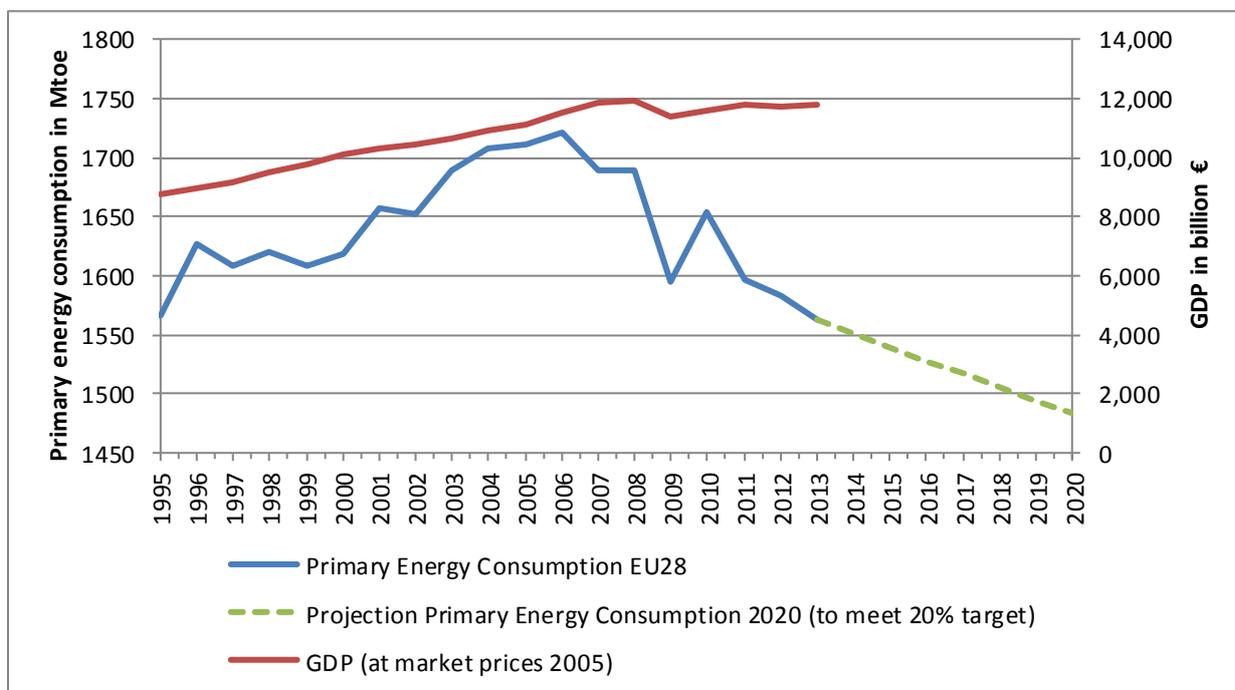


1. INTRODUCTION

At any time, and all the more so now as the Union is just beginning to emerge from the economic and financial crisis that began in 2008, growth and jobs are a key objective for the EU.

Historically, growth has always meant more energy consumption. But high energy prices on international markets, and growing import dependence, mean that this “old” model is now acting as a “drag” on growth and is no longer valid. The challenge is to break this link, driving growth with less energy and lower costs.

The EU can deliver this new paradigm. As the figure shows, well before the crisis hit in 2008, the EU had started to decouple economic growth from energy consumption. This was a result of increased energy efficiency. Since the crisis, the decoupling has continued driven through price signals and a comprehensive set of energy efficiency policies deployed in recent years; indeed the rate of energy efficiency has increased even faster¹ than before 2008.



Economic growth without ever increasing energy demand is necessary not only to foster competitiveness and increase affordability of energy, but also for security of supply reasons. As promised in the ‘2030 Communication’² of January, and using the most recent reports of Member States, this review of energy efficiency:

- Assesses whether the Union is on track to achieve its ambitions for 2020; and

¹ See Annex [I]

²

- Analyses how energy efficiency can deliver competitiveness and strengthened security of energy supply beyond 2020 (in the light of events in Ukraine and the response in the European Energy Security Strategy³).

The review builds on and is fully consistent with the "2030" communication.

2. PROSPECTS FOR 2020

Non-financial barriers, such as lack of information on energy performance, split incentives between landlords and tenants, and transaction costs in putting together financeable projects, create important obstacles to the take-up of energy efficiency⁴. Active public policy is needed to overcome these market barriers.

Given its potential for cutting costs to consumers, creating jobs and supporting industrial competitiveness, energy efficiency has been placed at the centre of Europe growth agenda⁵. On the basis of the EU objective to save 20% of energy by 2020 compared to projections, a comprehensive set of instruments⁶ have been put in place to overcome market barriers that prevent consumers and investors from adopting cost-effective energy efficiency measures - such as lack of information, lack of relevant expertise in the financial sector or the lack of incentives for landlords to invest in the energy efficiency of the dwellings they rent out given that it is not they who pay the energy bill.

Most recent reports from Member States point to clear successes. Several Member States are involving actors that have the most direct link to energy consumers and who previously had little or no incentive to limit energy demand by placing obligations on utilities to implement energy saving measures among their customers. These schemes have changed the business model of energy providers and created a stable source of financing for energy efficiency. Following the adoption of the Energy Efficiency Directive the number of Member States applying such schemes is expected to go from five to sixteen. For example in Poland, [...]

As an example of national action on finance, in Germany the publicly-owned bank KfW has been providing preferential loans for energy efficiency retrofits of existing buildings and construction of efficient new ones. Between 2006 and 2009, 1 million homes were retrofitted and 400,000 highly-efficient new homes were built. The success of the scheme relied both on the terms of the loans and on the fact that they were integrated into a clear regulatory framework, including efficiency requirements, information and support⁷. [add Estonia/Slovakia/Lithuania example]

Inefficient equipment has been phased out from the market; labels applied to TV sets, heaters (boilers) and buildings have enabled EU consumers to make informed purchasing choices. Dedicated schemes have provided financing for energy efficiency investment. Placing these elements within a common EU framework has benefited from the scale of the internal market and allowed national policy-makers to learn from each other.

³ [...]

⁵

⁵

⁶ Notably [previous list of legislation]

⁷ <http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/dps/case/cp/KfWFullReport.pdf>

In transport fuel-efficiency requirements applied to passenger cars have been set at EU level, resulting in [...]. They have been complemented by national schemes promoting modal shift and behavioural changes, such as the UK Local Sustainable Transport Fund.

Most energy efficiency policies both at European and at national level have focused on the non-ETS sectors - and buildings/products in particular. There are, nevertheless, also examples of successful schemes supporting efficiency in industry – usually through incentives rather than binding requirements. In Sweden, for example, in the framework of a programme for improving energy efficiency in energy-intensive industry, companies were exempt from the energy tax if they committed to and met energy efficiency requirements. Due to the heterogeneity of this sector companies have been offered full flexibility in how to achieve these requirements, for example through the introduction of energy management systems, the consideration of energy efficiency in their investments, or demand management.

Now, the up-to-date information submitted by Member States in their 2014 National Energy Efficiency Action Plans indicate a further strengthening of national policies, and new measures to implement the Energy Efficiency Directive, in many Member States (see Annex X). For example, [YYY]. Alongside these plans, several Member States' new national building renovation strategies (also submitted in 2014) indicate that they are linking a better knowledge of their building stocks with policies to stimulate cost-effective deep renovation of buildings and with suitable financial instruments⁸. Moreover, the draft Operational Programmes beginning to be submitted under the European Structural and Investment Funds indicate an increase in sums allocated for the low-carbon economy (in some cases significantly above the minimum requirements for this objective)⁹. Financing mechanisms are being diversified, with less focus on grants and greater use of Financial Instruments (leveraging private capital), such as soft loans or guarantees.

The picture, at both European and national level, is thus of a strong momentum in the development of energy efficiency policies and instruments, linked to a clear indication that these measures are having results. Taking this information into account and also considering that economic growth so far this decade has been lower than previously anticipated¹⁰, the Commission now estimates that the EU will achieve energy savings of 18-19% in 2020. The EU risks falling short of its 20% savings target by only 20-40 Mtoe. Given the wide benefits of energy efficiency, and the accumulating evidence that policy in this area works, it is now essential to make the extra effort needed to ensure that the target is met in full.

While many Member States are making greater efforts than ever before to promote energy efficiency, implementation of the EU legislative framework is nevertheless still incomplete (see Annex III and IV). If all Member States now work equally hard to fully implement the already agreed legislation the 20% target can be achieved – without the need for additional emergency EU legislation. Efforts should be concentrated on the following elements:

- An additional 15 Mtoe of savings by 2020¹¹ can be secured by (a) reassuring consumers of the quality of their buildings by strengthening local and regional

⁸ These include structural and investment funds 2014-2020, Horizon 2020, energy efficiency obligation schemes and funds coming from ETS revenues.

⁹ [Example of Poland, plus other examples]

¹⁰ Cumulative economic growth between 2010 and 2013 was three percentage points less than modelling has assumed.

¹¹ [Fraunhofer]

verification of national building codes and (b) accurately informing consumers of the energy performance of buildings for sale or rent;

- An additional 20 Mtoe of savings by 2020¹² can be secured by fully implicating utilities in working with their customers to obtain energy savings;
- With the new EU budget for 2014-2020, the commitment to energy efficiency has more than doubled. Thus the €23 billion ring-fenced for low carbon economy investments under the Structural and Investment Funds [update figure] can be leveraged using Financial Instruments to deliver the necessary investments in energy efficiency.
- To ensure a level playing field for industry and accelerate information for consumers, market surveillance of high efficiency products needs to be resourced in all Member States . This should avoid the loss of at least 4 Mtoe of savings.

The Commission will continue to work closely with Member States, providing further guidance (in addition to the seven guidance notes made available in 2013¹³) and support the exchange of best practice. In addition, the Commission will continue to make sure that EU law is properly applied, ensuring a level playing field between Member States and maximising energy savings.

3. ENERGY EFFICIENCY: THE POTENTIAL FOR 2030

Even with achievement of 20% savings in 2020, the potential for energy efficiency will be far from exhausted.

Overall, according to the International Energy Agency, efficiency gains compared to current trends have the potential increase the EU's GDP by 1.1% in 2035, with reduced energy expenditures of €3.6 trillion for investments of €1.6 trillion¹⁴. Taking up this potential will involve effort, at European, national and city level, in the public and private sectors, to transform the way decisions are taken about energy investments and behaviours.

3.1. Energy efficiency and consumers

Building efficiency has the greatest potential for saving energy and saving money for consumers. Of the 25 billion m² of building floor space in Europe, about 20 billion m² was built before the early 1990s when effective energy efficiency requirements were introduced across the majority of Member States¹⁵. EU households spend on average 6.4% of their disposable income on energy, about two-thirds of this for heating and one third for energy (mostly electricity) for other purposes¹⁶. The share of energy costs is growing [insert figure for the share of disposable income in an earlier year], putting pressure on households. In 2012 almost 11% of the population of the EU were unable to keep their homes adequately warm¹⁷. This is driven by rising energy prices which are due to, on the one hand, increasing energy

¹² [source]

¹³ [link]

¹⁴ World Energy Outlook 2012

¹⁵ [BPIE; figure includes the EU, Switzerland and Norway]

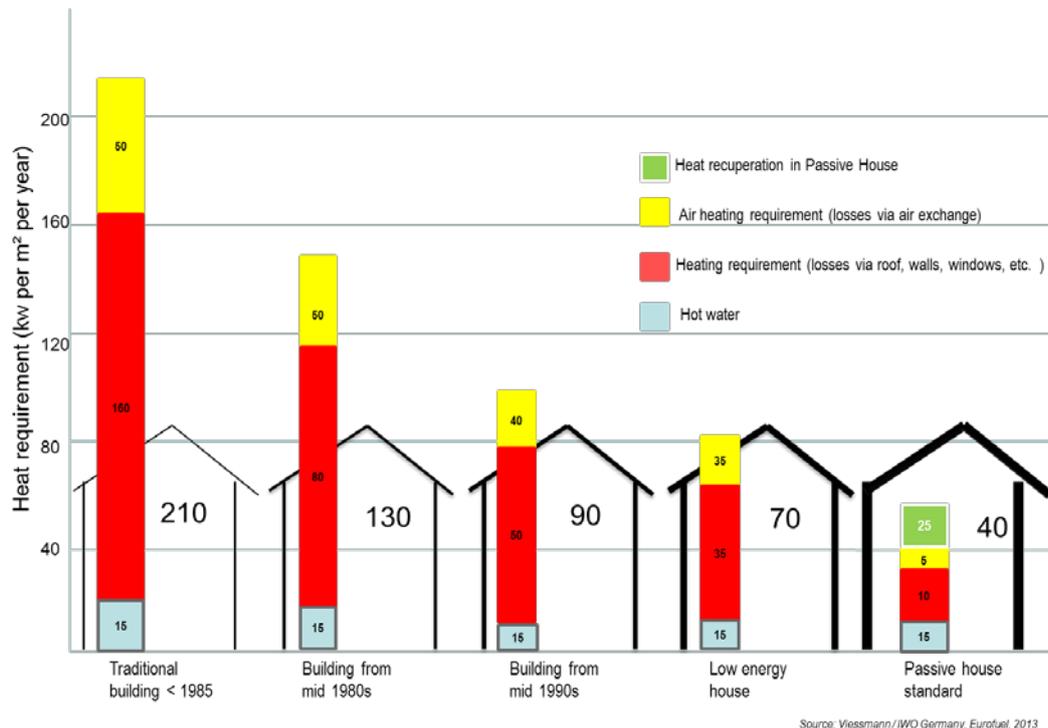
¹⁶ [source]

¹⁷ Energy prices and costs report, Commission staff working document, SWD(2014) 20 final/2

prices on world markets, and on the other, growing taxation of energy products. The effect of these trends has been significantly mitigated by increased competition in the EU internal energy market and by increased efficiency levels.

About 75% of the EU's building area is residential. In the majority of Member States more than 50% of residential buildings are owner-occupied¹⁸. Following the introduction of efficiency requirements in building codes, new buildings consume today half as much as typical buildings from the 1980s, as can be seen below. Nevertheless, 64% of space heaters are still inefficient low-temperature models¹⁹, and [60%] of windows are still single glazed.

Figure 2. Evolution of Energy Need in Buildings



In the case of heat, building efficiency requirements have reduced the amount of energy used, and recently adopted efficiency and labelling standards for space and water heaters will soon start to impact the market. Other schemes will have an impact too. As an example, households which refurbished their dwellings under the Irish Home Energy Saving scheme are expected to save on average €450 per year on their energy bills²⁰.

For electricity, more efficient appliances are expected to save consumers €100 billion annually by 2020 on their energy bills, equivalent to €X per person. Their increasing efficiency will be however offset by increased use of leisure appliances, multiple computers

¹⁸ Europe's buildings under the microscope, BPIE

¹⁹ European Heating Industry, data for 2012, EU28 excluding Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta

²⁰ [Sheer and Motherway, 2011]

and smart appliances, reinforcing the need to continue with relevant policies. Increased up-front spending on more efficient buildings and products of [X][X] will save consumers [Y]Y per year on their energy bills. Rights to fuller and more frequent bills – and to take part in demand response markets – give them the power actively to manage their energy consumption. Reduced demand for fossil fuels will lead, in turn, to lower prices. According to one estimate, ambitious energy efficiency policies will cut the price of oil by [0.7%][1.4%] and the price of gas by [2.1%][4.2%]²¹.

More efficient buildings offer the people who live and work in them other benefits. The "ancillary benefits" of better windows, such as protection from external noise, have been found to be just as valuable to residents as the reduction in heating bills²².

It is true that between today and 2020 energy efficiency awareness will grow, new buildings will offer an astonishing level of energy performance and the cost of efficient equipment will come down.

But most boilers will not be replaced during the next six years; most buildings will still be old; and most old buildings will not have been refurbished. A vast potential for cost-effective energy efficiency improvements will remain. Since the introduction of energy efficiency requirements in the building codes of most Member States the average building energy efficiency has been steadily increasing at the rate of 1.4% per year²³. This improvement remained relatively limited due to the age of the EU building stock and low renovation rates. The Member States that had the most success in reducing the consumption of their building stock combined stringent efficiency requirements for new and renovated buildings with programmes aimed at renovating existing buildings. Thus in Germany and Slovakia the average energy consumption per dwelling decreased by 50% since 1990, compared to 35% in France and the Netherlands and 11% in Ireland²⁴.

The biggest challenge is therefore speeding up the renovation rate of the existing stock from 1.4% - today's average - to above 2% annually.

3.2. Energy efficiency and security of supply

The European Energy Security Strategy (EESS) focusses first on emergency short term measures for improving the situation of the Member States that depend on a single external supplier for their gas imports (Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania and the Slovak Republic) or the operation of their electricity network (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania). It emphasises that moderating energy demand is key to the security of supply . The Strategy lays out a medium and long term strategy to reduce energy imports into the EU at large, with a particular focus on gas because the inflexibility of gas distribution pipelines makes loss of supplies from one source harder to replace from elsewhere. It identifies moderating energy demand as "one of the most effective tools to reduce the EU's external energy dependency and exposure to price hikes"²⁵.

²¹ POLES, *Quick analysis of the impact of energy efficiency policies on the international fuel prices*, Joint Research Centre, 2014

²² M. Jakob, *Marginal costs and co-benefits of energy efficiency investments – The case of the Swiss residential sector*, Energy Policy 34 (2006) 172-187

²³ [Odyssee-Mure]

²⁴ Energy Efficiency Trends in the EU, Odyssee-Mure, 2011.

²⁵ [reference]

Since experience so far has shown the effectiveness of policies already in place, this review analysed the potential impact of extending them through more and deeper building renovation; more efficient products; information for consumers on energy performance of buildings and products; promotion of Energy Service Companies (ESCOs); energy efficiency obligations for utilities; promotion of district heating; creating markets for demand response; CO₂ standards for light duty vehicles; and support (e.g. through research and innovation) for advanced technologies in industry.

This analysis confirmed the conclusion of the EESS. The moderation of energy demand is indeed a powerful way to reduce the EU's external energy dependency. Adding to the already-agreed mix of policies for 2030 an ambitious energy efficiency policy, with energy savings of [30%][35%], would impact, above all, buildings. It would [triple][quintuple] the savings achieved in this sector. Since [61%] of gas use is in buildings, this translates into big cuts in gas use ([115][160] bcm) and gas imports ([90][120] bcm) – for comparison, gas imports from the Russian Federation were 90 bcm in 2012. Every additional 1% in energy savings cuts gas imports by 2.3%.

3.3. Energy efficiency and industry

The EU Emissions Trading Scheme is the main tool to drive energy efficiency in industry. An ambitious energy efficiency policy, however, creates opportunities for European industry – especially in construction (a sector dominated by SMEs) and by creating markets for efficient, high value-added appliances. The demand for energy efficiency creates employment opportunities, replacing, for example, the burning of fossil fuels with the fitting of insulation. Ambitious energy efficiency policies would deliver increases in net employment of [650,000][1,100,000]²⁶ as it is estimated that on average €1 million invested in energy efficiency measures in the building sector creates 17 jobs²⁷.

In part, and especially in industry, improving energy efficiency in the EU has been an autonomous response to price trends. For example, EU industry uses energy more efficiently than its US counterpart – and still improved its energy intensity by almost 19% between 2001 and 2011, compared with only 9% in the US²⁸.

The overall benefits of energy efficiency policy for European competitiveness are reflected in predicted positive impacts on GDP (to the extent that there is a level of underused assets and financial resources to draw on) of [0.9%][1.8%]²⁹.

Industry, like consumers, will also benefit from the downward pressure on fossil fuel prices – especially gas – caused by active energy efficiency policy. And the risk of industry being penalised by unpredictable reductions in gas supply will be reduced, as the quantity of gas needed to keep residential customers warm is reduced.

²⁶ [E3ME reference.] Another study showed higher figures – but did not allow extra demand for labour to cause wage increases.

²⁷ Ürge-Vorsatz *et al.* (2010)

²⁸ European Commission, *Energy Economic Developments in Europe*, European Economy (1) 2014

²⁹ [E3ME reference] estimates GDP benefits as high as 1.8% with 35% energy saving. These results are likely to be overstated, since they do not take into account growing constraints on the availability of factors of production. Another study showed smaller, negative impacts – but assumed that all resources except labour are fully used. Neither study took into account fossil fuel price reductions, which would tend to increase GDP benefits.

3.4. Finance for energy efficiency

It is true that reaping the potential for energy efficiency needs investment: but money has rarely been cheaper, and financial institutions report that for the right projects, funds are available³⁰. All the opportunities identified in this review will, however, only be delivered in practice if the financial framework is right. The significant investments that are necessary will have to be primarily privately financed; public investment will need to focus on leveraging private capital³¹.

The business case for investing in energy efficiency therefore needs to become more apparent to the financial sector. This entails:

- identifying, measuring, accounting for and valuing the full benefits of energy efficiency investments through robust data and evidence that can be used by the financial sector notably through the use of building Energy Performance Certificates;
- standards for each element in the energy efficiency investment process, including legal contracts, underwriting processes, procurement procedures, adjudication, measurement, verification, reporting, energy performance (contracts and certificates) and insurance;
- appropriate use of EU Funds (in particular ESIF) and ETS revenues through public-private financial instruments to boost investment volumes and help accelerate the engagement of private sector finance through scaled risk-sharing;
- Member States to move away from traditional grant funding and look to identifying the working models which best address the energy efficiency refurbishment investment needs in their building stocks (as articulated in their National Buildings Refurbishment Strategies)³².

4. THE WAY FORWARD

4.1. Level of ambition

After years of hesitation, Europe's energy efficiency policy is starting to deliver. Framed by the 20% savings target for 2020, there is momentum at European and at national level. With full implementation and monitoring of already-adopted legislation, the EU can put itself on track to achieve this target, saving 170 Mtoe in energy consumption between 2010 and 2020.

Maintaining this momentum, and cutting energy consumption by the same amount between 2020 and 2030, would mean achieving 30% energy saving in 2030. **[The Commission recommends to maintain the momentum of energy efficiency policy at the current level, and therefore to adopt 30% as the EU energy efficiency target for 2030.][Taking into account the increased importance of energy efficiency in the context of the European**

³⁰ [source]

³¹ An example is provided by the ELENA facility under Horizon 2020. €148 million has been earmarked for project development assistance, working through the European Investment Bank, KfW and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The grant support is provided to public authorities to develop and launch sustainable energy investments, with a minimum leverage (EU grant to total investment launched) of 1:20. So far, €1 million has been provided to 56 projects, expected to lead to investment worth just over €4 billion.

³² [reference: EEFIG interim report]

Energy Security Strategy, and the important role that energy efficiency can play in promoting growth and jobs, the Commission recommends increasing the rate of effort in energy efficiency and adopting 35% as the EU energy efficiency target for 2030.]

The potential exists to do this, above all in the building sector.

4.2. Governance

Energy efficiency policy should be integrated in broader national policy-making for energy and climate objectives. The target should take the form of an **indicative EU target**. Member States should decide the weight they will put on energy efficiency, alongside their pledges for renewable energy, and include this as part of the governance framework proposed in the “2030” communication.

For 2020, the EU decided to target an absolute level of energy consumption. This provided a clear benchmark for measuring progress and mobilising the efforts of relevant actors.

It is therefore proposed that the 2030 target takes the same form, i.e. that it is translated into an absolute primary energy consumption of no more than [1312] [1218] Mtoe.

The Commission will continue to support Member States in this endeavour through policy measures at European level as a contribution to achieving the proposed savings. In this context the following elements will be used:

- The upcoming review of the Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Directives, due for the end of 2014, will provide an opportunity to update the product-related policy framework;
- Reviews of the Energy Efficiency and Energy Performance of Buildings directives will provide the opportunity to consider what policy elements would be necessary to drive sustained investments in energy efficiency, especially in light of the currently planned phasing out of key elements of the EED in 2020. Aspects of these reviews could be brought forward to 2015.

This communication proposes that the EU should now make a firm decision on the level of ambition of energy savings it wishes to achieve in 2030. But we cannot be complacent. The Commission therefore intends to return to the topic in 2017, in particular to review:

- Whether national implementation is going as intended, or whether it is necessary to revert to the issue of binding energy efficiency targets;
- Whether the proposed formulation of the 2030 target remains the best, taking into economic developments.

ANNEX I – Trends in energy consumption, 2000-2012

Changes in economic and social activity between 2000 and 2008 (increased manufacturing, more transport, bigger homes...) accounted for an increase in final energy consumption of 16 Mtoe³³ per year - offset by a reduction of 11 Mtoe per year from increased energy efficiency (that is, reductions in the amount of energy needed to achieve a given result)³⁴.

Following the crisis, of course, economic and social activity fell back. This cut energy consumption by 5 Mtoe per year between 2008 and 2012. At the same time the underlying energy efficiency trend continued, and even increased to 13 Mtoe per year.

[add chart]

³³ Million tonnes of oil equivalent
³⁴ [Fraunhofer].

ANNEX II – Policy developments reported in 2014 National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (NEEAPs)

Austria

- The impact of the measures planned under the NEEAP is expected to be at least 16% higher than the national indicative energy efficiency target.
- Energy efficiency obligations for energy distributors, predominately addressing the efficiency of existing buildings.
- Renewed effort to increase the share of district heating.
- Audits, pilots and demonstrations for industrial energy efficiency.
- Energy taxes will continue to play a significant role.

Belgium

- Measures focused on the buildings sector.
- Tax breaks for building refurbishments.
- Improved metering and billing.

Cyprus

- Sponsorships in energy savings [what does this mean?]
- Campaign aimed at the replacement of inefficient energy-using products.

Czech Republic

- Measures targeting the transport sector.
- Programme for the replacement of old boilers.

Denmark

- Increased level of ambition of energy efficiency obligations from annual savings of 2.6% to 3%.
- Information for consumers (e.g. improved energy performance certificates for buildings)
- Information about energy efficiency for banks and mortgage companies.

Estonia

- New programmes to renovate buildings, support energy audits and energy efficiency investment in industry, and replace street lighting.
- Continuing role for taxes.

France

- Doubling of the ambition level of the energy efficiency obligation scheme.
- Dedicated fund for building refurbishment, acting as a guarantee for leveraging private investment.
- Taxation in the transport sector could bring additional savings.

Ireland

- The measures included in the plan are expected to result in savings marginally above the national target.
- Focus in the buildings sector on the development of measurement and verification systems to accurately measure savings achieved.
- This will be the basis to drive demand for more efficient housing and supply (e.g. from the banking sector)

Malta

- The ambition level of the nation indicative target is increased by 12%.
- Energy efficiency obligation scheme
- Free energy audit for households and SMEs on request.
- Other areas of focus : roll out of smart meters, information campaigns, renovation of buildings, transport measures, modernisation of generation plants, improving the energy efficiency of water distribution.

Netherlands

- Energy agreement for sustainable growth, including central, regional and local government, employers' organisations and workers' organisations, other civil society organisations and financial institutions, including in the field of energy efficiency. The agreement targets buildings, energy efficiency in industry and in the agricultural sector.

Portugal

- Portugal will rely on the continuation of existing schemes which are being revised to focus on those that are the most cost-effective.
- Schemes promoting the thermal insulation of housing are likely to have the biggest impact.

Spain

- The ambition of the nation indicative target has been marginally revised upwards compared to 2013.
- Energy efficiency obligation for energy companies.
- Renovation of residential and commercial buildings via a National Energy Efficiency Fund.
- Incentives for energy efficient transport, fiscal measures, training, national information campaign on energy efficiency.

Sweden

Energy efficiency will continue to be driven primarily through taxation.

United Kingdom

- [Expected results relative to national indicative target]
- Largest savings from energy efficiency requirements for buildings.

ANNEX III Energy Performance of Buildings Directive – Status of transposition

| Member State | Transposition as declared by the Member State | Non-communication cases | Cost-Optimal report (Article 5) | NZEB (Article 9) |
|------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| <i>Date due:</i> | <i>9 July 2012</i> | | <i>21 March 2013</i> | <i>[...]</i> |
| Austria | Partial | On-going | ✓ | No |
| Belgium | Partial | On-going | ✓ | ✓ |
| Bulgaria | Full | Closed | ✓ | ✓ |
| Croatia | Full | On-going | Declared partial | Partial |
| Cyprus | Full | Closed | ✓ | ✓ |
| Czech Republic | Full | On-going | ✓ | No |
| Denmark | Full | Closed | ✓ | ✓ |
| Estonia | Full | On-going | ✓ | No |
| Finland | Partial | On-going | ✓ | ✓ |
| France | Full | Closed | ✓ | ✓ |
| Germany | Full | Closed | ✓ | ✓ |
| Greece | Full | On-going | No | No |
| Hungary | Full | Closed | ✓ | ✓ |
| Ireland | Full | Closed | ✓ | ✓ |
| Italy | Full | On-going | ✓ | ✓ |
| Latvia | Full | On-going | ✓ | No |
| Lithuania | Full | Closed | ✓ | ✓ |
| Luxembourg | Partial | On-going | ✓ | No |
| Malta | Full | On-going | ✓ | No |
| Netherlands | Partial | On-going | ✓ | ✓ |
| Poland | Partial | On-going | ✓ | No |
| Portugal | Full | Closed | ✓ | No |
| Romania | Full | On-going | No | ✓ |
| Spain | Full | Closed | ✓ | No |
| Slovak Republic | Full | Closed | ✓ | ✓ |
| Slovenia | Partial | On-going | ✓ | No |
| Sweden | Full | Closed | ✓ | ✓ |
| United Kingdom | Full | On-going | ✓ | ✓ |

ANNEX IV

Energy Efficiency Directive – Status of transposition

| Member State | Energy Efficiency Targets (Article 3) | Building Renovation Strategy (Article 4) | Energy Efficiency Obligation Plan (Article 7) | National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (NEEAPs) (Article 24(2)) | Transposition as declared by the Member State |
|------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|
| <i>Date due:</i> | <i>30 April 2013</i> | <i>30 April 2014</i> | <i>5 December 2013</i> | <i>30 April 2014</i> | <i>5 June 2014</i> |
| Austria | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Partial |
| Belgium | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Partial |
| Bulgaria | ✓ | | ✓ | | None |
| Croatia | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Partial |
| Cyprus | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Full |
| Czech Republic | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | None |
| Denmark | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Partial |
| Estonia | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Partial |
| Finland | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | None |
| France | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | None |
| Germany | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | Partial |
| Greece | ✓ | | ✓ | | None |
| Hungary | ✓ | | ✓ | | None |
| Ireland | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Partial |
| Italy | ✓ | | ✓ | | None |
| Latvia | ✓ | | ✓ | | Partial |
| Lithuania | ✓ | | ✓ | | Partial |
| Luxembourg | ✓ | | ✓ | | Partial |
| Malta | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | None |
| Netherlands | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Partial |
| Poland | ✓ | | ✓ | | Partial |
| Portugal | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | Full |
| Romania | ✓ | | ✓ | | None |
| Spain | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | None |
| Slovak Republic | ✓ | | ✓ | | None |
| Slovenia | ✓ | | ✓ | | None |
| Sweden | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | None |
| United Kingdom | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Partial |