



Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Energy

National Action Plan on Energy Efficiency (NAPE)

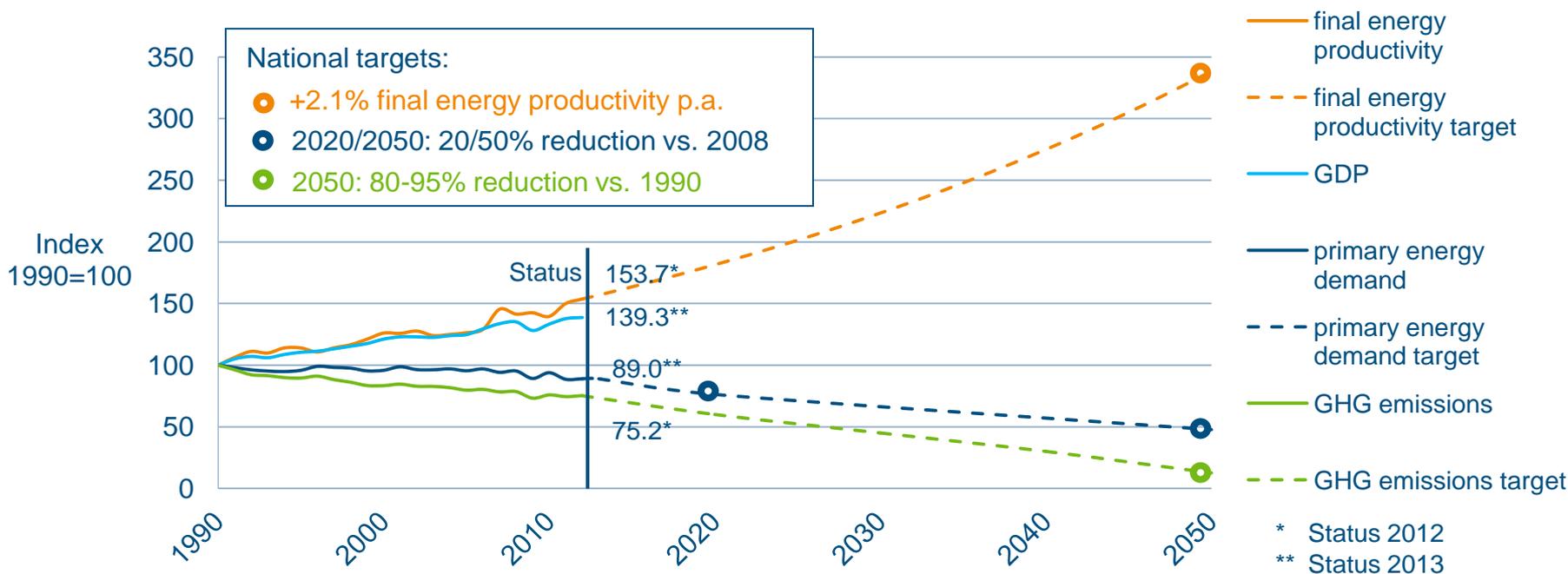
5th Meeting of the Concerted Action for the Energy Efficiency Directive

March 24th 2015, Riga

Johannes Thomas – Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy



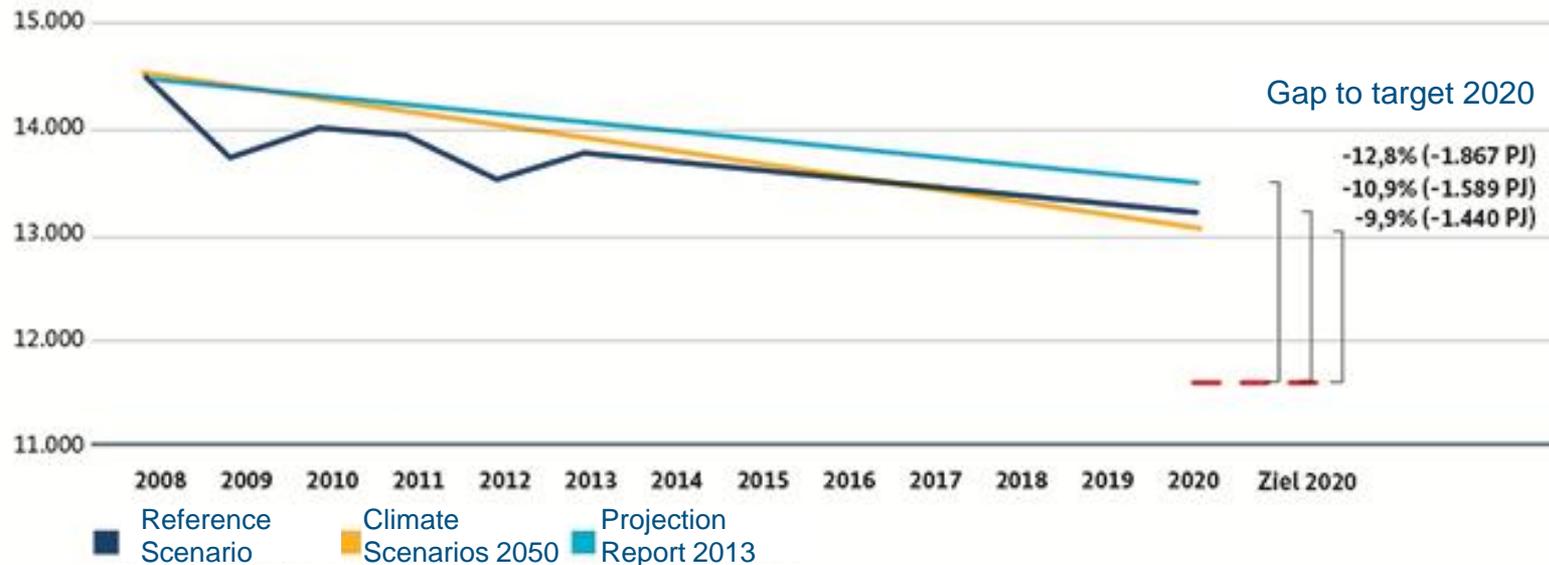
Efficiency targets and energy productivity in Germany



Economic growth decouples from energy consumption and emissions.



Primary Energy Demand Scenarios until 2020



Further energy savings are needed to achieve a 20% reduction in primary energy consumption.



National Action Plan on Energy Efficiency (NAPE)



- German Federal Government launched NAPE on 3 December 2014
- Comprehensive strategy
- Covers all sectors and social actors
- Common principle:
 - Supply information
 - Provide support
 - Demand action
- Energy Efficiency now twin pillar to renewables expansion in the German energy transition



Key pillars of the NAPE



Stepping up
energy efficiency
in buildings



Energy efficiency
as a return and
business model



Individual
responsibility for
energy efficiency



*All the measures under the NAPE adhere to a common principle:
supply information - provide support - demand action.*



NAPE: Efficiency measures and their expected savings

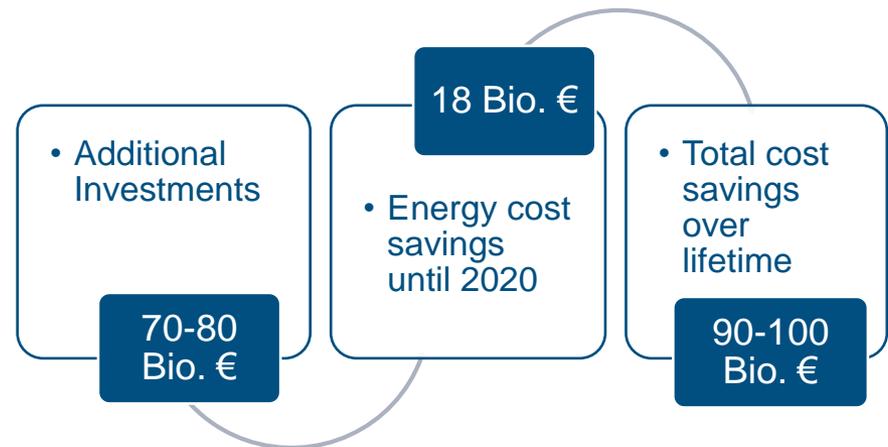


Source: BMWi 2014

A balance of information, support and regulation.



NAPE: Economic effects of additional investments



The strengthening of energy efficiency measures stimulates various economic effects.



Stepping up energy efficiency in buildings, i.a.

- Continuation and upgrading (+200 million € p.a.) of **CO2 Building Renovation Programme** (introduction of new subsidy assessment standard; allocation of 300 million for grant funding; extension to commercial buildings)
- Quality assurance and optimizing of current **energy consulting** (e.g. on-site consultations with renovation roadmaps for phased renovations)
- Introduction of “**heating checks**” (using voluntary local heating checks whereby specialists [e.g. craftworkers or chimney sweeps] pinpoint weak points of existing heating systems)

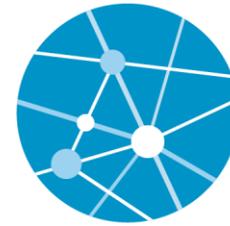
The Energiewende can only be successful if existing buildings are included.



Competitive tendering scheme for energy efficiency

- Initial focus on electricity; extension to heat over time; first tendering procedure end of 2015 (pilot)
- Measures with the most economic cost-benefit ratio will be awarded
- Measures on company/institution level as well as bundled projects
- **Open auctions** (twice a year) plus **closed auctions** for specific technologies (circulating pumps, IT-technology, etc.)

The tendering scheme will motivate ESCOs, municipal utilities, energy cooperatives, manufacturers and others to identify economic ways to save energy.



Energy efficiency networks initiative

- Regional best-practice exchange among 8-15 company practitioners in one network
- Pilot project with 30 networks (10% energy savings over 5 years) and 30 networks implemented by utility
- Goal of agreement between Federal Government and 18 industry, commerce and trade associations: **500 networks until 2020**

Criteria:

- Conduct of energy audit through participating companies
- Setting a mutual efficiency target for the network as a whole
- Guidance by energy efficiency experts
- Monitoring by the Federal Government

EE networks are a suitable instrument for advancing a culture of energy efficiency in industry, commerce and trade.



Long-term work processes

- Long-term Energy Efficiency Strategy for Buildings
- Bundling and quality assurance of advisory services for energy consumers
- Identifying innovative financing schemes for energy efficiency
- Improving the framework for energy efficiency services



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Thank you for your attention

For further information:

<http://bmwi.de/EN/Topics/Energy/Energy-Efficiency/nape,did=680402.html>

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