



**Collection of data for transposition of Energy
Efficiency Directive - Germany**

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Comparison for the absolute level of primary energy consumption in 2020 in Mtoe

- » 1 single Germany = 8 x Austria OR
 - 6 x Belgium OR
 - 15 x Denmark OR
 - 98 x Cyprus OR
 - 1.7 x Italy OR
 - 2.8 x Poland OR
 - 1.5 x UK OR
 - 2.2 Spain BUT
- 1 x France



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- » January, 2003 –entry into force
- » Statistical data are collected at the state level
- » Federal level: Statistisches Bundesamt (www.destatis.de), assigned to the Federal Ministry of the Interior
- » A. Public utilities (data monthly recorded), published (t+3)
- » B. Industry (yearly recorded), published one year later
- » Survey in areas:



- » **The Bundeskartellamt**, an independent competition authority
- » Assigned to the Federal Ministry of Industry and Energy
- » Statistics on Energy prices



- » **Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (BAFA)**
- » Statistics:
 - » Bituminous coal imports
 - » Natural gas data
 - » Official oil data for the Federal Republic of Germany
 - » Authority for licensing options under the Combined Heat and Power Act (KWKG)

» Energy Environment Forecast Analysis (EEFA), Münster www.eefa.de

Data prepared in line with the Eurostat provisions

Minimal capacity for being included in the statistics: 2 MW

» Öko Institut, Berlin, <http://www.oeko.de>

registered data below 2 MW according to the Act on Renewable Energy (EEG) and the Act on CHP (KWKG)

Bottom-up principle

» Working Group on Energy Balances (AGEB)

Primary energy consumption 2.5 % higher than in 2012

Neglecting weather influence: 1.1 %

Carbon dioxide emissions rose similarly

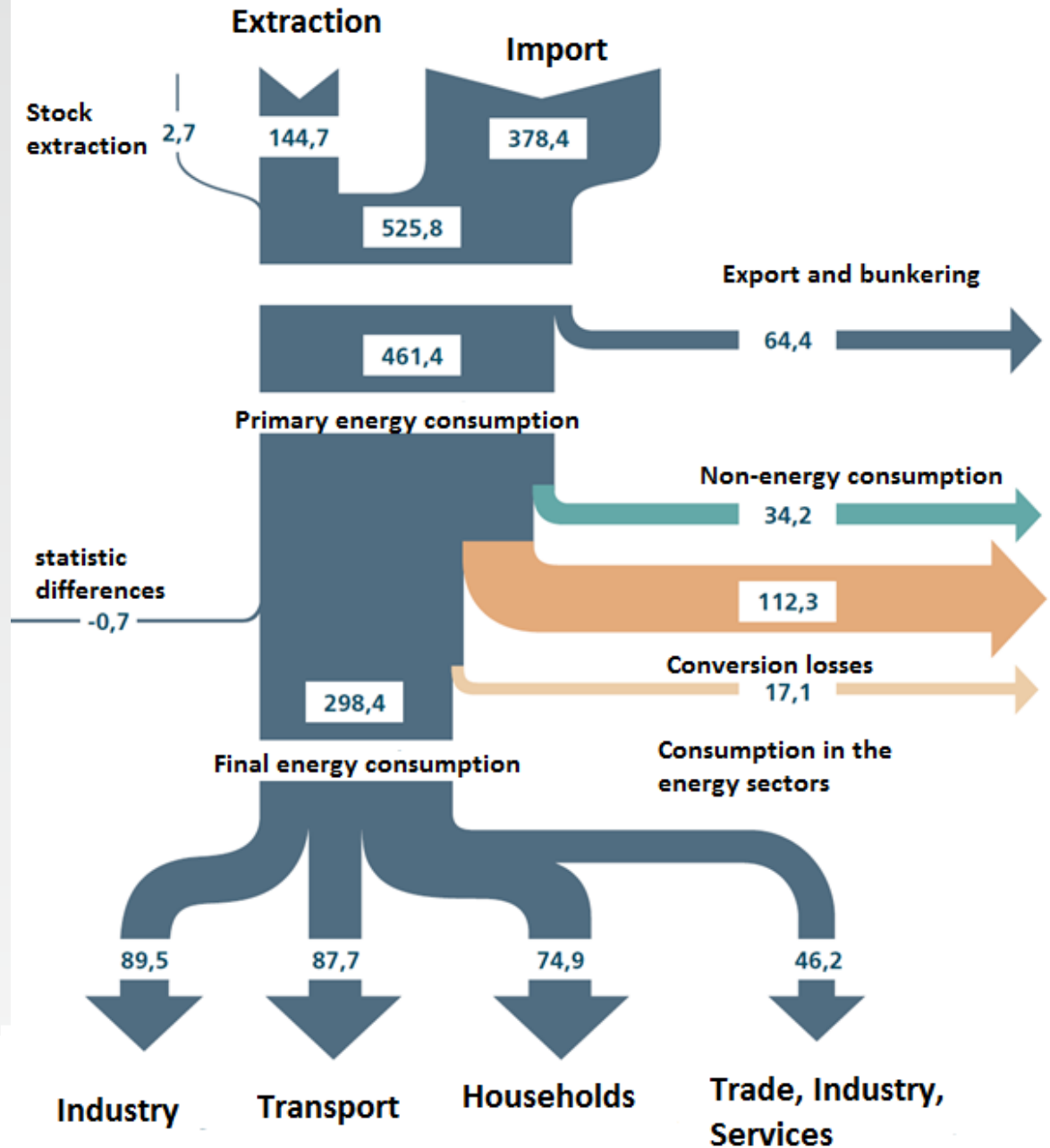


Energy flow diagram 2011

Mio. t SKE (coal equivalent)
 t SKE = 29, 308 PJ

Share of renewables in the primary energy consumption 11 %

Source:
 Arbeitsgemeinschaft Energiebilanzen 10/2012



- » **Obligated parties: energy distributors and/or energy sales companies**
- » **MS may allow energy savings from efficient district heating and cooling infrastructure to be counted towards the amount of energy savings**

- » **The Ministry made public Prognos-Study for the goal of the end energy sparing as art. 7 of the EED stipulates (February 2013)**
- » **the transport sector can be partially or wholly disregarded in the energy consumption**
- » **fuels used for heat production for individual households are included in the end energy consumption**
- » **fuels for heat production for the „third party“ are recorded in the conversion balance sheet**

For the calculation of the influence of policy measures

- » **How much energy saves given advice on energy savings?**
- » **How much energy saves 1 EUR of investment into the energy savings?**

- » **How would you calculate the effect of:
innovation
market transformation and
multiplication effect?**

In the Communication sent to the European Commission:

- » Provisional savings target figure: 2046,5 PJ
- » Values for the final energy consumption provided by AGEB
- » Right to disregard the final energy consumption of the transport sector

- » With transport sector: 109 PJ/y

- » Without transport sector: 72 PJ/y

- » Possibility to reduce the savings target by 25 % (Paragraph 2 of the article 7), Germany notifies that fact to the commission

- » CHP and savings policy measures: below 1 MWe (savings at 17 PJ)
- » Most effective measures:
- » Price impulses and investment support

» CHP Monitoring

mandated Prognos AG, Fraunhofer IFAM, IREEA and BHKW-Consult for estimating the potential and the cost-benefit analysis on the use of CHP

- » Final study: August 2014**
- » Common position of AGFW, BDEW, VKU, verdi:**

Please take into consideration:

- » plants with heat storages**
- » power-to-heat installations**
- » adaption to the demand changes**

