

CHECKLIST FOR STRONG IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY DIRECTIVE

This checklist sets out what the Coalition believes are the twenty most important criteria for an ambitious and successful implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive, which means achieving the EU 2020 target and paving the way for improving energy efficiency beyond that date. The criteria are based on the Coalition's recommendations for checking legal requirements and promoting good practices presented in this guidebook.

Ambitious and meaningful targets

1. National energy efficiency targets reflect increasing ambition, lead to new actions to reach national energy saving potentials in 2020 and beyond and contribute a fair share to the EU 20% target.
2. An annual 1.5% energy end-use saving target is put in place by end of 2013, securing at least 10.5% savings in the year 2020, and the use of exemptions is kept to an absolute minimum.

Broad mix of robust instruments

Proper counting of savings

3. The methodology for calculating the impact of energy efficiency measures to achieve the binding 1.5% annual end-use energy savings target to be reported by 5 December 2013 does not exaggerate claimed savings. It counts only the savings that are realised during the period 2014-2020, continue to deliver until at least the end of 2020 and are additional to a baseline, thus excluding savings from EU product or building standards.
4. The only savings counted result from policy measures that explicitly aim to improve energy efficiency (no general taxation, like VAT, for example) and whose impact is verified. Double counting is avoided.

"Switching on" the efficiency market with energy efficiency obligation schemes

5. Obligation schemes are put in place and are an integral part of the mix of national energy efficiency measures.
6. Their costs to end-use customers and potential market players are made transparent and the value of longer lived energy efficiency measures is fully reflected in the accounting and target design of the energy efficiency obligation schemes.

Public buildings to lead the way for deep renovation

7. The public sector undertakes a comprehensive and accurate inventory of its own building stock, including energy performance and other relevant energy data that will serve as a starting point for renovations and as a model for an equivalent inventory of the national building stock.
8. The public sector leads by example and implements well-planned, high-quality deep renovations (including staged deep renovations) in all of its buildings. This activity should prepare and stimulate the entire market for the long-term deployment of such renovations, as part of the national renovation strategies.

More guidance to enable the efficiency potential of public procurement

9. Additional energy efficiency criteria in public procurement are set in a sufficient level of detail to avoid misunderstandings in their implementation.

Business leadership: from audit to action

10. Energy audits that meet the minimum financial and economic criteria and demands set out in Article 8 and Annex VI of the EED, as well as investment-grade audits, are promoted. The latter, also based on life-cycle cost analysis, provide additional guidance for future investments and maintenance, whenever this is appropriate and proportionate.
11. SMEs and households are given clear and strong incentives to undertake audits and implement the recommended measures that result from these audits.

Removing barriers to the market of energy efficiency services

12. Interpretations of accounting rules on public debt and deficit are modified so that investments in energy efficiency under energy service contracts are not necessarily counted as deficits in national and public accounts.
13. Energy performance contracts and other types of overall energy service contracts are included as justified cases in public procurement, to ensure that public bodies are not obliged to divide contracts into separate lots when a holistic approach is more cost-effective and brings more energy efficiency improvements.

Integrating supply and demand

14. Spatial planning rules are linked to national comprehensive assessments of the potential for the application of high-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling to ensure an "integrated approach" to energy supply and demand.
15. Cost-benefit analyses for efficient heating and cooling options, particularly those at installation level for power plants and industries, are done in a transparent and participatory manner and explicitly include socioeconomic costs.
16. Distribution and transmission system tariffs are set in a transparent manner and to empower consumers, and those incentives are removed which are detrimental to improving energy efficiency activity, in particular demand response and energy efficiency obligations carried out by energy companies.
17. Clear provisions are provided for demand response actors and those able to provide other energy efficiency services to be included in market design in a non-discriminatory fashion to improve overall network efficiency.

Getting on track

National building renovation strategies for 80% savings

18. National building renovation strategies are in place and aim at an 80% energy consumption reduction target for the country's entire building stock, to be achieved through the gradual and systemic improvement of the energy performance of all buildings by 2050.
19. The multiple benefits arising from deep renovations are integrated into a policy framework to stimulate deep renovation (including staged deep renovations) of the building stock.

Financing it: Energy Efficiency Funds and public support

20. Energy Efficiency Funds that are capable of blending various streams of financing and backing high quality national energy efficiency investment programmes are in place.