

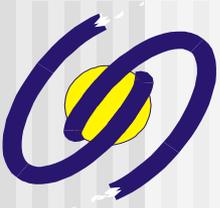
Capacity Building on EU Directives and legally binding obligations in the area of sustainable energy

Energy Efficiency Centre Georgia

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21.05.2014

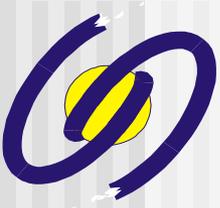




Energy Community

*Energy Community is about **investments, economic development, security of energy supply and social stability**; but – more than this – the Energy Community is also about **solidarity, mutual trust and peace**.*





Energy Community Treaty

Energy Community extends the EU internal energy policy to South East Europe and Black Sea region on the ground of legally binding framework. The overall objective of the Energy Community Treaty is to create a stable regulatory and market framework in order to:

1. **Attract investment in power generation and networks** in order to ensure stable and continuous energy supply that is essential for economic development and social stability;
2. **Create an integrated energy market** allowing for cross-border energy trade and integration with the EU market;
3. **Enhance the security of supply;**
4. **Improve the environmental situation** in relation with energy supply in the region;
5. **Enhance competition at regional level** and exploit economies of scale.





The tasks and obligations under the EC Treaty

1. Extension of the *acquis communautaire*
2. Mechanism for operation of Network Energy Markets
3. Creation of a Single Energy Market

The term is French: *acquis* meaning "that which has been agreed upon", and *communautaire* meaning "of the community".





Area of EC Work

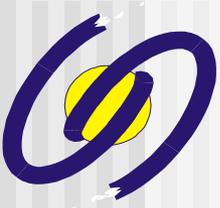
It is crucial that improvement of the balance between energy supply and demand goes hand in hand with the economic development in the region. This requires a strong commitment by the Contracting Parties towards **market oriented reforms** in order to:

1. improve overall energy conservation and efficiency,
2. reduce an excessively high energy intensity of production compared to international standards,
3. strengthen national institutional capacities and adapt legislation and regulation to EU norms and practices.

The objectives of the contemporary **European energy policy** are threefold:

1. combating climate change,
2. limiting its external vulnerability to imported hydrocarbons,
3. promoting growth and jobs, thereby providing secure and affordable energy to consumers.





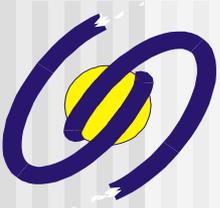
What is a Energy Efficiency

The on energy end-use efficiency and energy services [EU Directive 2006/32/EC](#) defines energy efficiency as "a ratio between an output of performance, service, goods or energy, and an input of energy"

Also **EE** is when something delivers more services for the same energy input, or the same services for less energy input.

For example, a compact florescent light (CFL) bulb uses less energy than an incandescent bulb to produce the same amount of light, the CFL is considered to be more energy efficient.





Why Energy Efficiency

Behind the energy efficiency concept is to **consume less energy for the same unit of GDP whilst sustaining the quality** of the product. This idea is long-standing and its roots can be tracked down to the very beginning of European integration process.

Already the Messina declaration from 1955 aimed at *“putting more abundant energy at a cheaper price at the disposal of the European economies”*.

Modern dimensions of EE are as follows:
positive impact on security of supply
environment protection
social cohesion
regional development.



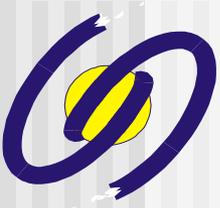


Legally binding obligations in the area of Energy Efficiency

Main Directives:

- Directive 2006/32/EC on energy end use efficiency and energy services.
- Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings.
- Directive 2010/30/EU on labelling of energy-related products.





Legally binding obligations in the area of Energy Efficiency

- Directive 2006/32/EC on energy end use efficiency and energy services

The Directive promotes improvement of end-users' energy efficiency. It requires, among others, the adoption of indicative energy savings targets and National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (NEEAPs), promotes the exemplary role of the public sector, setting-up of energy efficiency criteria in public procurement, energy audits, procedures for monitoring and verification of energy savings, and other measures to promote energy efficiency and energy services.

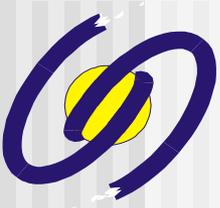




Directive 2006/32/EC on energy end use efficiency and energy services

- Energy Savings Targets
 - Promotion of energy end - use efficiency and energy services
 - Energy distributors, distribution system operators and retail energy sales companies
 - Availability of qualification, accreditation and certification schemes.
 - Financial instruments for energy savings
 - Energy efficient tariffs and other regulations for net-bound energy.
 - Energy audits
 - Metering and informative billing of energy consumption
-





Legally binding obligations in the area of Energy Efficiency

- Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings

This Directive aims to promote the energy performance of buildings taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost-effectiveness. Under this Directive, the Contracting Parties should apply minimum requirements as regards the energy performance of new and existing buildings, ensure the certification of their energy performance and require the regular inspection of boilers and air conditioning systems in buildings.

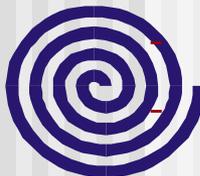




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Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings

- Definitions and adoption of a methodology for calculating the energy performance of buildings.
- Setting of energy performance requirements.
- New buildings
- Existing buildings
 - buildings engineering systems
 - Nearly zero-energy buildings.
 - Financial incentives and market barriers.
 - Energy performance certificate
 - Issue of energy performance certificates.
 - Display of energy performance certificates
 - Inspection of heating and air-conditioning systems.
 - Independent experts
 - Independent control system.
 - Information





Legally binding obligations in the area of Energy Efficiency

- Directive 2010/30/EU on labelling of energy-related products

The main purpose of the recast Energy Labelling Directive is to establish a framework for the harmonization of national measures on end-user information, particularly by means of labelling and standard product information, on the consumption of energy and where relevant of other essential resources during use, and supplementary information concerning energy-related products, thereby allowing end-users to choose more efficient products.





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Directive 2010/30/EU on labeling of energy-related products

- Responsibilities of Contracting Parties
- Responsibilities of suppliers
- Responsibilities of dealers.
- Distance selling
- Public procurement and incentives
- Penalties





Legally binding obligations in the area of Renewable Energy

Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources

Directive requires to each Member State to adopt a national renewable energy action plan. These plans are to set out Member States' national targets for the share of energy from renewable sources consumed in transport, electricity and heating and cooling in 2020. It also establishes sustainability criteria for biofuels and bio liquids.

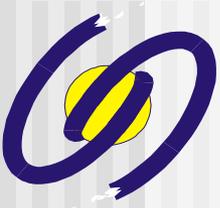




Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources

- Mandatory RES targets.
- National Renewable Energy Action Plans (NREAP)
- Support schemes.
- Calculation of the share of energy from renewable sources
- Cooperation Mechanisms (statistical transfers, joint projects, joint support schemes)
- Administrative procedures, regulations and codes
- Renewable energy in buildings
- Information and training
- Guarantees of origin of electricity, heating and cooling produced from renewable energy sources.
- Access to and operation of the grids
- Priorities or guaranteed access
- Sustainability criteria for biofuels and bioliquids



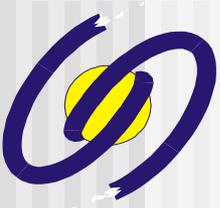


Renewable Energy in Buildings

Contracting Parties shall introduce in their building regulation and codes appropriate measures in order to increase the share of energy from renewable sources in the building sector.

The Directive sets a clear requirement to promote the use of renewable energy in public buildings.





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THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!

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