EU 20% Energy Efficiency target by 2020
The Energy Efficiency Directive will impact Five Sectors:

- Energy Supply
- Public Sector
- Industry SMEs
- Residential
- Transport
Improvements in the energy supply system will achieve 15% of the overall target through the following:
Energy Supply

- Supplier Obligations
- Generation Efficiency
- Renewable energy prioritisation
- CHP and District Heating
- Distribution Efficiency
- Demand Side Measures
- Smart Grid / Meters
- Market Competition
The 33% Public Sector savings target will make up 10% of the overall target through the following initiatives:
• Leading by Example
• Energy Management
• Procurement opportunities
• Technology adoption
• Reporting energy performance
• Building Upgrades
Efficiency improvements in the SME and Industry sectors could contribute 18% to the overall target.
The Directive supports business by making professional support services available for energy improvement measures:
Energy Audits Update – March 2015
Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland

- Definition of an Audit.
- Auditor qualifications defined.
- Registration of Auditors.
- Publish list of Registered Auditors on SEAL website.
- Compliance Deadline.

EED Article 8, section 4: “Member States shall ensure that enterprises that are not SMEs are subject to an energy audit carried out in an independent and cost-effective manner by qualified and/or accredited experts or implemented and supervised by independent authorities under national legislation by 5 December 2015 and at least every four years from the date of the previous energy audit.”
The energy audits referred to in Article 8 shall be based on the following guidelines:

(a) be based on up-to-date, measured, traceable operational data on energy consumption and (for electricity) load profiles;

(b) comprise a detailed review of the energy consumption profile of buildings or groups of buildings, industrial operations or installations, including transportation;

(c) build, whenever possible, on life-cycle cost analysis (LCCA) instead of Simple Payback Periods (SPP) in order to take account of long-term savings, residual values of long-term investments and discount rates;

(d) be proportionate, and sufficiently representative to permit the drawing of a reliable picture of overall energy performance and the reliable identification of the most significant opportunities for improvement.

(e) Energy audits shall allow detailed and validated calculations for the proposed measures so as to provide clear information on potential savings.

The data used in energy audits shall be storable for historical analysis and tracking performance.
40% of the expected energy savings will come from energy in buildings.
• Building Renovation Strategy
• Building Regulations
• Grant Schemes
• Supplier obligations
• Smart Meters
• Boiler and lighting technology
Changes in the motor industry will help to deliver 16% of the national target.
- More efficient new vehicles
- Electric Vehicles
- Efficient Driving
- Aviation efficiency
Four enabler groups will deliver the Energy Efficiency Directive

People  Information  Financing  Regulations
• Improved awareness of challenge and solutions
• Training of Energy Experts
• Qualified Energy Auditors
• Technical Competence
• Empowering the consumer
• Technical Guides
• Procurement guides & lists
• Best Practice Advice and Mentoring
• Transparency of support schemes
• Data analysis
• Billing information
• Product Labelling
Financing

- Energy Performance Contracting
- Energy Service / Supply Companies (ESCOs)
- Grants
- National Efficiency Fund
- Revision of accounting rules
- Carbon Taxes
• Building Regulations
• Supplier Obligations
• Carbon Taxes
• Targets and monitoring of progress
• Competency of experts
The five Sectors and four Enabler Groups are linked.
Energy Efficiency Directive

More information at www.seai.ie