



The new European Energy Efficiency Directive

The EU Green Deal as driver for economic prosperity
and the energy transition in Ireland
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Main elements of the EED revision

Energy Efficiency First

Binding and increased EU energy efficiency targets for 2030

Strengthened energy savings obligation in end-use

Stronger exemplary role of public sector

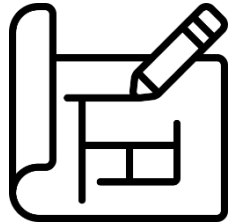
Energy efficiency in large enterprises

Pathway for the development of fossil-free heating and cooling

Increased focus on alleviating energy poverty
and consumer empowerment

to be transposed by **October 2025**

Article 3 EED: Energy Efficiency First Principle

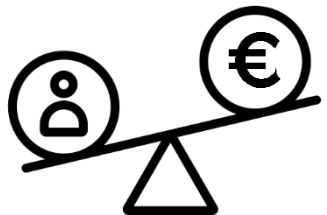


Apply EE1st in planning, policy and major investment decisions

more than €100 million
each and €175 million for
transport infrastructure

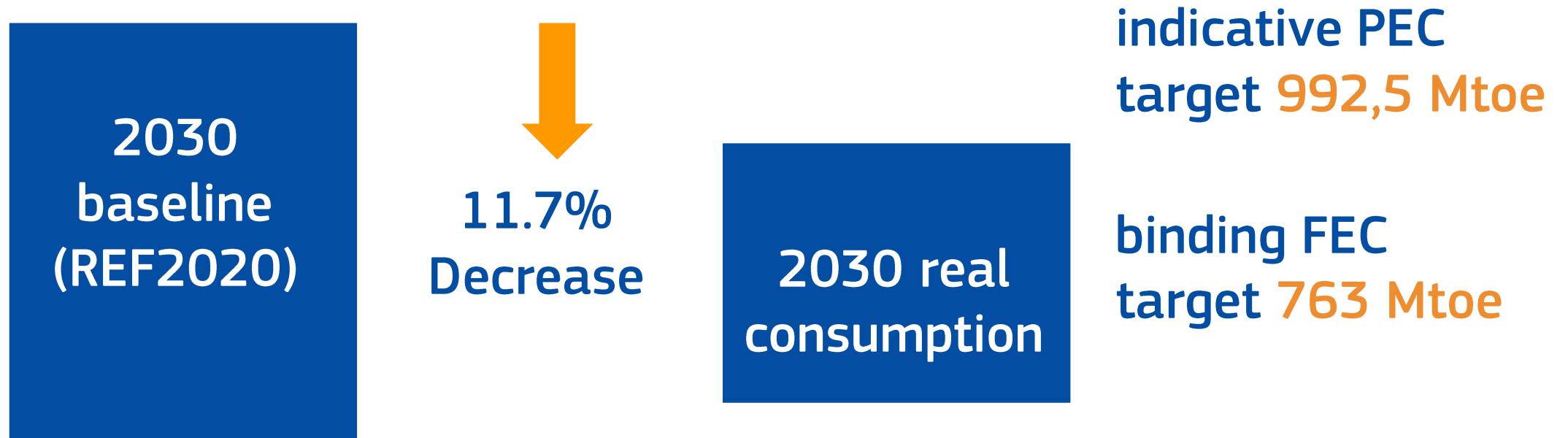


Monitor the application of EE1st



Apply **cost-benefit methodologies** with wider benefits

Article 4 EED: EU ambition & targets



Member States shall set indicative national targets

An “ambition gap” mechanism will define corrected targets for Member States not in line with the EED

Article 8 EED: Energy savings obligation

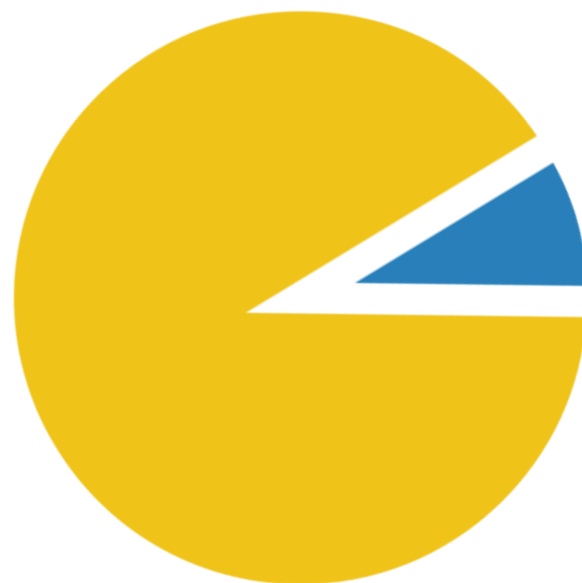
Obligation to continuously implement measures to save energy for energy end users

Annual cumulative energy savings obligation:

1.3% as of 2024

1.5% as of 2026

1.9% as of 2028



Just transition sub-target:

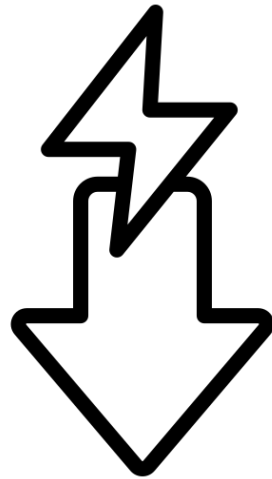
Achieve share of the energy savings among vulnerable customers and energy poor

Member States to define

Savings from the replacement of direct fossil fuel combustion progressively excluded

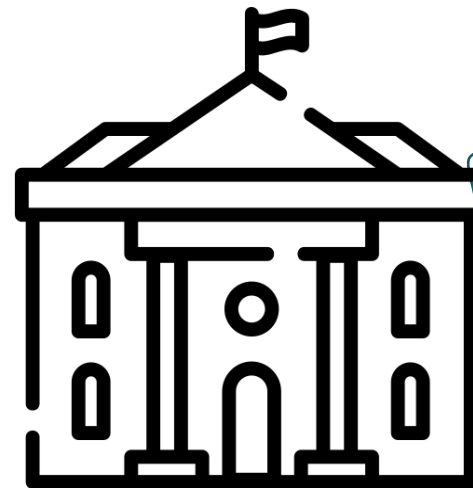
Articles 5 – 7 EED: Exemplary role of public sector

Reduce total
final energy consumption
of all public bodies



1.9% each year

Renovate
heated / cooled buildings
owned by public bodies

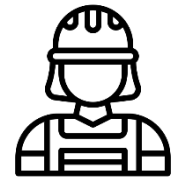


3% each year

NZEB

Zero-emission

Purchase



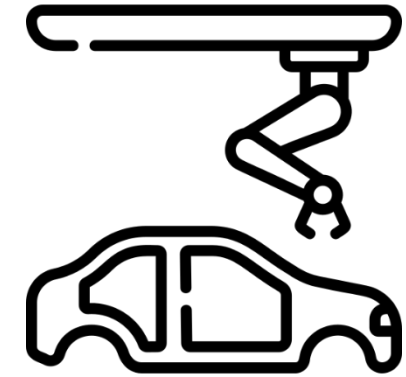
High energy efficiency
performance

Article 11: Energy efficiency in industry

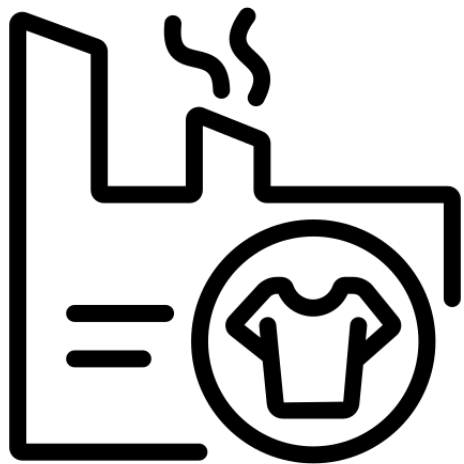
Energy management system

Enterprises with an average annual energy consumption higher than 85TJ

Main criterion: energy consumption



ACTION PLAN!



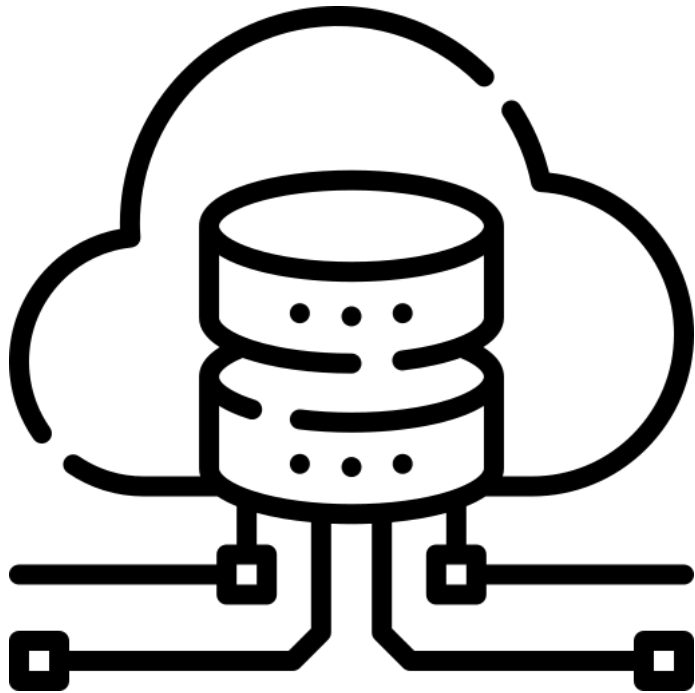
Energy audit

Enterprises with an average annual consumption higher than 10TJ that do not implement an energy management system



Article 12: data centres

Owners and operators of data centres on EU territory with an installed IT power demand of at least 500kW to make publicly available:



Name of the data centre, owner and operators
date of entry into operation and the
municipality where the data centre is based



Floor area of data centre, installed power, annual
incoming and outgoing data traffic, amount of
data stored and processed



The performance of the data centre during the last
full calendar year (energy consumption, power
utilisation, temperature set points, waste heat
utilisation, water usage and use of renewable energy)

(except information subject to national and EU laws protecting
trade and business secrets and confidentiality)

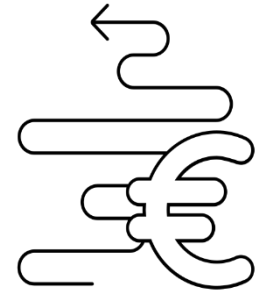
Financing Energy Efficiency - Legislation

Objectives: better match investment supply and demand → remove regulatory barriers, support financing instruments by developing favorable conditions and predictability

European Energy Efficiency Financing Coalition:

- Brings the European Commission, Member States and financial institutions together
- Three-level structure providing (i) political mandate, (ii) technical expertise and (iii) national dialogue
- Mobilise private financing for energy efficiency at scale

Article 30 EED sets an obligation for Member States to promote innovative financing scheme leveraging private investments



- Ensures **wide and non-discriminatory offer** by financial institutions
- Strengthen **cooperation** between **private and public financial institutions**

Thank you