

Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	2015/2232(INI)	Procedure completed
Implementation report on the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)		
See also Directive 2012/27/EU 2011/0172(COD)		
Subject 3.60.08 Energy efficiency		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	 Industry, Research and Energy	 PIEPER Markus	10/06/2015
		Shadow rapporteur	
		 POCHE Miroslav	
		 DUNCAN Ian	
		 PETERSEN Morten	
		 JÁVOR Benedek	
		 TAMBURRANO Dario	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	 Environment, Public Health and Food Safety	 LIESE Peter	16/07/2015
European Commission	Commission DG Energy	Commissioner ŠEFČOVIČ Maroš	

Key events			
10/09/2015	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
24/05/2016	Vote in committee		
02/06/2016	Committee report tabled for plenary	A8-0199/2016	Summary
23/06/2016	Results of vote in Parliament		

23/06/2016	Debate in Parliament		
23/06/2016	Decision by Parliament	T8-0293/2016	Summary
23/06/2016	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2015/2232(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Implementation
	See also Directive 2012/27/EU 2011/0172(COD)
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 54
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ITRE/8/04393

Documentation gateway					
Committee draft report		PE575.188	18/02/2016	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE578.778	21/03/2016	EP	
Committee opinion	ENVI	PE576.724	27/04/2016	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A8-0199/2016	02/06/2016	EP	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T8-0293/2016	23/06/2016	EP	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary		SP(2016)614	21/11/2016	EC	

Implementation report on the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)

The Committee on Industry, Research and Energy adopted the own-initiative report by Markus PIEPER (EPP, DE) on the implementation report on the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU).

The Energy Efficiency Directive: inadequately implemented but provides framework for delivering energy savings: Members stressed that energy efficiency is crucial for achieving EU climate and energy targets, in line with the objectives endorsed in the Paris Agreement adopted at COP21.

The [Energy Efficiency Directive](#) has triggered numerous positive developments in the Member States, however poor implementation is hindering its full potential, in particular as regards the creation of quality employment.

Members stressed that it is essential to starting the transition towards a more sustainable energy system based on renewables and away from fossil fuels as soon as possible. They called for plans to be drawn up with a view to phasing out fossil fuel subsidies and channelling financial resources into energy efficiency projects serving to achieve the EUs goal of decarbonisation of the energy sector by 2050. They agreed with the Commission that lower fuel prices and the prospect of economic growth could further endanger the achievement of the 20 % energy targets for 2020. In this regard, they called on the Commission and the Member States to enhance the monitoring, verification, control and compliance regime in order to ensure the right level of ambition.

Member States are expected to have achieved only 17.6 % of primary energy savings by 2020, and that the 20 % target is at risk unless the existing EU legislation is fully implemented, efforts are accelerated and barriers to investment are removed. Member States are urged to fully and rapidly implement the 2012 Energy Efficiency Directive and the [2010 Buildings Directive](#), given that buildings account for 40 % of energy use in the EU and that 50 % of this is used for heating and cooling purposes.

The report stressed that some key elements of the Energy Efficiency Directive (e.g. smart meters, smart grids, cogeneration and renovation plans) need more time, and that a stable post-2020 energy efficiency framework is essential in order to give the necessary confidence and regulatory stability to investors, public authorities and enterprises to launch projects and innovations, as they have great potential to lower the consumption of energy and thus lower the cost for the consumer.

Member States are called upon to promote smart metering and transparent billing as a way to foster more responsive consumer behaviour with reference to energy consumption and investment in energy efficiency.

Recalling its resolutions of [5 February 2014](#), [26 November 2014](#) and [15 October 2015](#), which call, inter alia, for a 40 % energy efficiency target for 2030, Members asked the Commission and the Member States to review the 27 % energy efficiency target for 2030 adopted by the European Council in 2014.

Cutting red tape: the report noted that energy reporting obligations as part of a framework are essential to evaluate the progress and implementation of existing energy efficiency legislation. Members regretted, however, the excessive energy reporting obligations imposed, also by gold-plating by Member States, on businesses, energy producers, consumers and public authorities, which limit the potential for growth and innovation. Reporting duties should wherever possible be simplified in order to reduce administrative burdens and costs.

Members stressed that the calculation rules for energy savings and interpretations for eligible measures are over-complicated and therefore impossible to follow precisely. The Commission should consider proposing new delegated acts that will simplify the calculation methods of the current directive.

Energy legislation needs to be more coherent: Members called on the Commission to uphold the principle of better regulation, to consider better means of coordination of EU energy and climate change rules in order to improve legislative efficiency and effectiveness, and to propose measures to improve current regulation.

They also called on it to:

- strengthen methodologies for the comprehensive long-term assessment of energy efficiency initiatives;
- make energy efficiency a crucial element and a priority consideration in future investment decisions on Europe's energy infrastructure.

More energy efficiency more jobs and growth: Members regretted the less-than-effective energy efficiency projects supported by the EU Structural Funds (2007 to 2013). They called for improved guidelines and more intensive Commission monitoring with a view to making better use of the Structural Funds and European Fund for Strategy Investment (EFSI) in combination with private investments for viable energy efficiency projects, notably in buildings.

They considered that Structural Funds and EFSI funding of energy efficiency projects should target those consumers more sensitive to energy costs, such as industry at risk of carbon leakage, SMEs and households at risk of energy poverty. It is an absolute priority to develop financing instruments, tools and innovative models to mobilise public funds and leverage private finance at local, national, regional and European level in order to support investments in key energy efficiency sectors such as the renovation of buildings, paying special attention to vulnerable groups and also due attention to the specificities of long-term investments.

The report also called for:

- Member States to adopt and improve systems for monitoring, measuring and managing energy efficiency in buildings in order to achieve substantial gains in energy efficiency in buildings in the EU;
- Member States to do more to renovate non-residential buildings in the light of their strong potential for short-term profitability;
- necessary resources to be set aside for training those responsible for installing equipment, so as to ensure a high level of quality in renovations;
- a strategic approach to be adopted by the Commission to increase awareness of new technical developments (in areas such as refrigerants, lighting, insulation, thermostats, metering, glazing and many others);
- guidelines in order to help consumers better control their energy consumption;
- rigorous quality assurance standards, national training programmes and single, simplified national certification systems for energy efficiency providers;
- EU funding programmes (e.g. Structural Funds, Juncker Plan, ELENA-EIB) to increase the proportion of funds allocated to energy efficiency capacity-building and technical assistance;
- an obligation to perform national cost-benefit assessments of energy efficiency programmes.

Lastly, Member urged the Commission and the Member States to take ambitious steps to introduce new measures to enhance modal shift towards the most energy-efficient modes, and to fully deploy Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) in order to further improve the efficiency and usage rate of the capacity available, both of vehicles and of infrastructure, and also in logistics, aviation and maritime transport.

Recalling that energy efficiency can be achieved by setting CO2 standards and informing users on the fuel consumption of their vehicles, the Commission is called upon to come forward with proposals to inform users on the fuel consumption of new trucks, buses and coaches, and to set limits on their CO2 emissions.

Implementation report on the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)

The European Parliament adopted by 253 votes to 193 with 46 abstentions, a resolution on the implementation report on the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU).

Full implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive: Parliament stressed that energy efficiency is crucial for achieving EU climate and energy targets, in line with the objectives endorsed in the Paris Agreement adopted at COP21. The [Energy Efficiency Directive has](#) triggered numerous positive developments in the Member States. However, poor implementation is hindering its full potential, in particular as regards the creation of quality employment.

Recognising that Member States are expected to have achieved only 17.6 % of primary energy savings by 2020, Parliament felt that that the 20 % target is at risk unless the existing EU legislation is fully implemented, efforts are accelerated and barriers to investment are removed. Member States are urged to fully and rapidly implement the 2012 Energy Efficiency Directive and the [2010 Buildings Directive](#), given that buildings account for 40 % of energy use in the EU and that 50 % of this is used for heating and cooling purposes.

Members pointed out that the chief weakness of the existing Directive is that most of the measures will expire in 2020 unless it is suitably amended, which means, inter alia, that its main provisions, should be extended not only up to 2030 but also beyond.

Parliament stressed that it is essential to starting the transition towards a more sustainable energy system based on renewables and away from fossil fuels as soon as possible. It called for plans to be drawn up with a view to phasing out fossil fuel subsidies and channelling financial resources into energy efficiency projects serving to achieve the EUs goal of decarbonisation of the energy sector by 2050. It agreed with the

Commission that lower fuel prices and the prospect of economic growth could further endanger the achievement of the 20 % energy targets for 2020. In this regard, it called on the Commission and the Member States to enhance the monitoring, verification, control and compliance regime in order to ensure the right level of ambition.

The resolution also stressed that some key elements of the Energy Efficiency Directive (e.g. smart meters, smart grids, cogeneration and renovation plans) need more time, and that a stable post-2020 energy efficiency framework is essential in order to give the necessary confidence and regulatory stability to investors, public authorities and enterprises to launch projects and innovations.

Parliament recommended:

- promoting smart metering and transparent billing as a way to foster more responsive consumer behaviour with reference to energy consumption and investment in energy efficiency;
- exploiting the potential of local energy savings much more, as local and regional authorities are central in driving forward energy efficiency and, overall, the energy transition;
- prioritising action in the buildings sector, notably by fostering the implementation of the national long-term strategies, which should be devised to unlock the full potential for investment in the energy renovation of buildings;
- investing more in the implementation of information and support programmes in the individual Member States;
- giving priority to energy efficiency measures for vulnerable and energy-poor households;
- accelerating the modernisation of old and inefficient heating systems in Europe in order to deliver at least 20 % energy efficiency gains with available technologies, including renewable heating systems;

Recalling its resolutions of [5 February 2014](#), [26 November 2014](#) and [15 October 2015](#), which call, inter alia, for a 40 % energy efficiency target for 2030, Parliament asked the Commission and the Member States to review the 27 % energy efficiency target for 2030 adopted by the European Council in 2014, and called for a binding overall target with individual national targets for 2030.

Competing legal provisions: Parliament considered that such provisions slow down environmental progress, create red tape and increase energy costs.

Whilst noting that energy reporting obligations as part of a framework are essential to evaluate the progress and implementation of existing energy efficiency legislation, Parliament regretted the excessive energy reporting obligations imposed, also by gold-plating by Member States, on businesses, energy producers, consumers and public authorities, which limit the potential for growth and innovation. Reporting duties should wherever possible be simplified in order to reduce administrative burdens and costs.

Furthermore, the calculation rules for energy savings and interpretations for eligible measures are over-complicated and therefore impossible to follow precisely. The Commission should consider proposing new delegated acts that will simplify the calculation methods of the current directive.

Parliament also underlined that the high energy prices in the EU result in a difference in energy prices between EU Member States and their main competitors in large parts of the world, which inhibit the competitiveness of European energy-intensive industries.

Energy legislation needs to be more coherent: Members called on the Commission to uphold the principle of better regulation, to consider better means of coordination of EU energy and climate change rules in order to improve legislative efficiency and effectiveness, and to propose measures to improve current regulation.

They also called on it to:

- strengthen methodologies for the comprehensive long-term assessment of energy efficiency initiatives;
- make energy efficiency a crucial element and a priority consideration in future investment decisions on Europe's energy infrastructure.

More energy efficiency more jobs and growth: Members regretted the less-than-effective energy efficiency projects supported by the EU Structural Funds (2007 to 2013). They called for improved guidelines and more intensive Commission monitoring with a view to making better use of the Structural Funds and European Fund for Strategy Investment (EFSI) in combination with private investments for viable energy efficiency projects, notably in buildings.

They considered that Structural Funds and EFSI funding of energy efficiency projects should target those consumers more sensitive to energy costs, such as industry at risk of carbon leakage, SMEs and households at risk of energy poverty. It is an absolute priority to develop financing instruments, tools and innovative models to mobilise public funds and leverage private finance at local, national, regional and European level in order to support investments in key energy efficiency sectors such as the renovation of buildings, paying special attention to vulnerable groups and also due attention to the specificities of long-term investments.

The resolution also called for:

- Member States to adopt and improve systems for monitoring, measuring and managing energy efficiency in buildings in order to achieve substantial gains in energy efficiency in buildings in the EU;
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- an obligation to perform national cost-benefit assessments of energy efficiency programmes.

Lastly, Parliament urged the Commission and Member States to take ambitious steps to introduce new measures to enhance modal shift towards the most energy-efficient modes, and to fully deploy Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) in order to further improve the efficiency and usage rate of the capacity available, both of vehicles and of infrastructure, and also in logistics, aviation and maritime transport.

Recalling that energy efficiency can be achieved by setting CO2 standards and informing users on the fuel consumption of their vehicles, Parliament called upon the Commission to come forward with proposals to inform users on the fuel consumption of new trucks, buses and coaches, and to set limits on their CO2 emissions.