Best Practive Policies for Promoting Energy Efficiency
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After some initial progress in EE improvements Germany is lagging massively behind (10fold improvements needed!)

**Ziel:** Target EP improvement at 2,15 % p.a.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reduktion des Energieverbrauchs und Steigerung</th>
<th>IS</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2050</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primärenergieverbrauch (gegenüber 2008)</td>
<td>-3,8 %</td>
<td>-20 %</td>
<td>-50 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endenergieproduktivität</td>
<td>0,2 % pro Jahr (2008–2013)</td>
<td>2,1 % pro Jahr (2008–2050)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruttostromverbrauch (gegenüber 2008)</td>
<td>-3,2 %</td>
<td>-10 %</td>
<td>-25 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primärenergiebedarf (gegenüber 2008)</td>
<td>-5,5 %</td>
<td></td>
<td>in der Größenordnung von -80 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wärmbedarf (gegenüber 2008)</td>
<td>+0,8 %</td>
<td>-20 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endenergieverbrauch Verkehr (gegenüber 2005)</td>
<td>+1 %</td>
<td>-10 %</td>
<td>-40 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Entwicklung der temperatur- und lagerbestandsbereinigten gesamtwirtschaftlichen Endenergieproduktivität
Quelle: BMWi Fortschrittsbericht zur Energiewende, Dezember 2014
Best of German EE: Policy Practices

Existing Policies

„Most effective“ according to NEEAP

1. Energy Taxes
2. Building Codes
3. EEG (RES levy)
4. Grid Charges
5. KfW scheme

Mostly based on

• 1970s energy crisis (e.g. building codes)
• 2007 climate package (e.g. KfW funding)
• 2011 Fukushima (e.g. targets)
• 2012 EU-Directive (EED)

Catastrophies, not reason is the main driver!
Quid pro quo: Benefits for energy management systems

Energy Intensive Companies may benefit of:

energy tax reliefs or/and exemptions on renewables and grid levies

only if

ISO 50001 energy management system (or audits for SMES)

No obligation to implement at least implement cost-effective measures! (next step?)
Quid pro quo: Energy Tax and Levy reliefs

Co-evolution of building-codes and funding standards

Progressive level of funding

New built MEPS
(funding only for renovations)

Undershooting in %
100%
85%
70%
55%
40%
e.g. passive house

Please also note:
- scale effects to „most wanted“ funding level increase
  cost-effectiveness and enable cost-effective future standards
- standards „KfW-Effizienzhaus x“ also works as label e.g for resale
The next big thing: competitive tenders

**How it works**

**Tendering Energy efficiency**
- Awards those market actors who save the most energy (by measures) at the least costs
- Complements existing instruments
- Activates innovation and searching capabilities of the market

**International practices**
- Switzerland (ProKilowatt)
- Portugal (PPEC)
- USA (Efficiency Vermont, Efficiency Maine...)
- UK: Pilot with Peak-EE
- Germany: Start 2016 (envisages also heat)

**Ludwig Erhardt would love it!**
Create the right political frame for a vital energy efficiency market