

Mary Dunne  
European Developments in the Green Economy

## 1. Green Legislation

### The Framework for Energy Efficiency

## 2. Green Public Procurement

The Irish public sector spends €10 billion annually

“Energy efficiency underpins the three pillars of our energy policy:

- Sustainability
- Security of Supply
- Competitiveness”

# TARGET: 20% reduction in primary energy use in the EU by 2020

Sector	Energy Consumption (Mtoe) 2005	Energy Consumption (Mtoe) 2020 (Business as usual)	Energy Saving Potential 2020 (Mtoe)	Full Energy Saving Potential 2020 (%)
Households (Residential)	280	338	91	27%
Commercial Buildings (Tertiary)	157	211	63	30%
Transport	332	405	105	26%
Manufacturing Industry	297	382	95	25%

# Energy Efficiency Legislation

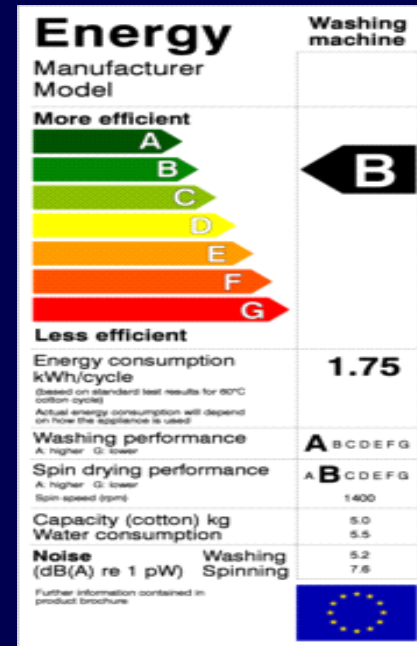
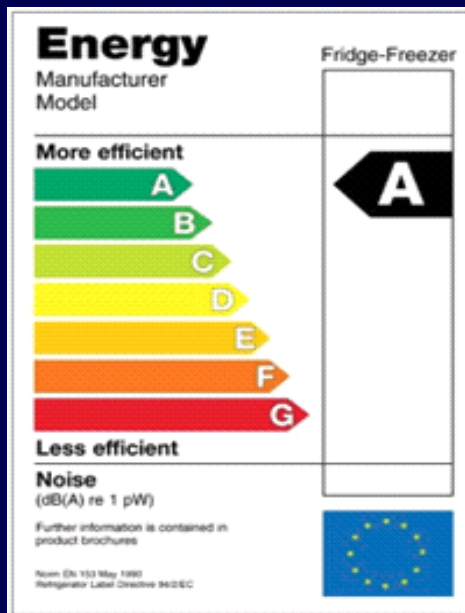
- Energy Services Directive  
(Directive 2006/32/EC on energy end-use efficiency and energy services)
- Energy Performance of Buildings Directive  
(Directive 2002/91/EC)
- Eco-Design Directive  
(Directive 2005/32/EC Eco-design of Energy Using Products)
- Labelling Directive and its 8 implementing Directives  
(Directive 92/75/EEC)
- Combined Heat and Power (Cogeneration) Directive  
(Directive 2004/8/EC)

- Energy Services Directive (Directive 2006/32/EC):  
**Key Target-** *Member States must introduce Energy Efficiency Action Plans to Reduce Energy use by 9% by 2016*
- 2006 EU Action Plan for Energy Efficiency :  
**Key Target -** *The EU to reduce Energy use by 20% by 2020*
- National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for Ireland 2009 – 2020:  
**Key Target -** *Ireland to reduce energy use by 20% by 2020*

- **Priority Action 1 - Making products more energy efficient:**
  - Labelling and minimum energy performance standards for energy-using equipment to be rolled out on the basis of the Labelling and Eco-Design Directives.
  - 14 Priority Product Groups:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Boilers</b></li><li>• <b>Water heaters</b></li><li>• <b>Computers</b></li><li>• <b>Televisions</b></li><li>• <b>Standby</b></li><li>• <b>Chargers</b></li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Office lighting</b></li><li>• <b>Street lighting</b></li><li>• <b>Room air</b></li><li>• <b>Motors</b></li><li>• <b>Cold commercial</b></li><li>• <b>Cold domestic</b></li><li>• <b>Washing</b></li></ul> |
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- Further roll-out and revision of the Labelling Directive in train for 2010 for example; Labelling of tyres with respect to fuel efficiency



- Priority Action 2 - Building Performance Requirements
- Priority Action 3 - Making power generation and distribution more efficient.
- Priority Action 4 - Achieving fuel efficiency of cars.
- Priority Action 5 - Facilitating finance for SMEs and Energy Service Companies to introduce energy efficiency measures.
- Priority Action 6 - Spurring energy efficiency in new Member States.
- Priority Action 7 - A coherent use of taxation.
- Priority Action 8 – Raising energy efficiency awareness.
- Priority Action 9 – Energy efficiency in built up areas.
- Priority Action 10 – Foster energy efficiency worldwide.

# Priority Action 2

## Energy Performance of Buildings

- 2006 EU Action Plan for Energy Efficiency aims to reduce use of primary energy by 20% by 2020.
- Buildings account for over 40% of the EU's final energy demand.
- The EU Commission estimates that proper implementation of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive will reduce primary energy consumption by 11%.

# Energy Performance of Buildings

- This Directive introduced the following:
  - EU Methodology for calculating the energy performance of a building
  - A requirement that Member States introduce minimum standards of energy performance of buildings
  - Energy certification (BER)
  - Regular inspection of boilers and air-con systems
- S.I. 666 of 2006, in force in Ireland since 2007.

# Energy Performance of Buildings

- The EU propose to expand the scope of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive Substantially in 2009.
  - It will propose EU minimum performance requirements for new and renovated buildings.
  - It will develop a strategy for 2008 for very low energy or passive houses.
- National Insulation Programme for economic recovery.

# Green Public Procurement

- Public Authorities are major consumers in Europe spending 16% of the EU's GDP.
- Irish Public Authorities spend €10 billion annually.
- Commission Communication on Green Public Procurement adopted in June 2008 proposed a target of 50% GPP by 2010.
- National Energy Efficiency Action Plan proposes to introduce Green Public Procurement Guidelines in 2009.

# Green Public Procurement

- Subject matter of the Contract.
- Selection Criteria.
- Technical Specifications.
- Award Criteria.

