

EFIEES' proposed Questions in view of Commissioners' Hearings

1. Meet the EU Energy Efficiency Objectives:

The intense negotiations on the Clean Energy Package have been concluded early this year, while the Commission had previously adopted its vision for a climate-neutral economy by 2050.

Considering that the energy efficiency target need, and will, hopefully be made binding with the 2023 review of the Energy Efficiency Directive, **what does the Commission intend to do, in the meantime, to ensure that the EU will achieve the 2020 energy efficiency objectives, for which the EU is not on track, and the 2030 objectives?**

2. Promote Energy Efficiency Services:

In light of the urgent need to advance on energy efficiency and of the limited financial resources available across Europe for putting in place the necessary measures and projects, **how does the Commission envisage to promote solutions such as Energy Efficiency Services and Energy Performance Contracting (EPC), that deliver real energy savings in a cost-effective way, not only at individual buildings' level, but also at district-level (often with the operating Energy Service Companies' financial commitment)?**

Will there be a dedicated policy framework or support instrument to trigger the uptake of these solutions, apart from an approach based on financing instruments which do not really tackle market obstacles?

3. Decarbonise heating and cooling:

The electrification of an increasing number of sectors of our economy is only one of the energy transition tools. Although progressive, this will not fully cover the needs for heating and cooling, especially in buildings.

This sector currently accounts for half of the EU energy consumption. Thermal energy solutions, such as efficient district heating & cooling networks, will consequently be necessary. **How does the Commission plan to address the decarbonisation and enhance the energy efficiency of the H&C sector in the short and medium-term?**

4. Ensure the right balance between energy efficiency and renewables:

The ambitious objective to reach carbon-neutrality by 2050 calls for two types of complementary actions: first, **improve energy efficiency**, by doing so the primary energy consumption will decrease; second, **decarbonise the primary energy used**. **What does the Commission propose to balance these levers and consequently optimise the costs and social impact of the transition?**

About EFIEES

The purpose of the *European Federation of Intelligent Energy Efficiency Services* is to promote the activities of Energy Efficiency Services in the European Union. They design and implement practical measures to improve the energy efficiency of their customers by means of long-term contracts in order to optimise their energy consumption.