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LIMITE

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MEETING DOCUMENT

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Working Party on Energy
Subject:	AT questions on the impact assessment of the EED revision

Delegations will find in the annex the AT questions on the impact assessment of the EED revision.

Federal Ministry
Republic of Austria
Climate Action, Environment,
Energy, Mobility,
Innovation and Technology

Questions related to the new Energy efficiency directive and the PRIMES scenarios

- Primes Data vs. EED draft
- Targets for EU
- Targets for member states - base value from PRIMES
- Formula in Annex I

Primes Data vs. EED draft

There is a significant difference between the result of the Primes 2020 Reference Scenario for Final Energy Consumption in 2030 in the Excel-File, Sheet "overview" (883 Mtoe), and page 33, in recital (24), of the EED draft (864 Mtoe) whereas the figures given for primary energy consumption are the same (1124 Mtoe).

In the Excel-File in the sheet "summary" a Final Energy Demand of 823 Mtoe is given excluding international aviation. International aviation can be deduced by subtracting final energy demand in transport in the sheet "summary" (228 Mtoe) from Final Energy Demand for transport in the sheet "transport" (278 Mtoe) to be 39.6 Mtoe. Added to 823 Mtoe we arrive at 862 Mtoe, which is close to 864 Mtoe (EED text) but not the same and even further away from 883 Mtoe (sheet overview).

Could you please elaborate?

If the difference is indeed energy in blast furnaces, could you please include these in the excel-file?

Targets for EU

The current target of energy efficiency is an improvement of 32.5% compared to projections in the Primes Baseline scenario 2007. In the to-be-deleted-text in recital (24) on page 33 of the EED draft absolute figures are given with final energy consumption of 1416 Mtoe and a target of 956 Mtoe for 2030.

In recital (22) on page 33 it is stated that the new targets correspond to a reduction of 36% for final and 39% for primary energy consumption respectively.

We do not concur.

The report "trends to 2030" lists the projected demand of UK in 2030 with 162.2 Mtoe for final energy. Subtracting this figure from the EU´s projected demand and adding a rough estimate for Croatia (7.6 Mtoe) we arrive at 1261 Mtoe. A 36% reduction of this value results in 807 Mtoe (or 802 Mtoe if Croatia is not added), i.e. 20 Mtoe more than the 787 Mtoe given in recital (24) of the EED draft.

Compared to 1261 Mtoe, 787 Mtoe would mean a reduction of 37.6%, not 36%.

Could you please point out our deviations from your calculations?

Targets for member states - base value from PRIMES

The base value for Austria and all other member states for deriving the level of national contributions for 2030 is the energy consumption for 2030 in the Primes Reference scenario 2020. It is most essential. However, it is not clear, how high this value is.

In the excel-file for AT, in the sheet "overview" final energy consumption is listed as 25.8 Mtoe for 2030. In the sheet "summary" the Final Energy Demand is given with 23.8 Mtoe excluding international aviation. International aviation can be deduced by subtracting final energy demand of transport in the sheet "summary" (7.4 Mtoe) from Final Energy Demand for transport in the sheet "transport" (7.9 Mtoe) to be 0.5 Mtoe. The resulting 24.3 Mtoe for final energy consumption including international aviation do not correspond to final energy consumption given in the sheet "overview".

For the year 2015 the difference does not correspond to use of energy in Austrian blast furnaces.

Could you please elaborate?

If the difference is indeed energy in blast furnaces, could you please include these in the excel-file?

Which value shall be taken to calculate the level of national contributions? Final energy consumption as mentioned in the recast or final energy demand?

Formula in Annex I

Is F_{flat} supposed to be 100% for all Member States or 109% for all Member States? Why is this factor included at all, if F_{total} is multiplied with the EU-target?

How is $F_{potential}$ to be calculated? On what basis are "savings" determined? Compared to what? Or is the factor simply the energy demand in 2030 for the Reference scenario divided by the energy demand of the mix 55% scenario?

If the EU Correction factor were below 1, will it be applied?

How are Member States supposed to be able to estimate the correction factor without access to the data of the other member states?