and inclusive process", said Scheuer.

In order to help stakeholders and Member States achieve the full 20% EU target and reap the economic and environmental benefits of energy savings, the Coalition has released an online and print [Guidebook for Strong Implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive](#).

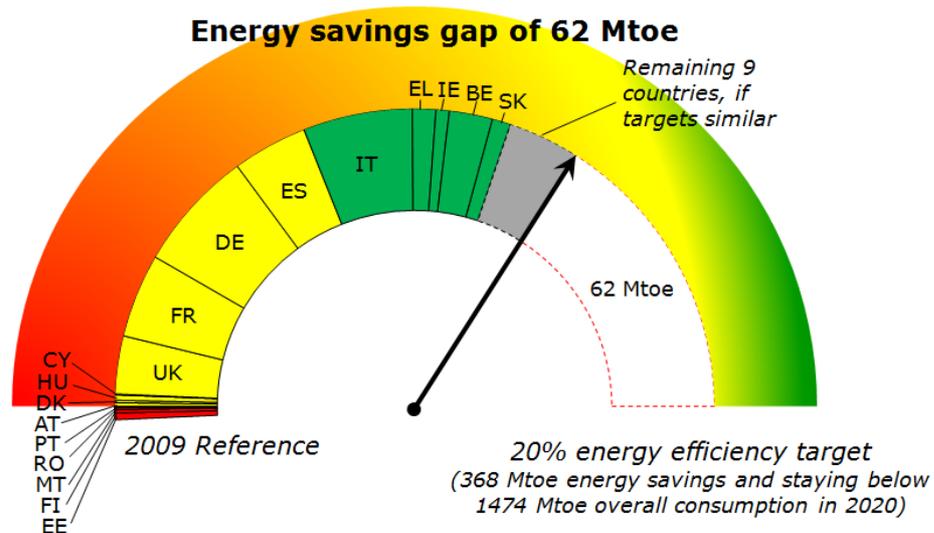
The Guidebook organises the legislation into major themes with legal checks, main deadlines and good practices, as well as a list of top recommendations for a complete and successful implementation of the Directive.

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Notes

The Coalition for Energy Savings brings together business, professional, local authorities, trade unions and civil society associations. The Coalition's purpose is to make the case for a European energy policy that places a much greater, more meaningful emphasis on energy efficiency and savings. Coalition members represent more than 400 associations, 150 companies, 15 million supporters, more than 2 million employees, 1,000 cities and towns in 30 countries in Europe.

Energy Savings Gapometer



The Gapometer illustrates the contribution of indicative national energy efficiency targets (expressed in primary energy consumption in 2020) to closing the gap to the EU target, compared to latest available EU projections for 2020, including policies and measures in place by the end of 2009 (PRIMES published 2010).



National targets, which are above those projections for primary energy consumption, are increasing the gap and are coloured red.



National targets coloured yellow require only energy savings at levels close to what is required by the binding annual 1.5% energy end-use saving obligation (Article 7) and other measures in the Energy Efficiency Directive.

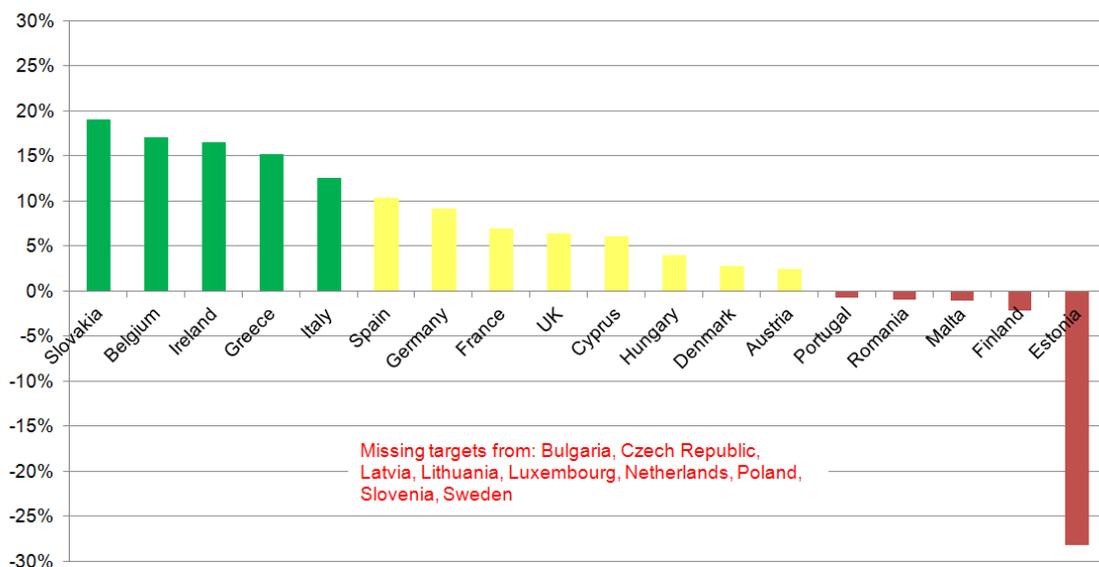


National targets coloured green require savings beyond what is required by the binding annual 1.5% energy end-use saving obligation (Article 7) and other measures in the Energy Efficiency Directive.

Ranking of national targets

% energy savings compared to PRIMES 2009 reference scenario

Indicative national energy efficiency targets for 2020
Additional savings required to reach the targets



This ranking shows the energy savings required to reach the national targets in percentage compared to the latest EU projections for 2020 (PRIMES published 2010). Positive figures mean that additional energy savings and thus energy efficiency improvement measures are required. Negative figures mean that less savings than already projected are required.