Block 1: EU Energy Policy and Objectives

1.2 EU Energy efficiency targets and current situation of meeting the targets

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Feedschools, by ENEA (Maria-Anna Segreto, Alessandro Tallini)

This block is part of a training package developed to provide local authorities with free tuition that may inspire and help them in adopting new technical and financial solutions to implement ‘nearly Zero Energy Building’ (NZEB) renovation activities in schools.

Specify block content:

The block is meant to present: the targets set for 2020 and especially for 2030 by European Union towards energy efficiency, renewable energy and greenhouse gasses emissions; the European policies adopted to meet targets and the different approaches chosen by each Member State; the key factors affecting the grow in energy consumption; the current situation and the progress of meeting the targets by Member States, the risks of not meeting the targets, the needed efforts as well as new policies and additional measures required; the importance of changing citizens' behaviour towards energy efficiency in order to achieve the targets set.

Level: beginner

No special knowledge is needed.

Learning Objective:

At the end of this bloc, you will know what targets the EU has set for energy efficiency, renewable energy and emission reduction, it will explain how the trend in energy consumption affects the meeting of the targets, the current situation and the efforts of Member States to achieve these targets.

1.2.1 European Union towards energy efficiency targets

1.2 .2 Energy Efficiency: risk that 2020 and 2030 targets will not be met

1.2.3 What we need to reach 2030 target

1.2.4 Member States' progress

1.2.5 European policies to meet targets

1.2.6 National policies to meet targets

1.2.7 Conclusion

1.2.1
European Union towards energy efficiency targets

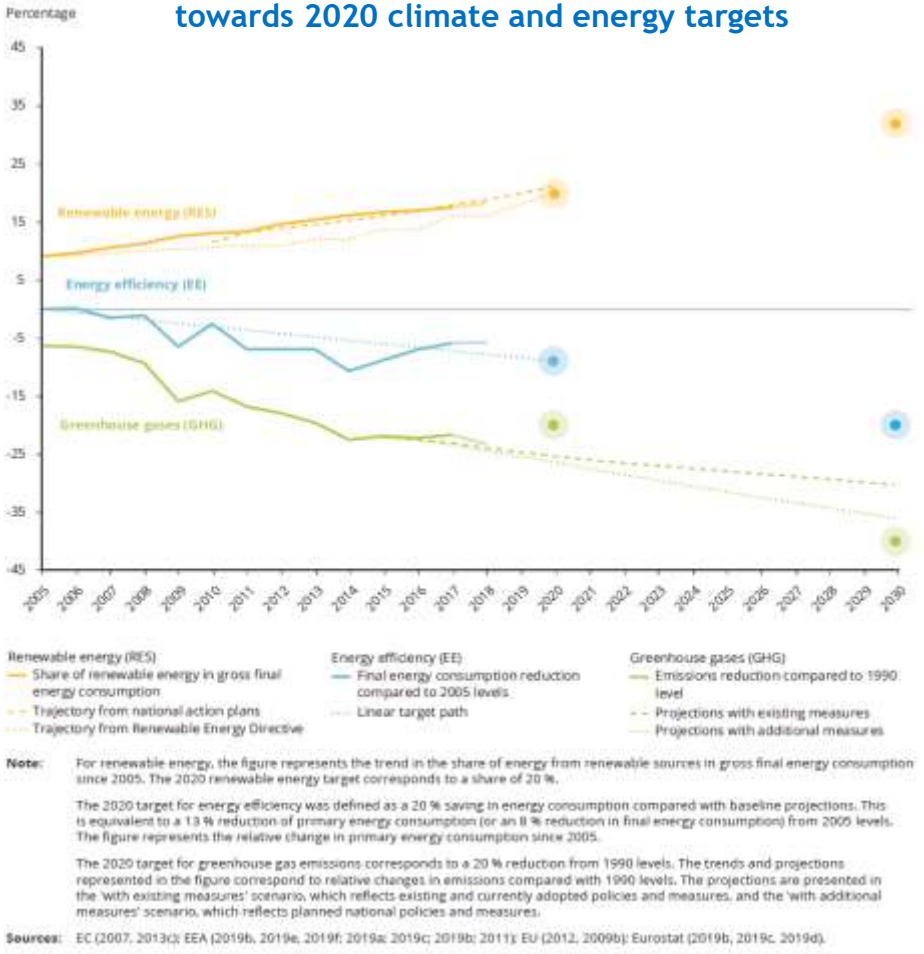
1.2.1 Objective

This unit shows the progress of the European Union towards its 2020 energy efficiency targets, renewable energy and greenhouse gasses emissions, the new targets set for 2030, and the current situation at national level for EU Member States.

The EU is currently on track to meet its 20% energy efficiency target for 2020. Recent statistics show, however, that **energy consumption levels are increasing slightly.** This increase in energy consumption means that Member States need to make greater efforts to keep the EU on track towards its 2020 target. In general, the 2020 targets appear to be achievable for **greenhouse gas emissions reductions** while they are just within reach for **renewable energy developments**.

Current efforts by Member States are still insufficient to achieve the EU targets set for 2030 too. Therefore, **a further change will be needed** for the EU and its Member States to achieve their long-term objectives until 2050 (EEA Report No 15/2019).

Current progress of Member States towards 2020 climate and energy targets

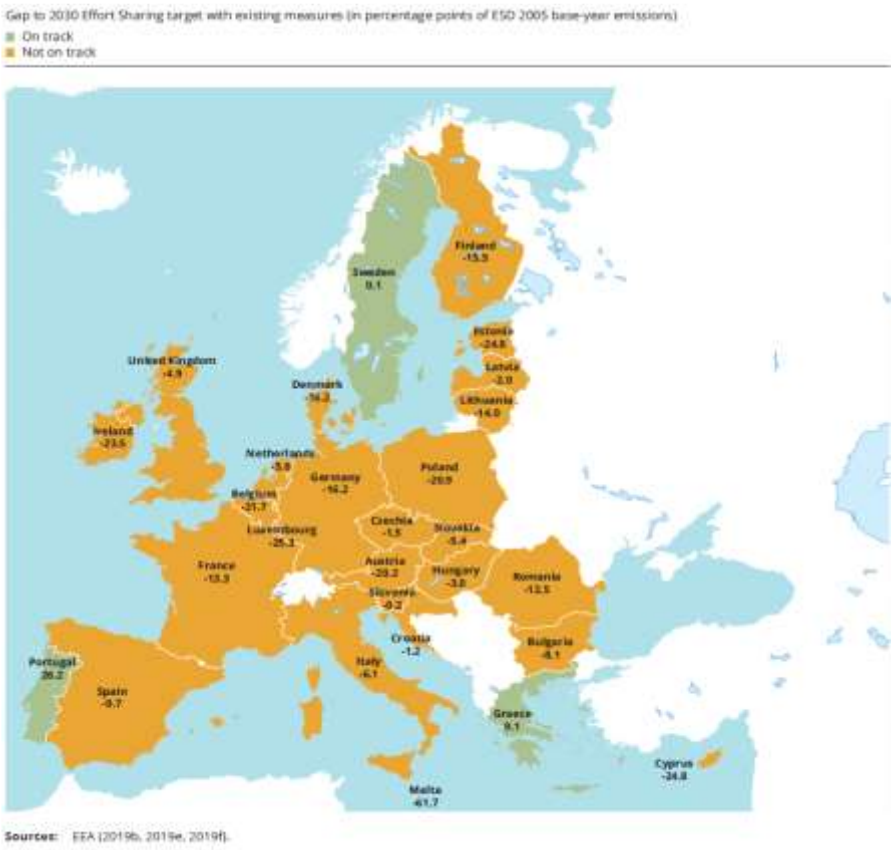


Planning and preparation for achieving the 2030 targets is currently underway, with Member States indicating the **new policies and measures** that will deliver on greenhouse gas reductions, renewable energy and energy efficiency in the mid-term.

Specifically, European Member States are planning how to collectively achieve:

- at least a **40% reduction in domestic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions** (compared with 1990 levels), with binding annual GHG emission reduction targets for EU Member States from 2021 to 2030 for the sectors not covered by the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS);
- an increase in the share of **renewable energy sources (RES) in the EU to at least 32 %** of gross final energy consumption by 2030;
- at least a **32.5% improvement in energy efficiency** in 2030 at EU level (compared with the Commission's 2007 Energy Baseline Scenario).

Projected progress of Member States towards 2030 climate targets

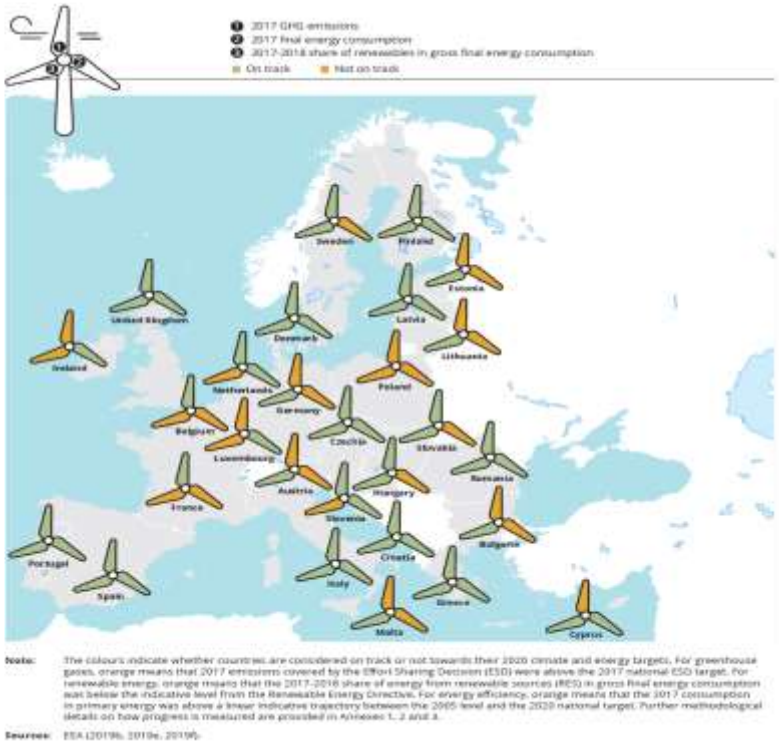


At the national level, current progress is more contrasting

Some Member States have already reduced their emissions to levels below their 2020 target, while for others, the gaps between observed emissions and national targets are widening. In 2017, 18 Member States had greenhouse gas emissions levels at or below their respective annual Effort Sharing targets, while in 2018, this fell to 17 Member States.

According to the projections submitted by Member States in 2019, **only 3 Member States** (Greece, Portugal and Sweden) expect that their current policies and measures will be **sufficient** to deliver their 2030 Effort Sharing targets on time. An additional **6 Member States** (Belgium, Croatia, France, Hungary, Italy, Slovakia and Spain) plan to **implement additional policies and measures** that will help ensure they achieve their 2030 Effort Sharing targets. The remaining **18 Member States** have **not yet indicated** in their reported projections how they intend to achieve their Effort Sharing targets.

Current progress of Member States towards 2020 climate and energy targets



Note: The colours indicate whether countries are considered on track or not towards their 2020 climate and energy targets. For greenhouse gases, orange means that 2017 emissions covered by the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD) were above the 2017 national ESD target. For renewable energy, orange means that the 2017-2018 share of energy from renewable sources (RES) in gross final energy consumption was below the indicative level from the Renewable Energy Directive. For energy efficiency, orange means that the 2017 consumption in primary energy was above a linear indicative trajectory between the 2005 level and the 2020 national target. Further methodological details on how progress is measured are provided in Annexes 1, 2 and 3.

Sources: EEA (2019b, 2019e, 2019f).

1.2.2

Energy Efficiency: risk that 2020 and 2030 targets will not be met

1.2.2 Objective

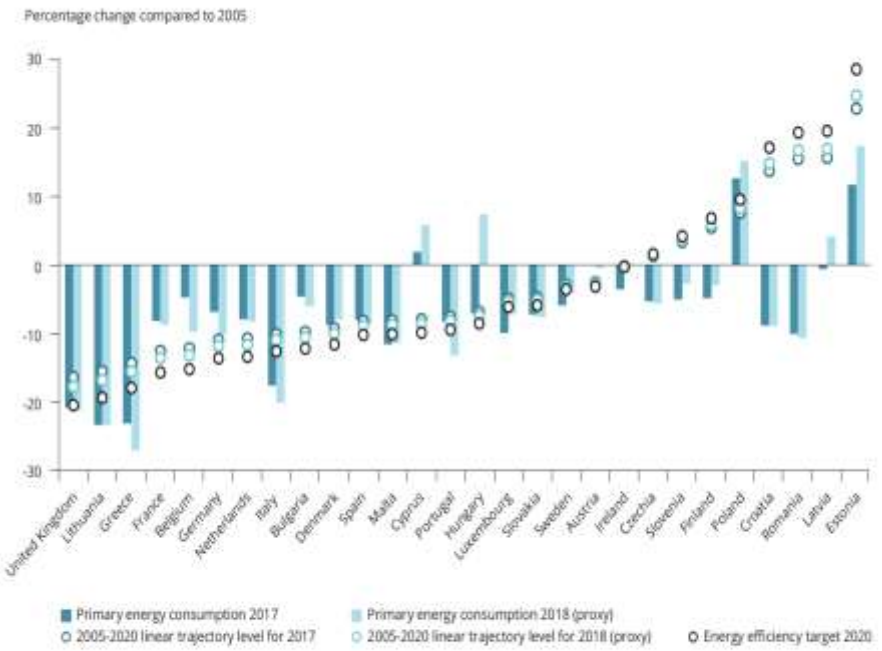
In this unit we will deal with the factors affecting the growth in final energy consumption and the risks for the EU of not reaching the 2020 energy efficiency target due to the upward trend in consumption and the need to reverse this trend.

In the area of energy efficiency, targets are expressed in terms of both primary and final energy consumption.

Unless the recent increasing trend in final energy consumption is reversed very soon, and the decline in primary energy consumption shown in initial indications accelerates, the **EU risks missing its 2020 energy efficiency target** of a 20% reduction from baseline energy consumption levels in 2020.

A number of factors are at play in the rising energy consumption, **the greatest increases have been observed in energy consumption in buildings**, which rose by 8.3% between 2014 and 2017, and in transport, which rose by 5.8% in the same period. Additional factors, such as **lower fuel prices and weather conditions**, have also affected energy consumption trends in recent years.

Figure 4.3 Primary energy consumption and linear trajectory levels to reach 2020 targets, 2017 and 2018



Notes: The figure compares, for each Member State, primary energy consumption levels for a given year and the level of the indicative linear trajectory between 2005 and the relevant 2020 target for primary energy consumption.

Sources: EC (2017c, 2019c, 2019f); EEA (forthcoming) (2019a, 2019f); Eurostat (2019b, 2019c).

1.2.3
What we need to reach 2030 target

1.2.3 Objective

This unit summarises the annual reduction rates of EU energy consumption over the decade 2020-2030 to reach the 2030 energy efficiency target and the efforts needed to achieve these targets to be adopted by Member States as well as new policies and additional measures.

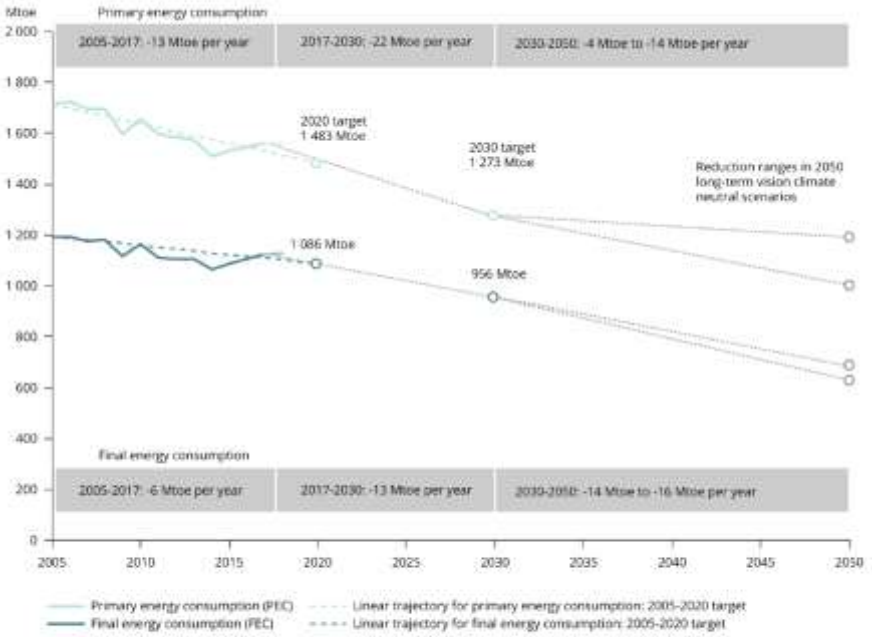
To meet the 2030 target for energy consumption reductions of at least 32.5%, annual reductions in EU energy consumption over the next decade will have to be more than double the average rate of reductions observed between 2005 and 2017.

Primary energy consumption across the EU has fallen by an average of 13 Mtoe per year since 2005 and final energy consumption has fallen by 6 Mtoe over the same period.

However, to meet the 2030 target annual average savings of 22 Mtoe and 13 Mtoe, respectively, will be required from 2017 until 2030.

To reverse the trends in growing energy consumption and achieve the sustained pace required for the EU to meet its 2030 energy efficiency targets, **Member States will need to adopt new policies and implement additional measures to those in place today.**

Figure 4.1 Primary and final energy consumption in the EU, 2005-2017, 2020 and 2030 targets and 2050 scenario ranges for reaching carbon neutrality under the long-term vision



Notes: The 2020 target represents energy savings of 20 % from levels projected for 2020 in the Commission's 2007 energy baseline scenario (EC, 2008). The indicative energy efficiency target for 2030 represents an improved energy efficiency of at least 32.5 % compared with 2030 projections using the same energy baseline scenario. The 2050 values represent indicative ranges for primary and final energy consumption that, combined with very high shares of energy from renewable sources in the energy mix, would allow the EU to reach carbon neutrality by 2050. The 2050 values are drawn from the carbon neutrality scenarios '1.5 TECH' (upper limit) and '1.5 LIFE' (lower limit) in the in-depth analysis accompanying the Commission's recent strategic long-term vision for a climate-neutral economy by 2050.

Sources: EC (2008, 2011d, 2018b); EEA (forthcoming) (2019a); EU (2018e); European Council (2014); Eurostat (2019f, 2019c).

1.2.4 Member States' progress

1.2.4 Objective

This unit briefly shows the EU Member States' progress to targets set on greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Despite overall energy efficiency developments and the risk of missing the 2020 energy efficiency target at EU level, a number of Member States have demonstrated notable progress in this area.

In the context of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED), **Member States have set their own national non-binding energy efficiency targets for 2020**, and 20 of them seek to achieve reductions in their total final energy consumption.

However, in 2017, 12 Member States had levels of energy consumption that **exceeded a linear trajectory from 2005 levels** to their national 2020 targets.

Table ES.1 Member States' progress to targets on greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy and energy efficiency

Member State	Greenhouse gas emissions				Renewable energy		Energy efficiency	
	Gap to ESD emission target (2017)	Gap to ESD emission target (2018)	Gap to 2020 ESD target (WEM)	Gap to 2030 ESD target (WEM)	Gap to 2017-2018 of RED trajectory (2017 RES share)	Gap to 2017-2018 of RED trajectory (2018 RES share)	Gap to 2017 PEC indicative linear (2017)	Gap to 2018 PEC indicative linear (2018)
	Percentage points (share of 2005 base-year emissions)				Percentage points (share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption)		Percentage points (share of 2005 final energy consumption)	
Austria	-3.8	-3.8	-5.5	-28.2	2.3	2.6	-10.2	-8.8
Belgium	2.1	-0.4	-4.5	-21.7	-0.2	0.1	-7.5	-9.4
Bulgaria	-2.9	-3.0	5.0	-8.1	5.0	5.0	-8.4	-11.0
Croatia	11.6	9.7	19.2	-1.2	9.9	10.3	1.2	2.0
Cyprus	-1.8	-1.5	-0.9	-24.8	0.4	0.5	2.8	2.6
Czech Republic	4.6	2.9	6.5	-1.5	4.2	4.3	0.1	1.1
Denmark	5.2	3.6	0.5	-16.2	10.3	11.0	0.2	-0.2
Estonia	-5.1	-6.9	1.8	-24.8	6.7	5.5	-0.5	1.7
Finland	0.3	-1.2	-1.4	-15.5	6.3	7.1	4.3	4.8
France	1.4	2.5	-0.7	-13.3	-2.3	-1.7	-7.4	-6.9
Germany	-7.2	-3.4	-5.4	-16.2	1.7	2.9	-6.9	-6.9
Greece	21.9	23.3	21.0	9.1	2.8	2.9	10.3	9.3
Hungary	14.4	15.9	20.3	-3.0	3.4	3.7	-17.3	-21.2
Ireland	-6.3	-11.8	-14.7	-23.5	-0.8	-0.4	7.8	2.5
Italy	8.4	6.3	6.8	-6.1	5.4	4.7	8.4	6.7
Latvia	5.7	7.4	10.4	-2.0	1.6	2.8	9.0	6.5
Lithuania	-0.1	2.7	8.8	-14.0	5.6	4.1	-21.2	-25.2
Luxembourg	-0.1	-5.5	-5.2	-25.3	-1.1	1.4	2.3	-0.9
Malta	-22.8	-26.8	-26.5	-61.7	0.7	1.0	-5.5	-7.9
Netherlands	9.2	7.8	10.4	-3.6	-3.3	-3.0	4.1	4.3
Poland	-6.4	-9.0	-0.2	-20.9	-1.4	-1.3	-5.3	-4.2
Portugal	15.9	15.5	24.7	26.2	0.8	0.6	6.1	6.2
Romania	11.5	15.5	17.6	-12.5	2.6	3.0	24.3	25.0
Slovakia	16.5	14.9	19.7	-5.4	0.0	0.2	-13.8	-18.7
Slovenia	11.2	10.6	13.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	4.3	4.1
Spain	7.3	5.8	4.1	-8.7	1.5	1.7	5.2	2.3
Sweden	12.1	10.4	15.3	0.1	8.7	11.2	-0.1	-3.4
United Kingdom	6.8	6.7	10.7	-4.9	0.0	0.9	0.4	-1.8

Sources: EC (2007, 2013c); EEA (2019b, 2019e, 2019f, 2019a; 2019c; 2019b; 2011); EU (2012, 2009b); Eurostat (2019b, 2019c, 2019d).

1.2.5
European policies to meet targets

1.2.5 Objective

This unit highlights the importance of the Energy Efficiency Directive as a common framework of measures for promoting energy efficiency within the EU and requires Member States to set indicative national energy efficiency targets, the role of Task Force created to discuss the growing energy consumption trends and identify possible solutions to put the EU back on track to achieving the targets.

One of the key developments in the **energy efficiency policy framework** was the adoption of the **EED** in 2012, which was updated in 2018.

The EED establishes a common framework of measures for **promoting energy efficiency** within the EU and aims to help remove barriers and overcome market failures that impede efficiency in the supply and use of energy.

- ✓ Under Article 3 of the EED, Member States have to set their own indicative **national energy efficiency targets for 2020 as well as for 2030**. Depending on Country preferences, these targets are based on primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity.
- ✓ In some Member States, the targets may still be subject to change in the coming years.
- ✓ Related to the 2030 targets, the **revised EED 2018** asks Member States not only to set indicative national energy efficiency contributions towards the EU's 2030 targets but also **to set an indicative trajectory for primary and final energy consumption for that contribution from 2021 onwards.**

The Task Force set up by the European Commission was identified a set of solutions as way forward .

- ✓ Firstly, it is necessary to **ensure full implementation of the existing legislation**, as there have been delays in transposing and implementing both the Energy Efficiency and Energy Performance of Buildings Directives. This includes full achievement of the energy savings obligation under Article 7 and meeting the requirement to carry out regular inspections under Article 14 e 15 of the EPBD.
- ✓ Furthermore, it is important **to make full use of the remaining funding opportunities** under the European Structural and Investment Funds and to implement additional measures at national level.

The European Commission also has initiated the process to strengthen Member States' **market surveillance** of product efficiency requirements. It also aims to help Member States to build capacity for promoting **building renovation** in the public sector, including through the use of **energy service contracting**.

Numerous other actions have been taken in the **transports and buildings sectors** to increase the energy performance and reducing energy consumption.

1.2.6
National policies to meet targets

1.2.6 Objective

This unit presents the the different approaches chosen by Member States for setting national targets reflecting the specific situation of each State with very different levels of ambition, the need to step up efforts to achieve the 2020 and especially 2030 targets and the impact of efforts to improve energy efficiency for European citizens.

Member States also chose different approaches for setting national targets, based on primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings or energy intensity.

Each national target reflects the specific situation of the Member State that adopted it. Consequently, ambition levels vary greatly.

- ✓ Compared with 2005 levels, currently 18 Member States have aimed to reduce final and primary energy consumption; however, 5 Member States' targets indicate an increase in final and primary energy consumption.
- ✓ 5 other Member States intend to keep the potential increase in either primary or final energy consumption to a certain limit over the period 2005-2020.

In this context, it has become clear that there is a need to step up efforts not only to reach the 2020 targets but also to set the right basis for the subsequent decade (2030) when an even higher level of ambition will be required.

Additional efforts to improve energy efficiency would also have complementary benefits, such as **lower energy bills**, **better health** (through improved air quality), **more comfort and less energy poverty**.

1.2.7 Conclusions

1.2.7 Objective

This unit summarises the main concepts discussed in the previous units and underlines the central role of European citizens' behavioural change towards energy efficiency in order to achieve the targets set.

A great effort is required from all European Countries to respect and to achieve the 2020 and 2030 targets, but the effort is also required to citizens who, by **implementing appropriate behaviors**, can help to **cut energy consumption.**

Therefore, in addition to the actions undertaken by the European Commission, it is necessary to push on the **behavioral change** of each end user in order to achieve the set objectives.

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SELECTED RESOURCES

Selected resources

EU 2020 target for energy efficiency

European Commission webpage on EU 2020 targets for energy efficiency, national targets, progress towards 2020 targets, European Task Force and other measures.

- Progress of the European Union towards its 2020 energy efficiency targets

  European Environment Agency webpage on current progress in reducing energy consumption, progress towards the European Union's 2020 energy efficiency target, the 2030 targets on energy efficiency in the context of Energy Union.

- Climate strategies & targets

  European Commission webpage on key climate and energy targets.

- Trends and projections in Europe 2019

  Tracking progress towards Europe's climate and energy targets (EEA Report No 15/2019)

- Drivers of recent energy consumption trends across sectors in EU28

  Energy Consumption Trends Workshop Report

- Assessment progress on energy efficiency targets – Report 2018

  European Commission report on the progress made by Member States towards the national energy efficiency targets for 2020 and towards the implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST

1.2.1 European strategy about Energy Efficiency

Question 1 Recent statistics show that energy consumption levels in Europe are:

- A are increasing considerably
- B show an approximately constant trend over time
- C are increasing slightly

Mark the correct answer

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST

1.2.1 European strategy about Energy Efficiency

Question 2

On average, EU Member States' past efforts delivered emissions reductions in the order of 46 Mt CO_2e per year between 1990 and 2017. Since 2005, average reductions:

A have been lower than the previous years and this will not allow the targets to be met

B have risen to 1.000 Mt CO_2e per year

C have been greater than the shares of reductions in previous years

Mark the correct answer

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST

1.2.1 European strategy about Energy Efficiency

Question 3 Current efforts of Member States:

- **A** are fully sufficient to achieve the EU's 2030 targets and no further change will be need for the EU and its Member States to achieve their long-term objectives up to 2050
- **B** are still insufficient to meet the EU targets set for 2030
- **C** are sufficient to achieve the EU objectives set for 2050

Mark the correct answer

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST

1.2.1 European strategy about Energy Efficiency

Question 4 New targets set for 2030 require:

- **A** at least a 50% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (compared with 1990 levels)
- **B** at least a 32.5% improvement in energy efficiency in 2030 at EU level
- **C** an increase in the share of renewable energy sources (RES) in the EU to a maximum of 32% of gross final energy consumption by 2030

Mark the correct answer

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST

1.2.1 European strategy about Energy Efficiency

Question 5 Current progress at national level shows that:

- **A** all Member States have reduced their emissions to levels below their 2020 target
- **B** according to the 2019 projections, most Member States expect that their current policies and measures will be sufficient to deliver their 2030 Effort Sharing targets on time
- **C** few Member States have already indicated in their reported projections how they intend to achieve their Effort Sharing targets

Mark the correct answer

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST

1.2.2 Energy Efficiency: risk that 2020 and 2030 targets will not be met

Question 6 The factors that most affect the increasing consumption of energy:

- **A** the greatest increases have been observed in energy consumption in buildings
- **B** higher fuel prices have not influenced the trend in energy consumption in recent years
- **C** final energy consumption trends does not depend on weather conditions and fuel price trends

Mark the correct answer

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST

1.2.2 Energy Efficiency: risk that 2020 and 2030 targets will not be met

Question 7 the EU will be able to meet its 2020 energy efficiency target of a 20% reduction from baseline energy consumption levels in 2020:

- **A** without the recent increasing trend in final energy consumption is reversed
- **B** only if the recent upward trend in final energy consumption is reversed very soon
- **C** forecasts are mostly contrasting

Mark the correct answer

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST

1.2.3 What we need to reach 2030 target

Question 8 To meet the 2030 target for energy consumption reductions of at least 32.5%:

- **A** the annual reductions in EU energy consumption over the decade 2020-2030 will have to be twice the average rate of reductions observed over the period 2005-2017
- **B** the annual reductions in EU energy consumption in the decade 2020-2030 will need to be increased tenfold
- **C** to meet the 2030 target annual average savings of 22 Mtoe (primary energy consumption) and 13 Mtoe (final energy consumption) will be required from 2017 until 2030

Mark the correct answer

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST

1.2.3 What we need to reach 2030 target

Question 9 To reverse the trends in growing energy consumption:

- **A** Member States do not need to change their policies or implement additional measures
- **B** many of the Member States expect to be able to achieve their energy efficiency targets without further effort
- **C** Member States will need to adopt new policies and implement additional measures

Mark the correct answer

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST

1.2.4 Member States' progress

Question 10 On progress towards greenhouse gas emission, renewable energy and energy efficiency targets Member States:

- **A** have not set their own national non-binding energy efficiency targets for 2020
- **B** Italy, Germany, Portugal and Sweden have already achieved their 2020 targets
- **C** some Member States have already reduced their emissions to levels below their 2020 target, while for others, the gaps between observed emissions and national targets are widening

Mark the correct answer

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST

1.2.5 European policy meet targets

Question 11

The Energy Efficiency Directive establishes a common framework of measures for promoting energy efficiency within the EU. In particular:

A. it sets a 25% improvement in energy efficiency in 2030 at EU level

B. Member States have to set their own indicative national energy efficiency targets for 2020 as well as for 2030 based on primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity

C. for all member states, the targets are not subject to change in the coming years

Mark the correct answer

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST

1.2.5 European policy meet targets

Question 12

The European Commission created a dedicated Task Force that identified additional causes for the growth in energy consumption related to national contexts:

A the Task Force does not include representatives of Member States

B delayed implementation of energy efficiency policies within Member States

C lack of funding for energy efficiency policies does not lead to growth in energy consumption

Mark the correct answer

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST

1.2.6 National policies to meet targets

Question 13 The European Member States:

- **A** have chosen a common approach to setting national targets
- **B** have adopted its own approach for setting national targets: each national target reflects the specific situation of the Member State that adopted it
- **C** aim to reduce primary energy consumption by 30% by 2030

Mark the correct answer

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST

1.2.6 National policies to meet targets

Question 14 Compared with 2005 levels:

A several Member States have aimed to reduce final and primary energy consumption

B none of the Member States' targets indicate an increase in final and primary energy consumption

C none of the Member States intends to increase final and primary energy consumption in the period 2005-2020

Mark the correct answer

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST

1.2.7 Conclusion

Question 15 In relation to the efforts needed to achieve the 2030 and 2030 targets European countries:

A do not need to make great efforts to meet and achieve the 2020 and 2030 targets

B citizens are key players who can help to reduce energy consumption, by acting on the behavioural change of each end user

C there is no need to consider the impact of behavioural aspects to achieve the set objectives

Mark the correct answer

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST RESULTS

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Correct answer is green

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A have been lower than the previous years and this will not allow the targets to be met

B have risen to 1.000 Mt CO_2e per year

C have been greater than the shares of reductions in previous years

Correct answer is green

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST RESULTS

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- **A** are fully sufficient to achieve the EU's 2030 targets and no further change will be need for the EU and its Member States to achieve their long-term objectives up to 2050
- **B** are still insufficient to meet the EU targets set for 2030
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Correct answer is green

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST RESULTS

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SELF ASSESSMENT TEST RESULTS

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Correct answer is green

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST RESULTS

1.2.2 Energy Efficiency: risk that 2020 and 2030 targets will not be met

Question 6 The factors that most affect the increasing consumption of energy:

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SELF ASSESSMENT TEST RESULTS

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- B: only if the recent upward trend in final energy consumption is reversed very soon
- C: forecasts are mostly contrasting

Correct answer is green

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST RESULTS

1.2.3 What we need to reach 2030 target

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- **A** the annual reductions in EU energy consumption over the decade 2020-2030 will have to be twice the average rate of reductions observed over the period 2005-2017
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Correct answer is green

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST RESULTS

1.2.3 What we need to reach 2030 target

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- C — Member States will need to adopt new policies and implement additional measures

Correct answer is green

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST RESULTS

1.2.4 Member States' progress

Question 10 On progress towards greenhouse gas emission, renewable energy and energy efficiency targets Member States:

A have not set their own national non-binding energy efficiency targets for 2020

B Italy, Germany, Portugal and Sweden have already achieved their 2020 targets

C some Member States have already reduced their emissions to levels below their 2020 target, while for others, the gaps between observed emissions and national targets are widening

Correct answer is green

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST RESULTS

1.2.5 European policy meet targets

Question 11

The Energy Efficiency Directive establishes a common framework of measures for promoting energy efficiency within the EU.
In particular:

A — it sets a 25% improvement in energy efficiency in 2030 at EU level

B — Member States have to set their own indicative national energy efficiency targets for 2020 as well as for 2030 based on primary or final energy consumption, primary or final energy savings, or energy intensity

C — for all member states, the targets are not subject to change in the coming years

Correct answer is green

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST RESULTS

1.2.5 European policy meet targets

Question 12

The European Commission created a dedicated Task Force that identified additional causes for the growth in energy consumption related to national contexts

- A: The Task Force does not include representatives of Member States
- B: delayed implementation of energy efficiency policies within Member States
- C: lack of funding for energy efficiency policies does not lead to growth in energy consumption

Correct answer is green

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST RESULTS

1.2.6 National policies to meet targets

Question 13 The European Member States:

- A — have chosen a common approach to setting national targets
- B — have adopted its own approach for setting national targets: each national target reflects the specific situation of the Member State that adopted it
- C — aim to reduce primary energy consumption by 30% by 2030

Correct answer is green

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST RESULTS

1.2.6 National policies to meet targets

Question 14 Compared with 2005 levels

- **A** several Member States have aimed to reduce final and primary energy consumption
- **B** none of the Member States' targets indicate an increase in final and primary energy consumption
- **C** none of the Member States intends to increase final and primary energy consumption in the period 2005-2020

Correct answer is green

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST RESULTS

1.2.7 Conclusion

Question 15 In relation to the efforts needed to achieve the 2030 and 2030 targets European countries

A do not need to make great efforts to meet and achieve the 2020 and 2030 targets

B citizens are key players who can help to reduce energy consumption, by acting on the behavioural change of each end user

C there is no need to consider the impact of behavioural aspects to achieve the set objectives

Correct answer is green