

ENERGY COMMUNITY –STRIVING FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY

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THE GLOBAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

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- **Energy efficiency in the Energy Community**
 - ✓ **Legal frame**
 - ✓ **Institutional frame**
- **Energy Efficiency achievements**
 - ✓ **Work programme(s)**
 - ✓ **National Energy Efficiency Action Plans**
- **Way forward**

ENERGY COMMUNITY



TREATY ESTABLISHING THE ENERGY COMMUNITY (the TREATY)

signed in October 2005; entered into force on 1 July 2006

⇒ 9 Contracting Parties (CPs)

Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, UNMIK and... Ukraine (2011!)

⇒ European Commission

On behalf of European Union

⇒ 3 Observers

Turkey, Georgia and Norway

⇒ 14 Participants (EU MS)

⇒ Binding commitment

to implement the relevant EU Acquis,
on energy, environment, RES and competition
but also: promotion of investments, statistics
social policy etc.



■ CONTRACTING PARTIES ■ EUROPEAN UNION ■ OBSERVERS

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ENERGY EFFICIENCY – legal frame



● ENERGY EFFICIENCY ACQUIS – Art. 35 of the TREATY



● MINISTERIAL COUNCIL DECISIONS December 2009/ September 2010: Energy Efficiency Acquis becomes mandatory !!!!

- DIRECTIVE 2006/32/EC ON ENERGY END USE EFFICIENCY AND ENERGY SERVICES
- DIRECTIVE 2010/31/EU ON THE ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF BUILDINGS (RECAST)
- DIRECTIVE 2010/30/EU ON LABELING OF ENERGY-RELATED PRODUCTS (RECAST) AND IMPLEMENTING DIRECTIVES

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ENERGY EFFICIENCY – Institutional frame



ENERGY EFFICIENCY TASK FORCE (2008 - 2011)

Composition

Mandate

Duration

Work Programmes 2009
and 2010

Work Programme 2011



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ENERGY EFFICIENCY WORKPROGRAMMES



(2009-2010)

- **TASK 1** Energy Efficiency Action Plan (EEAP)
- **TASK 2** Monitoring of EEAP implementation
- **TASK 3** Road map for Directives' implementation
- **TASK 4** Awareness raising campaign

(2011)

- **TASK 1** Monitoring of EEAP implementation: M&V
- **TASK 2** Update of the Road map for recast Directives' implementation
- **TASK 3** Report on the Energy Efficiency *Acquis* implementation
- **TASK 4** Promotion of availability of information and capacity building for energy efficiency

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ENERGY EFFICIENCY TASK FORCE

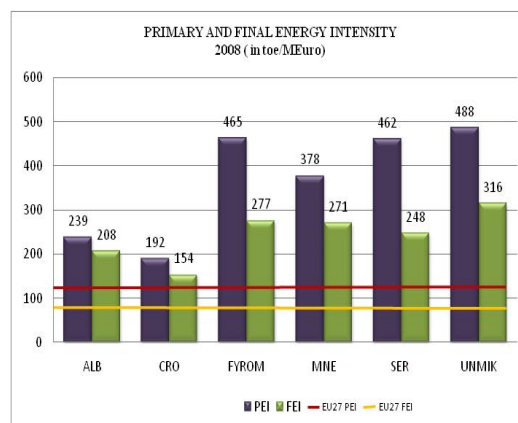


✓ KEY ACHIEVEMENTS 2008 – 2010:

1. Analysis of the state of play of EE in the Contracting Parties;
 2. Analysis of energy efficiency related EC Directives and their impact on the Energy Community, if transposed;
 3. Preparation of a Road Map for transposition and implementation of the EE directives;
 4. Finalization of the 1st National Energy Efficiency Action Plans;
 - Prepared and adopted by: Croatia, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and UNMIK
 - Prepared, in the adoption process: Albania
 - In preparation: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova and Ukraine.
 5. Development and implementation of a Communication and Awareness Campaign Plan.
- ✓ **Energy Efficiency laws – transposing the EU Directives**
- Croatia, Moldova, Montenegro – adopted
 - Albania, Serbia - advanced drafts
 - Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia – adopted Energy Law
 - UNMIK - in the Parliamentary procedure

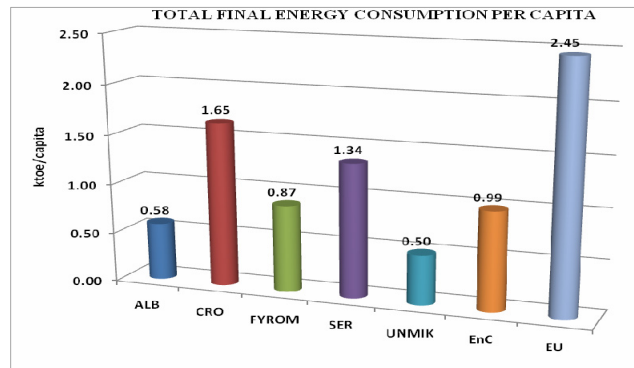
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ENERGY INTENSITY



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ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA



NEEAPs

ENERGY EFFICIENCY ACTION PLANS

- Legal framework
- Targets
- Sectors and measures
- Assessment
- Way forward



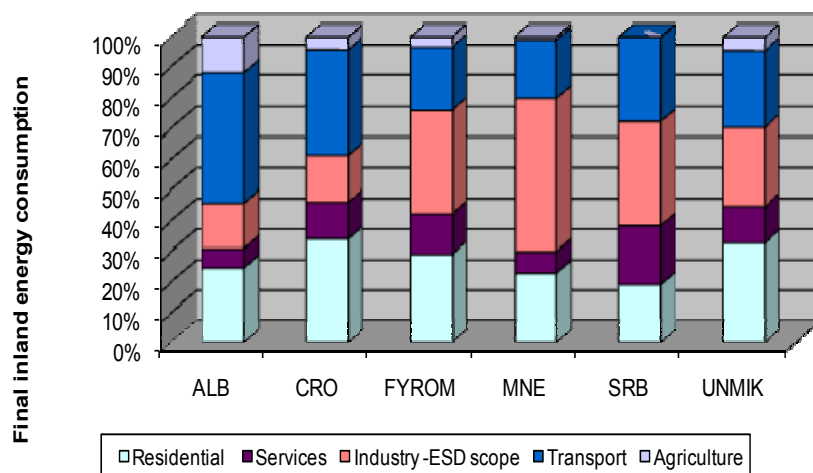
NEEAPs – General overview (1)

ENERGY SAVINGS TARGETS AND THE PERIOD COVERED

Contracting Party	Energy savings target in 2018	Intermediate energy savings target in 2012	Target calculation in line with Annex I	Period covered by NEEAP*
Albania	9 %	1.5 %	Yes	2010 - 2018
Croatia	9 % in 2016	3 % in 2010	Yes	2008 - 2016
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	12.2 %	4 %	Yes	2010 - 2018
Montenegro	9 %	2 %	Yes	2010 - 2018
Serbia	9 %	1.5 %	N (Not fully)	2010 - 2018
UNMIK	9 %	3 %	Yes	2010 - 2018

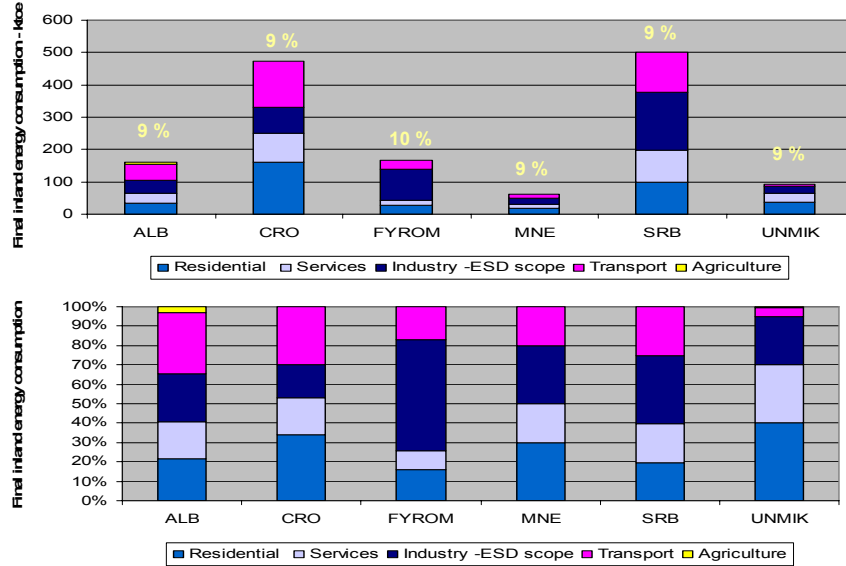
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NEEAPs - FIEC (ESD SCOPE) PER SECTORS



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NEEAPs – NATIONAL ENERGY SAVINGS TARGETS PER SECTOR



SECTORS AND MEASURES

	RESIDENTIAL	SERVICES	INDUSTRY	TRANSPORT	AGRICULTURE	HORIZONTAL AND CROSS SECTOR
ALBANIA	5	5	5	8	3	0
CROATIA	5	8	5	4	0	5
FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	8	9	12	5	0	9
MONTENEGRO	5	12	3	5	0	9
SERBIA	8	10	6	5	0	4
UNMIK	14	18	2	2	1	0

SECTORS AND MEASURES - EXAMPLE HIGHLIGHTED ROLE OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR

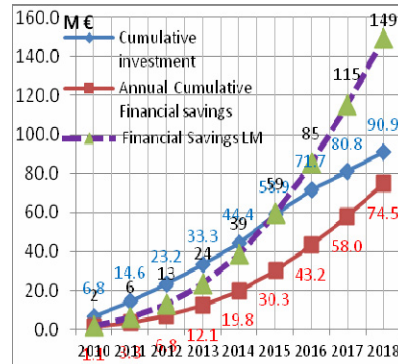
REASONS:

- ✓ Exemplary role (ESD)
- ✓ Easier to address through policy measures (parallel with creation of proper legal and institutional framework)

INVESTMENTS AND SAVINGS- EXAMPLE OF Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

USUAL EE IMPROVEMENT MEASURES:

- ⊙ Energy audits and certification of buildings;
- ⊙ EE Projects in public administration buildings, schools, hospitals, street lighting;
- ⊙ Energy management at state and local level;
- ⊙ Inspections of boilers/air conditioning systems;
- ⊙ EE in tendering procedures for public procurement (equipment, vehicles, buildings);
- ⊙ Stricter EE standards for new public buildings;
- ⊙ Implementation of informative and awareness raising campaigns.



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NEEAPs ASSESMENT (1)

- **9% national indicative energy savings target** for 2018 calculated in line with Annex I of the Directive (Serbia and Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)
- **Early actions:** Rare
- **Estimated energy savings:** not clear enough or always attached to measures
- **Buildings sector** (especially public buildings)
 - Refurbishment of existing public buildings
 - Strengthening of building codes
 - Use of solar heating for sanitary hot water
- **Exemplary role played by the public sector** (all NEEAPs)
 - Procurement: energy efficiency criteria
 - Voluntary agreements
 - **Information measures**
 - Public awareness raising campaigns
 - Public training and education, advice on energy use
 - Trainings for professionals, energy audits and energy efficiency publications for professional stakeholders



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NEEAPs ASSESMENT (2)

▪ Institutional framework

- Partially in place
- Needs to be strengthened in all Contracting Parties

▪ Funding energy efficiency

- National funding (State budget) – strong reliance
- Local governments are the main players when it comes to measures for residential and public buildings and transport
- Taxes do not play a significant role in EE project funding
- ESCO markets are underdeveloped in all CPs
- Public-private-partnerships : only a few examples



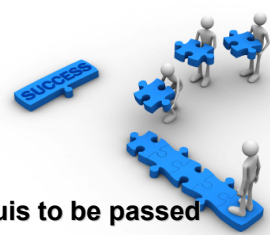
▪ Some obstacles and outstanding questions

- Fiscal policies require cooperation between ministries
- Monitoring and evaluation of policy effects is underdeveloped
- How can the share of local governments' budget for energy efficiency improvement measures be increased?
- How can energy efficiency criteria be embedded and integrated into projects?
- Reliable energy consumption data and information
- Knowledge and motivation

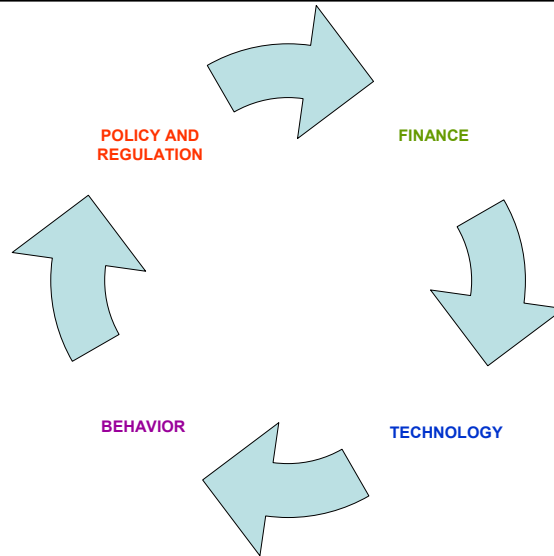


WAY FORWARD

- 🚧 **Albania to finalise NEEAP**
- 🚧 **Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova and Ukraine to prepare NEEAPs**
- 🚧 **Primary legislation transposing the EU Acquis to be passed**
- 🚧 **Secondary legislation to be adopted**
- 🚧 **Financing NEEAPs: National Funds, local and central budget, IFIs funds and ... more to be made functional**
- 🚧 **Energy consumption statistics...**
- 🚧 **Institutional framework: agencies, departments, etc.**
- 🚧 **Training of experts: audits, building certificates, inspections, and of professionals: installers, builders, architects, etc.**



CONCLUSIONS



A HOLISTIC APPROACH!

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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