

National EED Implementation Report (NIR) 2021

EED implementation in Sweden

Introduction

In Sweden the implementation of the Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy efficiency (EED) is the responsibility of the Ministry of Infrastructure. The Ministry of Finance is also involved in the implementation. The Swedish Energy Agency implements most instruments and programmes for the directive and is also responsible for the follow-up and reporting under the directive. The National Board of Housing, Building and Planning, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, the Swedish Energy Market Inspectorate, and the National Agency for Public Procurement are also implementing parts of the directive.

Legal context

In Sweden, the EED has been fully transposed in national legislation. The Parliament approved the Government's proposals in April 2014 and the Government decided on the first publication of acts and ordinances in June and July 2014.

This National Implementation Report (NIR) of the EED builds on the 2016 NIR. This version includes the continued implementation of the amendment of this Directive (Directive (EU) 2018/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 amending Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency) and Governance Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) and Directives, among which 2012/27/EU (NECPs and reporting/Energy Efficiency dimension related to EED).

To implement the EED, changes have been made to national legislation and new acts have been adopted.

The following new acts have been adopted:

- Act (2014:266) on Energy Audits in Large Enterprises (Art. 8)
- Act (2014:267) on Energy Measurement in Buildings (Art. 9)
- Act (2014:268) on Certain Cost-Benefit Analyses in the Energy Sector (Art. 14)

There are also several new secondary and tertiary legal acts such as ordinance 2014:480 on central governments' purchasing of energy efficient goods, services, and buildings.

Amendments to existing legislation have been made in the following areas:

- Act (2012:838) on Certification of Certain Installers
- Electricity Act (1997:857)
- Natural Gas Act (2005:403)
- District Heating Act (2008:263)
- Tenant-Ownership Act (1991:614)
- Co-operative Tenancy Act (2002:93)
- Land Code
- Environmental Code

2. Status of the implementation

2.1. Legislative provisions

This table contains information on how the EED has been implemented by article, including any relevant web links.

EED Article	Implementation status
Article 3	Sweden notified the national target for art.3 to the Commission as part of the National Reform Program. The Swedish energy efficiency target for 2030 is set as a relative target based on energy intensity, reducing primary energy use per GDP unit. The EED requires the Member States to indicate the level of primary and final energy use if the target is met. The indicator for the Swedish target is based on the development of energy use and of GDP.
Article 4	As a result of the EED revision the Long-Term Renovation Strategy, as specified by Art 4, now falls under the Energy Performance in Buildings Directive.
Article 5	<p>The requirement relates to buildings owned and used by central government with an area of use greater than 250 m². Sweden has opted for the alternative approach according to Article 5.6. for the period 2021-2030, prolonging the period that ended in 2020.</p> <p>The Swedish Government has assigned the fulfilment of the required savings to the National Property Board of Sweden and the Swedish Fortifications Agency. Energy-efficiency improvements are carried out in the building stock owned and managed by these organisations.</p> <p>To encourage public bodies at regional and local level the Government has allocated funds for capacity building for the energy transition among regional and local actors, since 2015. There are also investment funds for local actions providing long term carbon emissions reductions, including energy efficiency investments.</p>
Article 6	A new ordinance, act 2014:480 on central governments purchasing of energy efficient goods, services and buildings has been adopted.

EED Article	Implementation status
Article 7	Sweden notified the implementation of art. 7 to the Commission in December 2013. Sweden has opted for the alternative approach. The cumulative target was 106 TWh for the period 2014-2020 as per EED1 and estimated to be achieved through energy and CO2 taxes with complementing measures as a package. To avoid double-counting, the top-down approach is applied to calculate the effect of taxes only. Additionally, for the period 2021-2030 Sweden continues to apply the alternative approach.
Article 8	<p>A new act, (2014:266) on Energy Audits in Large Enterprises was adopted in 2014. The Swedish Energy Agency is responsible for the implementation and follow-up of the new legislation. An intensive work with information and engagement activities has been carried out since 2015. See also Lagsstiftningen. [energimyndigheten.se]</p> <p>For the promotion of energy efficiency in SME:s, a new program financed through the ERDF was launched in 2015. The program supports energy audits, network activities and capacity building and will continue until the end of 2021.</p>
Article 9-11	<p>A new act, (2014:267) on Energy Measurement in Buildings was adopted in 2014. The Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning has been assigned by the Government to analyse in which cases individual metering of heating and hot water would be cost-effective.</p> <p>The provisions have also been implemented by amendments to the Electricity Act (1997:857), the Natural Gas Act (2005:403) and the District Heating Act (2008:263). Information and estimates for energy costs are provided to consumers through the website www.elpriskollen.se which also enables consumers to compare deals. The Swedish Energy Markets inspectorate has presented a proposal for new functionalities of smart meters for gas and electricity.</p>
Article 12 and 17	A new ordinance, (2016:385) on Financing Municipal Energy and Climate Advisories, to further strengthen the municipal energy – and climate advisors was adopted in April 2016. It has been decided to prolong the state support to the municipal energy – and climate advisors in 290 municipalities as a permanent investment. The targeted groups for energy and climate advisory are primarily households and SME:s.
Article 13	Rules on penalties have been implemented through Act (2014:266) on Energy Audits in Large Enterprises and Act (2014:267) on Energy Metering in Buildings as well as the Electricity Act (1997:857), the Natural Gas Act (2005:403) and the District Heating Act (2008:263).

EED Article	Implementation status
Article 14	<p>A new law (2014:268) on Certain Cost-Benefit Analyses in the Energy Sector was adopted in 2014. According to this law, a cost-benefit analysis is required for new plants or changes to existing plants fulfilling the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plants for thermal power production >20 MW; • Industrial power plants >20 MW generating waste heat; • Grids for district heating/cooling; • Energy production plants >20 MW attached to existing grids for district heating/cooling. <p>The result of the cost-benefit analysis shall be attached to the application for permits according to the Environmental Code.</p>
Article 15	<p>The Swedish Energy Market Inspectorate is responsible for most parts of the implementation of Article 15 and there have been amendments to the ordinance regulating the tasks of the inspectorate. Amendments have also been made to the Electricity Act (1997:857).</p>
Article 16	<p>The assessment is that the national level of technical competence, objectivity and reliability is sufficient, thus a certification or accreditation scheme has not been introduced.</p>
Article 16	<p>The Swedish Energy Agency is responsible for the promotion of the energy services market and the access for SME:s to this market. The Agency's website provides information on energy services with a special focus on SME:s.</p>
Article 19	<p>An analysis of split incentives between owners and tenants has been carried out by the Swedish Energy Agency and the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning. Because charges for heating for most apartments in Sweden are included in the rent or in the monthly charges the prevalence of split incentives is low. An analysis of barriers for energy efficiency in the public sector including public purchasing has been carried out by the Swedish Energy Agency and the conclusion is that barriers mostly are in the form of lack of strategy and lack of knowledge among the actors. To reduce these barriers, state support for capacity building and strategic energy efficiency work among local and regional actors has been introduced. Implementation follow-up is a part of the NEKP.</p>
Article 20	<p>Sweden has prioritized energy efficiency in SME:s within the framework of the Regional fund and the state provides co-funding for energy efficiency projects. Proposals for financial mechanisms have been presented within the framework of the national long-term strategy for energy efficient renovations related to Art. 4.</p>

2.2. Non-legislative provisions

The Swedish energy efficiency policy is based on general measures (such as CO₂ – and energy taxes and ETS), combined with regulatory measures (such as building codes and energy performance requirements) and supporting measures aimed at removing information and knowledge related market failures. Examples of the latter are energy – and climate advisors, networks, regional energy – and climate strategies, support for energy audits in SME:s and market introduction measures.

Here is a selection of the additional measures that are currently in place:

- Energy and Climate advisors in 290 municipalities and 15 Regional energy offices.
- State support for capacity building and strategic energy efficiency work at local and regional level including regional energy – and climate strategies.
- ERDF programmes for energy-efficiency improvements in SME:s.
- Networks in building, industry, SME – capacity building and market introduction of new technologies.
- Information activities, websites and other.
- Capacity building for the enforcement of energy efficiency requirements in environmental legislation.

2.3. Implementing bodies

Swedish Energy Agency – implementation, statistics, and reporting articles 3, 4, 6, 8, 9-11, 12-17, 19, 20.

Swedish Energy Market Inspectorate – article 15.

National Board of Housing, Building and Planning reporting – article 5, implementation articles 9-11.

National Agency for Public Procurement – implementation article 6.

Swedish National Accreditation Body (SWEDAC) – accreditation and certification schemes.

3. Implementation of revised EED articles

As a result of the amendment of EED, Sweden is reviewing the District Heating Act and the Act on Energy Measurement in Buildings in order to make the necessary adjustments for the implementation. Sweden is also working to develop an Act for District Cooling.

Financial support for multi-family buildings has been adopted and is active 2021- 2024, targeting the worst performing buildings to stimulate renovation and improve energy efficiency.

Continued work with the use of EU Regional fund for energy efficiency projects, both at regional and national level. SME:s is a targeted group for this action.

4. Relevant information

Ministry of the Environment and Energy:

www.government.se/government-of-sweden/ministry-of-the-environment

Swedish Energy Agency: www.swedishenergyagency.se

Swedish Energy Market Inspectorate: www.ej.se

National Board of Housing, Building and Planning: www.boverket.se

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency: www.swedishepa.se

National Agency for Public Procurement: www.upphandlingsmyndigheten.se