

ANNEX III

Indicative list of examples of eligible energy efficiency improvement measures

This Annex provides examples of areas in which energy efficiency improvement programmes and other energy efficiency improvement measures may be developed and implemented in the context of Article 4.

To be taken into account, these energy efficiency improvement measures must result in energy savings that can be clearly measured and verified or estimated in accordance with the guidelines in Annex IV, and their impacts on energy savings must not already be counted in other specific measures. The following lists are not exhaustive but are intended to provide guidance.

Examples of eligible energy efficiency improvement measures:

Residential and tertiary sectors

- (a) heating and cooling (e.g. heat pumps, new efficient boilers, installation/efficient update of district heating/cooling systems);
- (b) insulation and ventilation (e.g. wall cavity and roof insulation, double/triple glazing of windows, passive heating and cooling);
- (c) hot water (e.g. installation of new devices, direct and efficient use in space heating, washing machines);
- (d) lighting (e.g. new efficient bulbs and ballasts, digital control systems, use of motion detectors for lighting systems in commercial buildings);
- (e) cooking and refrigeration (e.g. new efficient devices, heat recovery systems);
- (f) other equipment and appliances (e.g. combined heat and power appliances, new efficient devices, time control for optimised energy use, stand-by loss reduction, installation of capacitors to reduce reactive power, transformers with low losses);
- (g) domestic generation of renewable energy sources, whereby the amount of purchased energy is reduced (e.g. solar thermal applications, domestic hot water, solar-assisted space heating and cooling);

Industry sector

- (h) product manufacturing processes (e.g. more efficient use of compressed air, condensate and switches and valves, use of automatic and integrated systems, efficient stand-by modes);
- (i) motors and drives (e.g. increase in the use of electronic controls, variable speed drives, integrated application programming, frequency conversion, electrical motor with high efficiency);
- (j) fans, variable speed drives and ventilation (e.g. new devices/systems, use of natural ventilation);
- (k) demand response management (e.g. load management, peak shaving control systems);
- (l) high-efficiency cogeneration (e.g. combined heat and power appliances);

Transport sector

Status: EU Directives are being published on this site to aid cross referencing from UK legislation. After IP completion day (31 December 2020 11pm) no further amendments will be applied to this version.

- (m) mode of travel used (e.g. promotion of energy-efficient vehicles, energy-efficient use of vehicles including tyre pressure adjustment schemes, energy efficiency devices and add-on devices for vehicles, fuel additives which improve energy efficiency, high-lubricity oils and low-resistance tyres);
- (n) modal shifts of travel (e.g. car free home/office transportation arrangements, car sharing, modal shifts from more energy-consuming modes of transport to less energy-consuming ones, per passenger-km or tonne-km);
- (o) car-free days;

Cross-sectoral measures

- (p) standards and norms that aim primarily at improving the energy efficiency of products and services, including buildings;
- (q) energy labelling schemes;
- (r) metering, intelligent metering systems such as individual metering instruments managed by remote, and informative billing;
- (s) training and education that lead to application of energy-efficient technology and/or techniques;

Horizontal measures

- (t) regulations, taxes etc. that have the effect of reducing energy end-use consumption;
- (u) focused information campaigns that promote energy efficiency improvement and energy efficiency improvement measures.