

# Energy Efficiency Directive

## Current State of Play and Further Amendments



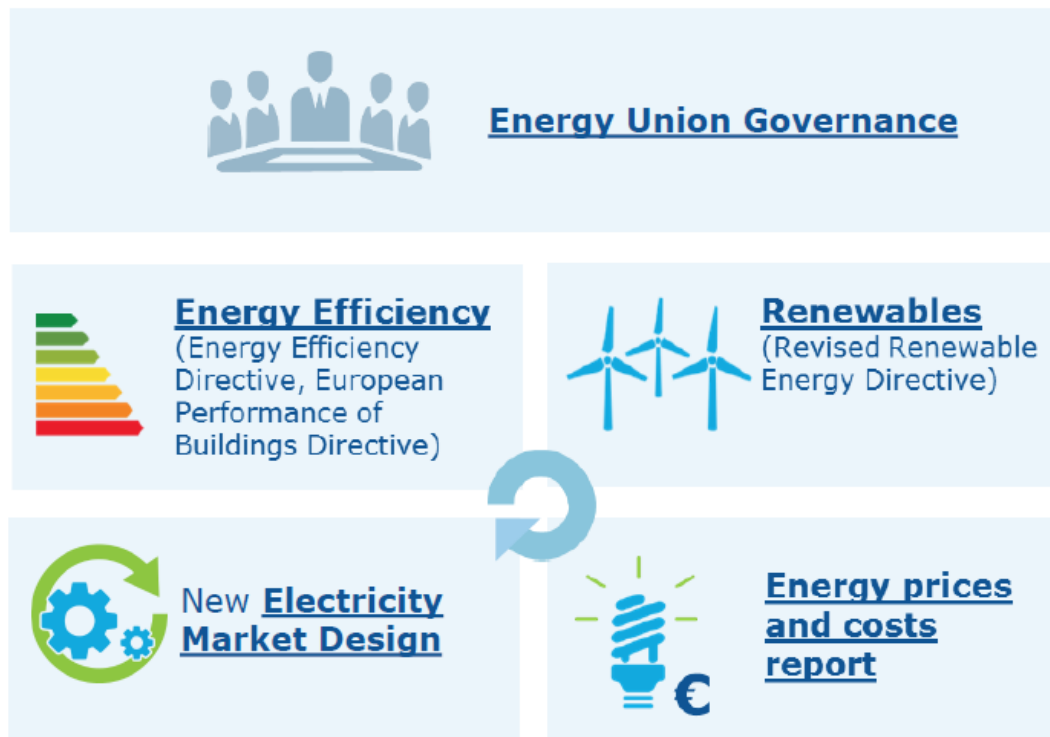
MINISTRY OF  
INDUSTRY AND TRADE

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# Position of the Czech Republic towards the EED

## CLEAN ENERGY FOR ALL EUROPEANS package



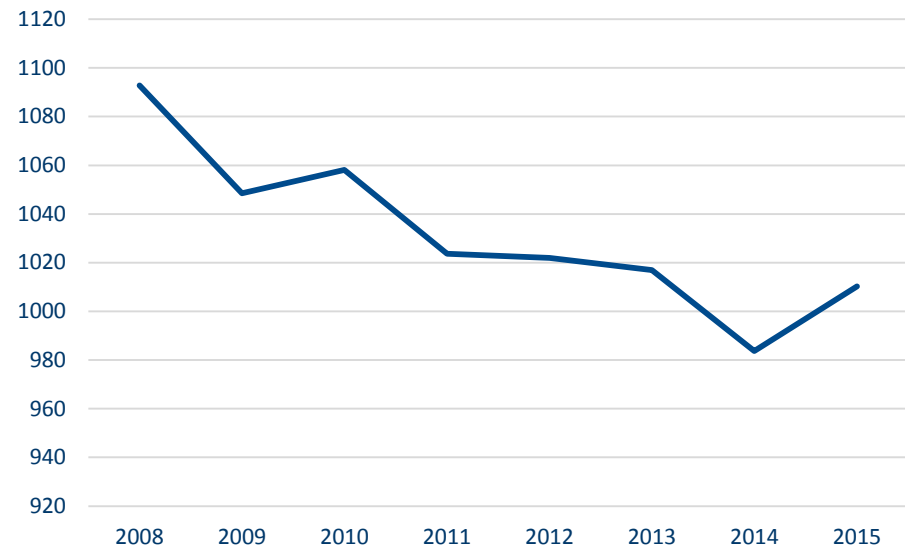
- ➔ EED is one of the key elements of decarbonization
- ➔ Close link with the Regulation on the Governance
- ➔ Supports streamlining and clarification of the requirements
- ➔ Flexibility must be ensured for Member States

**min. 27%  
reduction in energy  
consumption**

- **Indicative target at the European and national level**
- Motivated by decarbonization and import dependency
- Might be increased to 30%

- ➔ Czech Framework Position approved by the Government builds upon the 2014 European Council conclusion regarding the level of the energy efficiency target
- ➔ CR can support a 30% **indicative** EU energy efficiency target provided that the non-binding nature will be embodied into the Regulation on the Governance
- ➔ Indicative targets are more suitable considering the fluctuations in energy consumption
- ➔ Binding individual requirements and obligations could ensure the reaching of the indicative national contributions

Final Energy Consumption, CR [PJ]



# Flexibility in national targets and obligations

- ➔ Flexibility must be provided for Member States
  - ▶ Indicative national energy efficiency targets
  - ▶ National contributions in final energy consumption **or** primary energy consumption
  - ▶ Energy Savings Obligation



# Energy Savings Obligation

- ➔ Effective Energy savings obligation is the backbone of the EED
- ➔ **Flexibility in meeting the requirements should be ensured**
  - Obligation in line with national specificities
  - Criteria of eligible energy savings – early actions, RES
- ➔ Cost-effectiveness of policy measures should be assessed in consideration of the conditions in individual MS
- ➔ **Small-scale renewable energy generation for own use** represents a cost-effective EE measure that would help to fulfill the obligation
  - In CR potentially up to 10% of the total target
  - Supports the decarbonisation policy in line with the Paris agreement
  - Strengthens the Energy Union goals



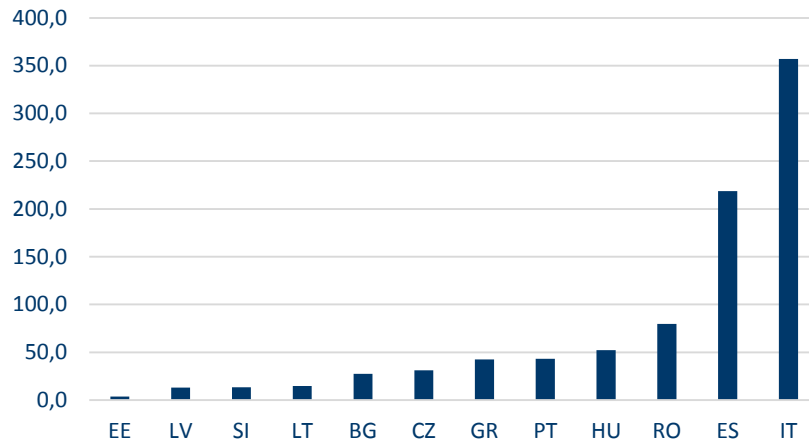
# Current state of play

- ➔ Progress in the negotiations reflects the position of CR
- ➔ **CR welcomes the recent amendments**
  - ✓ final **or** primary energy consumption
  - ✓ broader eligibility criteria of energy savings
  - ✓ small-scale RES as an individual EE measure
- ➔ Ensure that the changes will be kept throughout the whole negotiation process



# Further amendments

Possible overachievement of national EE targets by Art. 7 [PJ]



- ➔ Changes in Art. 1 and Art. 3 regarding the setting of the target in final or primary energy consumption must be **embodied into the Regulation on the Governance**
- ➔ Clarify the link between Art. 3 and Art. 7 targets

- ➔ Increasing the level of the EU energy efficiency target above 30% could put **considerable strain on public finances** and could lead to lower cost-effectiveness in the implementation of energy efficiency measures
- ➔ Ensure the monitoring of the overlaps between EED and EU ETS

# Thank you for your attention



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