Collection of data for transposition of Energy Efficiency Directive - Germany

27th May 2014, Paris

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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
EnStatG- The Energy Statistics Act

- 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:
Organizations involved in the energy statistics

» **The Bundeskartelamt**, 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)
Organizations involved in energy statistics

» **Energy Environment Forecast Analysis (EEFA), Münster**  [www.eefa.de](http://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](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
Article 7 EED: Energy efficiency obligation schemes

» 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
Bottom-up method

For the calculation of the influence of policy measures

» How much energy saves giving 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?
On Article 7, EED

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 arcticle 7), Germany notifies that fact to the commision

- CHP and savings policy measures: below 1 MWe (savings at 17 PJ)
- Most effective measures:
  - Price impulses and investment support
CHP directive as a part of the EED

» 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
Repetition leads to the mastery
Source:http://www.derbyarboretum.co.uk/Playopening.htm