



ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Article 7 Energy Efficiency Directive:
new period, new savings

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The Coalition for Energy Savings

The Coalition for Energy Savings strives to make energy efficiency and savings the first consideration of energy policies and the driving force towards a secure, sustainable and competitive European Union. Its membership unites businesses, professionals, local authorities, trade unions, cooperatives and civil society organisations in pursuit of this goal.

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Introduction

The Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) (Directive 2018/2002 of 11 December 2018 amending Directive 2012/27/EU) sets out that the EU energy consumption will be reduced by at least 32.5% before 2030, compared to 2007 projections.

This target was the object of intense negotiations, as was the extension and reinforcement of Article 7, a provision which requires Member States to deliver energy savings at the point at which energy is used: transport, heating, cooling, lighting, appliances, machinery, etc.

Building on the ongoing implementation period of Article 7, which started in 2014 and will end in 2020, Member States will continue delivering energy savings beyond 2020, in 10-year periods.

These policies make a difference. Over 2021-2030, the sum of energy to be saved in the EU under Article 7 equates to more than three times the energy consumption of France, a key contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

By supporting the transition to cleaner transport and more efficient buildings and appliances, Article 7 will markedly improve people's quality of life and help improve industrial processes. Successful implementation will lead to better health, more jobs and vibrant markets for European energy efficiency services and products, while providing a chance for citizens and businesses to reduce their energy bills.

For this to happen, the energy savings enabled each year by Member States under Article 7 must be real and additional to business-as-usual.

Member States are required to revisit, adapt and reinforce their policy portfolios in their national energy and climate plans (NECPs), final version of which is due by the end of 2019.

The revised EED endorses a clear and transparent annual energy saving requirement for Member States. Its detailed annex explains how to deliver real savings, by creating new policy programmes and by making existing ones more effective.

This publication aims at providing a stakeholder interpretation of the new elements of Article 7, as well as recommendations. It targets implementing authorities in Member States, who can already build on the extensive and varied experience accumulated since 2014, and stakeholders who can engage in the design of 2021-2030 national activities.

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#1 What is Article 7 really about?

The energy savings requirement under Article 7 was introduced by the 2012 EED, initially only for the 2014-2020 period, when Member States have to achieve 1.5% annual energy savings. Article 7 was meant to deliver a large share of the EU's 20% energy efficiency target by 2020. Its delivery was unfortunately hampered by the use of loopholes (see #2) which made it possible for Member States to meet their obligation with only 0.7% energy savings per year on average. Implementation challenges¹ mean that there is a risk to deliver even lower savings in practice.

With the 2018 revision of the EED, Article 7 was extended beyond 2020, and Member States must now plan for the 2021-2030 period.

Minimum energy savings to be achieved in 2021-2030

With the revised EED, Member States are required to continue achieving a certain amount of end-use energy savings over ten-year periods – the next one being 2021-2030. This amount of savings corresponds to new annual savings of 0.8% calculated on the basis of annual final energy consumption. The requirement is cumulative so as to ensure that the savings obtained in any one year are maintained over the whole period.

→ More on how to set the minimum amount of energy savings can be found in #2.

...through national policy measures...

Member States are required to notify² to the Commission their energy savings requirement as well as the policy measures which will be put in place to achieve these savings.

Article 7.10 provides flexibility for Member States to achieve the required amount of energy savings by establishing an energy efficiency obligation scheme (EEO), by adopting alternative policy measures, or by combining both options³.

¹ In January 2019, the Commission sent a letter of formal notice to 15 Member States requesting the correct transposition of the 2012 EED. In November 2018 seven countries had received a similar letter.

² Member States shall elaborate on how they are planning to comply with the obligation. More information on the notification requirements can be found in Annex V-5 of the EED and in Article 3.2 h) and Annex III of the Regulation 2018/1999 of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action.

³ Rules on EEOs are further outlined in Article 7a, while alternative measures are covered by Article 7b. EEOs are mandatory schemes, established by a Member State, that place an obligation on energy providers to achieve savings amongst final consumers (see also European Commission (2013), "Guidance note on Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency - Article 7 - SWD/2013/0451 final").

...respecting certain principles

The policy measures put forward by Member States under Article 7 must follow a number of principles to ensure that the energy savings delivered each year by Member States under Article 7 are real and additional to business-as-usual.

■ Policy measures shall make a **material** difference to the beneficiary's decision to save energy. Member States shall demonstrate this. The revised EED does not change this principle.

■ Policy measures shall result in **new** energy savings, as required by Article 7.1. This means that the energy savings stemming from the individual actions need to be additional to what would have happened in the absence of the policy measure.

→ More on how to realise new energy savings can be found in **#3**.

■ Policy measures shall be **eligible**, meaning they serve the Article 7 purpose to deliver end-use energy savings. Policy measures are defined in Article 2(18) by their nature (regulatory, financial, fiscal, voluntary or information provision instruments) and goal (creating a supportive framework, requirement or incentive for market actors to provide and purchase energy services and to undertake other energy efficiency improvement measures).

Article 7.1 requires these measures to be aimed at achieving "end-use energy savings" across sectors. The EED considers "end-use" savings and "energy supply" savings as complementary⁴.

In order for energy savings to be credited, measures must lead to an improvement in energy efficiency, as established by the definition of energy savings in Article 2(5)⁵.

In this context, the revised EED clarifies that measures promoting the installation of small-scale renewable energy technologies on or in buildings may be eligible under certain conditions.

→ More on counting energy savings from measures promoting renewable energy can be found in **#4**.

⁴ Recital 12 of the 2012 EED states that "An integrated approach has to be taken to tap all the existing energy saving potential, encompassing savings in the energy supply and the end-use sectors". Energy savings in the energy transformation, distribution and transmission sectors, including efficient district heating and cooling infrastructure, are the object of a separate chapter in the EED. These energy savings are also mentioned as an exemption under Article 7.4 c), and as such cannot be used to achieve the 0.8% minimum end-use energy savings requirement in 2021-2030 and subsequent periods.

⁵ 'energy savings' means an amount of saved energy determined by measuring and/or estimating consumption before and after the implementation of an energy efficiency improvement measure, whilst ensuring normalisation for external conditions that affect energy consumption.

#2 Setting a minimum level of energy savings

Member States are required to deliver at least 0.8% incremental annual energy savings during the 2021-2030 period and subsequent ten-year periods, calculated on the basis of final energy consumption.

2021-2030 cumulative savings

Member States have to calculate and notify the energy savings obligation for the 2021-2030 period:

- using as a calculation basis the annual final energy consumption averaged over the most recent three-year period prior to 1 January 2019⁶;
- setting an annual incremental energy savings of 0.8% except for Cyprus and Malta, who only need to achieve annual new savings equivalent to 0.24%.

More information can be found on pp.8-9.

Acceleration of savings compared to 2014-2020 period

The annual energy savings requirement for the 2014-2020 period was 1.5% and at first glance appears to be higher than the 0.8% of the 2021-2030 period.

However, in reality, the actual annual energy savings to be delivered in the 2014-2020 period are close to 0.7% of the final energy consumption. This is due to a series of loopholes that Article 7 allows for the first period, and which most Member States have applied. For example, Member States were allowed to exclude the energy used in the transport sector and energy for own use when calculating the savings requirement⁷.

As a consequence, the 0.8% requirement of the 2021-2030 period needs to be compared to the actual savings Member States are to achieve in the 2014-2020 period, i.e. to 0.7%, and not to the 1.5%. Hence, Member States will have to step up their policies after 2020.

⁶ Annex III 1 c) of the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action Regulation encourages the use of Eurostat data.

⁷ More information in Rosenow, J., Leguijt, C., Pato, Z., Fawcett, T., Eyre, N. (2016) "An ex-ante evaluation of the EU Energy Efficiency Directive – Article 7". Economics of Energy & Environmental Policy 5(2), pp. 45-63

Exemptions and exclusions in the second period: more complex calculations, same results

For the second period, the EED text makes reference to various exemptions⁸ in the paragraphs related to the calculation methodology of the required savings (Articles 7.2 to 7.5).

Nevertheless, the minimum requirement of 0.8% annual savings is based on total final energy consumption (including transport energy use and self-generation). It has to be achieved regardless of whether Member States make use of exemptions – this being the major difference from the first period. Member States always have to calculate this minimum requirement as a starting point. They can carry out additional calculations, but this effort will not lower the minimum energy savings requirement. It would only make the notification of the requirement more complex without any purpose.

These redundant provisions are a result of the political compromise between policy makers from the Parliament and Council.

Recommendations to Member States

- Calculate the required energy savings for the 2021-2030 period using the simple calculation of 0.8% per year of total final energy consumption, which covers the energy used in the transport sector and the energy produced for own use; and
- Consider the benefits of setting a higher requirement.

.....
⁸ These exemptions are:

1) Exclusions in terms of the baseline: • Use of energy sales rather than final energy consumption (energy sales are lower than energy consumption as not all the energy consumed is also sold) (Article 7.2 a)); and • Exclusion from the baseline of the energy consumption of the transport sector (Article 7.2 b));

2) Exemptions in terms of the target calculation allowing to: • Exclude final energy consumed by industrial activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC (Article 7.4 b)); • Count energy savings in the energy transformation, distribution and transmission sectors (Article 7.4 c)); • Count savings from early actions (since 31 December 2008) (Article 7.4 d)); • Count savings from actions delivered between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2020 which continue to deliver savings after 31 December 2020 (Article 7.4 e)); • Deduce from the target 30% of the amount of energy generated on or in buildings for own use (Article 7.4 f)); and • Count any savings from the period 2014-2020 that exceed the minimum targets in that period (Article 7.4 g)).

Estimates of energy savings to be delivered

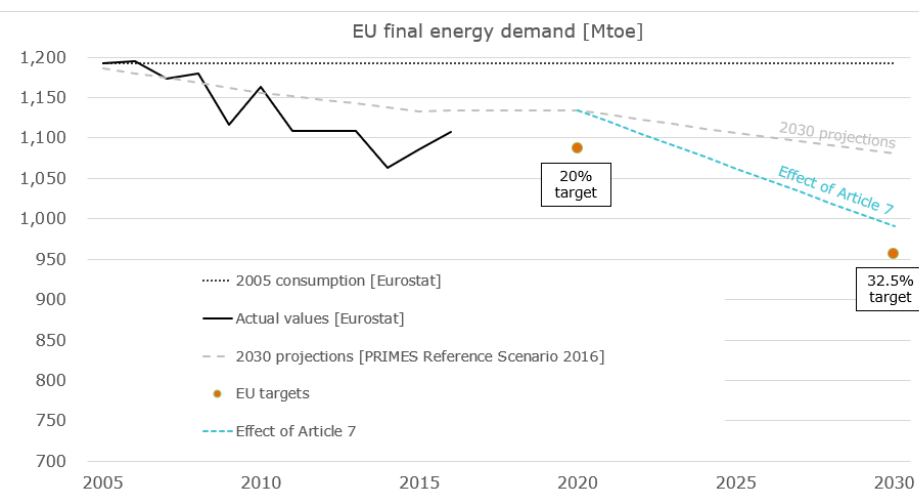
Annual savings: The table on p.9 presents the minimum amount of energy savings resulting from applying the requirement to Member States, based on average final energy consumption 2014-2016. A comparison with the annual requirement notified by Member States in the 2014-2020 period is also presented in the third column. It shows that many Member States will have to step up their energy efficiency policies to meet the requirement. The magnitude of difference between the two periods depends on 1) whether Member States have made use of all the exemptions allowed in the first period, and 2) how final energy consumption, which forms the calculation basis, has evolved.

Cumulative savings over the 2021-2030 period: The Article 7 requirement is cumulative, which means that it is based on incremental annual savings that deliver a total volume of savings by the end of the obligation period in 2030. The energy savings must be at least equal to 0.80% in 2021, 1.6% in 2022, 2.4% in 2023, and so on. This results in a total savings volume representing 44% of the final energy consumption which makes up the base for calculation. This cumulative requirement is spread over the period.

2021	0.80%										
2022	0.80%	0.80%									
2023	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%								
2024	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%							
2025	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%						
2026	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%					
2027	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%				
2028	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%			
2029	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%		
2030	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	0.80%	
TOTAL	44%										

Impact on reaching the 2030 energy efficiency target

The graph below shows that Article 7 will also contribute to bringing the EU closer to its 2030 energy consumption target, which is expressed as a reduction compared to projections made in 2007 (32.5%), and in absolute terms (1 273 Mtoe of primary energy, 956 Mtoe of final energy).



Annual energy savings

	2014-2020 targets*	2021-2030 minimum requirement**	Comparison of annual savings between 2 periods
	Mtoe	Mtoe	% change
Austria	0.19	0.22	18%
Belgium	0.25	0.28	15%
Bulgaria	0.07	0.08	8%
Croatia	0.05	0.05	12%
Cyprus	0.01	0.00	-53%
Czechia	0.17	0.19	11%
Denmark	0.14	0.11	-18%
Estonia	0.02	0.02	3%
Finland	0.15	0.20	31%
France	1.12	1.16	3%
Germany	1.50	1.70	13%
Greece	0.12	0.13	9%
Hungary	0.13	0.14	4%
Ireland	0.08	0.09	16%
Italy	0.91	0.92	1%
Latvia	0.03	0.03	1%
Lithuania	0.04	0.04	11%
Luxembourg	0.02	0.03	74%
Malta	0.00	0.00	-43%
Netherlands	0.41	0.39	-6%
Poland	0.53	0.51	-4%
Portugal	0.09	0.13	41%
Romania	0.21	0.18	-15%
Slovakia	0.08	0.08	0%
Slovenia	0.03	0.04	12%
Spain	0.57	0.65	13%
Sweden	0.33	0.25	-22%
United Kingdom	0.99	1.06	6%
EU-28	8.23	8.69	6%

Methodology and sources used

* Source: Member States' progress reports.

** 2014-2016 Eurostat data was used as a calculation basis, but the actual savings in the period 2021-2030 will be estimated by Member States on the basis of the average final energy consumption over the most recent three-year period prior to 1 January 2019. 2018 data was not available for the draft NECPs which were due by the end of 2018, so Member States will have to adjust the energy savings requirement in their final NECP due by the end of 2019.

#3 Realising new energy savings

The key characteristic of Article 7 is that its requirement shall be met by triggering new energy savings through national policies and measures that go beyond what is happening at EU level. Energy savings to be valued in 2021-2030 can be the result of national policy measures established before the start of the period, provided that new individual actions are triggered⁹, and that savings are additional to a baseline set by Member States.

Setting a baseline

The revised EED contains supporting elements towards the definition of “additional savings”. Annex V.2 a) and Recital (20) provide that Member States shall take into account a number of elements when establishing the baseline upon which savings would be considered additional, namely:

- energy consumption trends;
- changes in consumer behaviour and technological progress; and
- changes caused by other measures implemented at the EU and national level.

Member States shall prevent the double counting of energy savings where policy measures overlap, as required by Article 7.12, and shall not value energy savings if the beneficiary of a policy would have performed the energy efficiency improvement in the absence of this policy support.

Additionality to EU law and supporting the uptake of efficient products and vehicles and building renovations

The revised EED encourages activities in markets regulated by EU requirements and provides specific conditions how those activities can be used to fulfil the savings obligation. The principle of additionality is broadened: Member States cannot value energy savings stemming from the implementation of any mandatory Union law and from the enforcement of an EU energy efficiency minimum standard (Annex V.2 b) and c)). Furthermore, the Directive requires Member States to calculate the energy savings in accordance with the rules outlined in Article 7 and Annex V¹⁰.

⁹ Energy savings stemming from individual actions that started in 2014-2020 with lifetimes that go beyond 2020 cannot be counted towards the 2021-2030 requirement.

¹⁰ These rules are tailored to the implementation of the energy savings obligation and therefore can vary from calculation methodologies that are used in other legislation for different purposes, such as eco-design, energy performance of buildings or CO2 performance of vehicles.

■ **Products and vehicles:** Ecodesign minimum requirements (Directive 2009/125/EC) and standards for vehicle performance (Regulations (EC) No 443/2009 and (EU) No 510/2011) are EU minimum market standards, which means that policy instruments for the purpose of Article 7 need to promote products beyond the standard in order to deliver additional savings. Annex V.2 f) specifies that for policies that accelerate the uptake of more efficient products and vehicles, full credit may be claimed (meaning the difference between old equipment and new equipment), provided that the uptake takes place before expiry of the average expected lifetime of the product or vehicle, or before the product or vehicle would usually be replaced, and that the savings are claimed only for the period until the end of the average expected lifetime of the old equipment.

■ **Buildings:** The Energy Performance of Buildings (EPBD) (Directive (EU) 2018/844) does not set a common market standard but requires Member States to put in place minimum energy performance requirements for new buildings and for building renovations following a methodology set out by the Directive. Those requirements (building codes) are the result of the implementation of mandatory Union law and cannot be credited as additional savings for the purpose of Article 7. Annex V.2 b) allows crediting savings from measures which promote building renovations insofar that the measure is material to the energy savings which are claimed.

2014-2020: Counting non-additional and old savings?

The revised EED unfortunately introduces exemptions to these principles, undermining the energy savings to be

achieved during the 2014-2020 obligation period. The use of these exemptions is limited by a number of conditions.

■ **Building codes:** While this is not allowed after 2020, Annex V.2 b) establishes that Member States can claim savings resulting from the implementation of national minimum energy performance requirements established for new buildings prior to the transposition deadline of 9th July 2012 of the Directive 2010/31/EU on the Energy Performance of Buildings during the 2014-2020 period. This derogation can only be used if the materiality criterion is fulfilled and if the savings have been notified in the 2014 and 2017 National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (NEEAPs). The EPBD already requires Member States to establish minimum energy performance requirements for new buildings since 2002. This provision therefore disregards the principle of additionality to EU legislation, allowing for energy savings that would have happened anyway to be credited.

■ **Pre-2014 savings from EEOs:** Similarly, Article 7.8 states that under specific conditions¹¹, Member States can count pre-2014 savings from energy efficiency obligation schemes (EEOs) for the purpose of the 2014-2020 Article 7 period. This provision is an exemption to the fact that energy savings shall be new.

¹¹ The conditions which all need to apply are described in Article 7.8: (a) the energy efficiency obligation scheme was in force at any point between 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2014 and was included in the Member State's first National Energy Efficiency Action Plan submitted under Article 24(2); (b) the savings were generated under the obligation scheme; (c) the savings are calculated in accordance with Annex V; (d) the years for which the savings are counted as having been obtained have been reported in the National Energy Efficiency Action Plans in accordance with Article 24(2).

The case of taxation measures

Taxation is a type of measure which is markedly different to other policy measures. Rather than promoting specific actions that deliver energy savings, it increases the price of using energy – rendering energy supply more expensive. Taxation measures can in theory result in two distinct impacts:

■ A **short-term** behavioural impact in the form of reduced energy consumption. With increased energy costs, consumers use less energy (e.g. driving fewer kilometres per car).

→ This effect can be captured by “short-run elasticities”. Depending on the type of energy service and the availability of alternative options, consumers respond differently to price signals. The more elastic the demand is, the more consumers reduce energy consumption.

■ A **long-term** impact on investment decisions. Taxation measures can induce consumers and producers to make different investment decisions leading to uptake in more efficient technologies. For example, they may consider installing a more efficient heating system if a taxation policy makes it more cost-effective.

→ This effect can be captured by “long-run elasticities”. However, a review of the taxation measures used to incentivise energy savings concluded¹² that given the relatively short time frame of Article 7, the use of long-run elasticities would only be appropriate where evidence is available to suggest that energy users are indeed changing their investment decisions within the Article 7 period concerned.

When calculating the impact of taxation measures, one applies different methods from those used for other policy measures. Bottom-up methods are used to calculate the impact of the additional uptake in energy efficient technologies, whereas elasticities based on econometric studies are used for taxation. Member States need to comply with specific requirements provided by the legal text:

■ take into account a certain number of elements to establish the baseline, see above (Annex V.2 a));

■ show that the employed elasticities represent the actual responsiveness of the demand during the period 2021-2030 (Annex V.4 b)); and

■ provide information on how elasticities have been calculated as well as the methodology, including the price elasticities used and how they have been established (Annex V.5 k) (v)).

¹² Europe Economics (2016), “Evaluation of Fiscal Measures in the National Policies and Methodologies to Implement Article 7 of the Energy Efficiency Directive”

Recommendations to Member States

- Consider the revised additionality rules and clearly demonstrate how additionality is established, including how they have established a baseline which covers the elements in Annex V.2 a) and b), including autonomous energy efficiency improvements and the impact of EU and national legislation (integrating also the impact from measures adopted during the 2014-2020 Article 7 period);
- Do not count savings from national energy performance requirements for buildings (building codes), as those are the result of EU performance requirements;
- Count all savings in buildings which are the result of accelerating renovation activities and complementary energy efficiency improvement;
- Only count savings from measures promoting more efficient products and vehicles that exceed EU's minimum standards;
- Count all savings resulting from measures accelerating the uptake of more efficient products and vehicles (early replacement);
- Use short-run elasticities to demonstrate the impact of taxation measures, unless there is evidence suggesting consumers change their investment decisions and adopt more energy efficient technologies because of taxation measures within the 2021-2030 timeframe; and
- Apply the same level of scrutiny to taxation measures as to other measures, show how elasticities capture responsiveness of demand for the period 2021-2030, and provide the

evidence used to establish the elasticities used for estimating energy savings.

#4 Counting energy savings from measures promoting renewable energy technologies

Considering that renewable energy and energy savings in buildings reinforce energy security and climate protection, the revised EED clarifies that measures promoting renewable energy technologies can be eligible under certain conditions.

Promoting policy reinforcement without double counting

Annex V.2 e) and Recital 43 set out that measures which support the installation of small-scale renewable technologies on or in buildings for own use can be eligible, if they actually deliver verifiable, measured or estimated energy savings in accordance with the additionality and materiality criteria¹³.

Where a measure supporting renewable technologies in building is found to be eligible, the energy savings have to be determined.

Energy savings can only be established if energy consumption has been reduced (see definition of energy savings **#1**). Energy consumption includes all energy which is delivered to an end-user, including renewable energy. As a consequence, the renewable energy generated and thus reported towards

achieving the EU's and Member State's renewable energy targets has to be considered, and cannot be accounted as energy savings at the same time. This means that a renewable energy measure in buildings only delivers savings if the renewable installation is more efficient than the one it replaces, meaning that a reduction is achieved in the actual amount of energy consumed.

One specific case concerns the treatment of ambient heat harnessed by an active building system. Ambient heat is a renewable energy which in the past was not accounted as part of final energy consumption by the Eurostat energy balance method. As of 2017, the European Commission changed the Eurostat methods¹⁴, leading to the inclusion of ambient heat in the final energy consumption balance. In order to avoid having to recalculate the EU's 2020 and 2030 energy savings targets, Eurostat and the European Commission agreed to provide a Eurostat 2020 and 2030 target indicator using the old method.

¹³ This provision must not be confused with the possibility of considering renewable energy generated on or in buildings for own use, e.g. a share of energy generation, when expressing the Article 7 obligation. The latter has no impact on the amount of savings to be delivered, which remains 0.8% of annual final energy consumption (see **#2**).

¹⁴ Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2010 of 9 November 2017 amending Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy statistics, as regards the updates for the annual and monthly energy statistics. "Complete energy balances"

Considering long-term goals and renovation strategies

Maximising energy efficiency will enable an acceptable, positive and rapid decarbonisation. It will help reap the environmental, social and economic benefits of the energy transition, having in mind the urgency of acting fast and well before 2050 as confirmed by the latest scientific findings reported by the IPCC.

By 2050 the greenhouse gas emissions from the EU's building stock will have to be zero if the Paris climate objective is to be met. This means that the use of fossil fuels in buildings will have to come to an end and that the building energy infrastructure has to be planned well ahead of time.

It requires increasing the energy performance of buildings, future-proofing investments in heating and cooling infrastructure as well as managing the interconnections between buildings and a decarbonised power system and clean transport infrastructure.

Measures under Article 7 and the Member States' long-term building renovation strategies aiming at achieving a highly efficient and decarbonised building stock by 2050 (Article 2a EPBD) should therefore be mutually reinforcing.

Maximising immediate benefits for building occupants

Whatever strategy is chosen to meet the energy efficiency, renewable energy and climate objectives, the building occupants, in particular the ones at risk of energy poverty,

should feel the immediate benefits in terms of financial savings and increased comfort. This will be the pre-requisite for an acceleration of building renovation, and for closing the gap towards the 2020 and 2030 targets.

The reduction of energy demand, best achieved through a holistic integrated approach, must therefore be a top priority.

Recommendations to Member States

- Avoid double counting, which would reduce the additional greenhouse gas emission reductions of energy savings and renewable energy; in the case of ambient heat, report the amount of ambient heat harnessed through renewable energy technologies in buildings and specify whether it is counted towards the renewable energy target or the Article 7 EED requirement;
- Promote (staged-) deep energy renovations, ensure that measurable and verifiable actual energy savings are delivered and maintained over time, encourage behavioural change and the use/installation of efficient appliances, in combination with other demand side measures, and installation of renewable energy technologies in buildings, in order to deliver long-term savings aligned with the long-term renovation strategy objective.; and
- Test measures in the building sector against the delivery of financial and comfort benefits to the buildings' occupants.



The Coalition for Energy Savings strives to make energy efficiency and savings the first consideration of energy policies and the driving force towards a secure, sustainable and competitive European Union. Its membership unites businesses, professionals, local authorities, cooperatives and civil society organisations in pursuit of this goal.

Coalition members represent:

- more than 500 associations, 200 companies, 1,500 cooperatives
- 15 million supporters and 1 million citizens as members of cooperatives
- 2,500 cities and towns in 30 countries in Europe

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