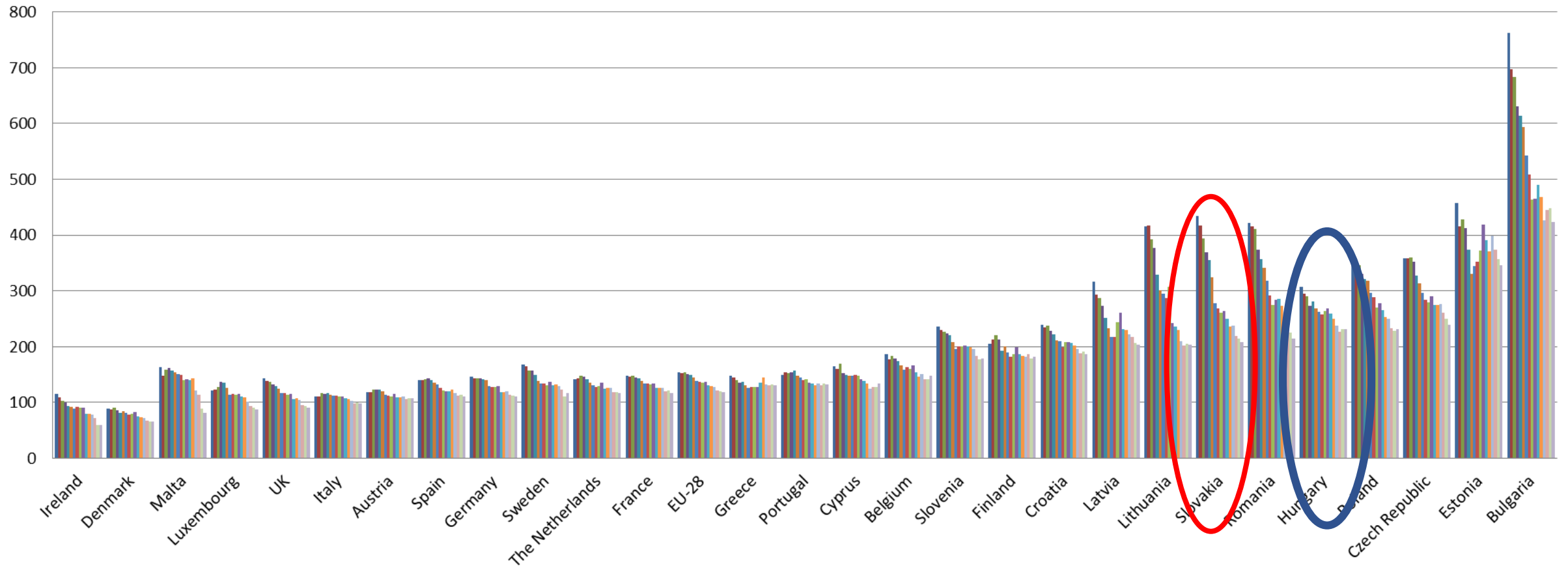


Smart? Energy efficiency & energy savings

Katarína Korytárová

CEEC, 19 November 2019, Bratislava

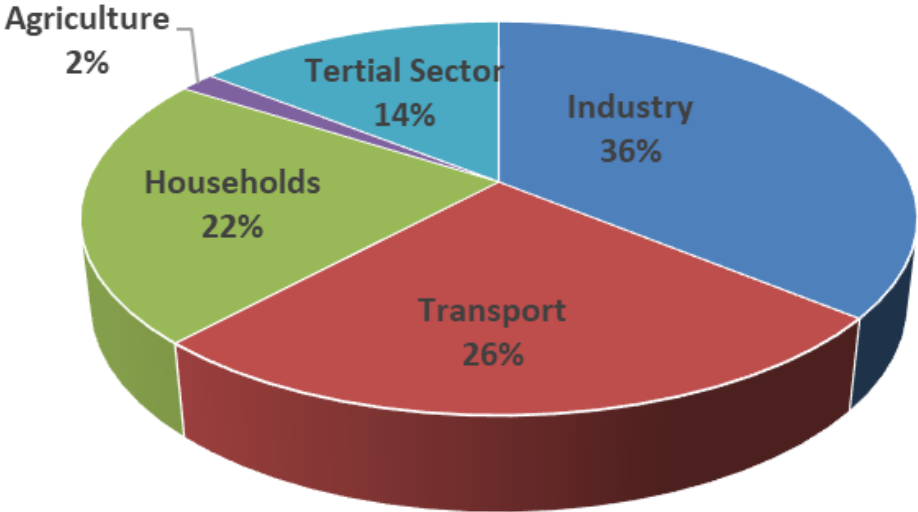
Energy intensity EU-28 in 2001-2016



Final energy consumption

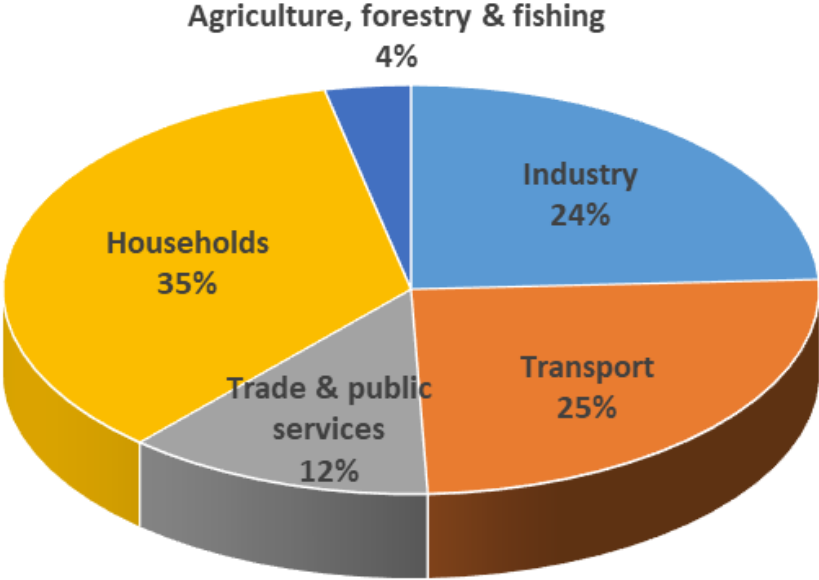
ŠÚSR, KSH 2019

SK Final Energy Consumption 2017



410 PJ

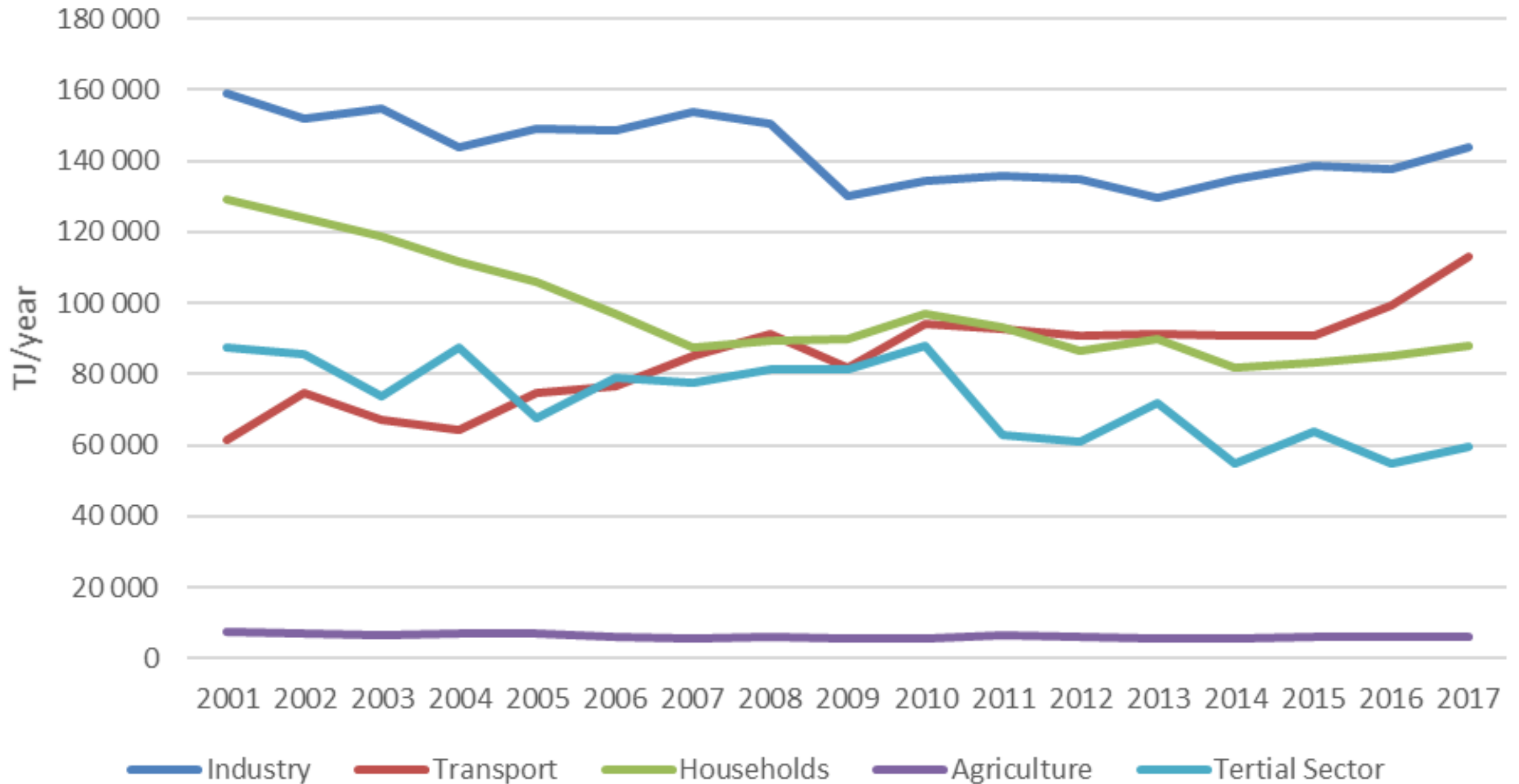
HU Final Energy Consumption 2017



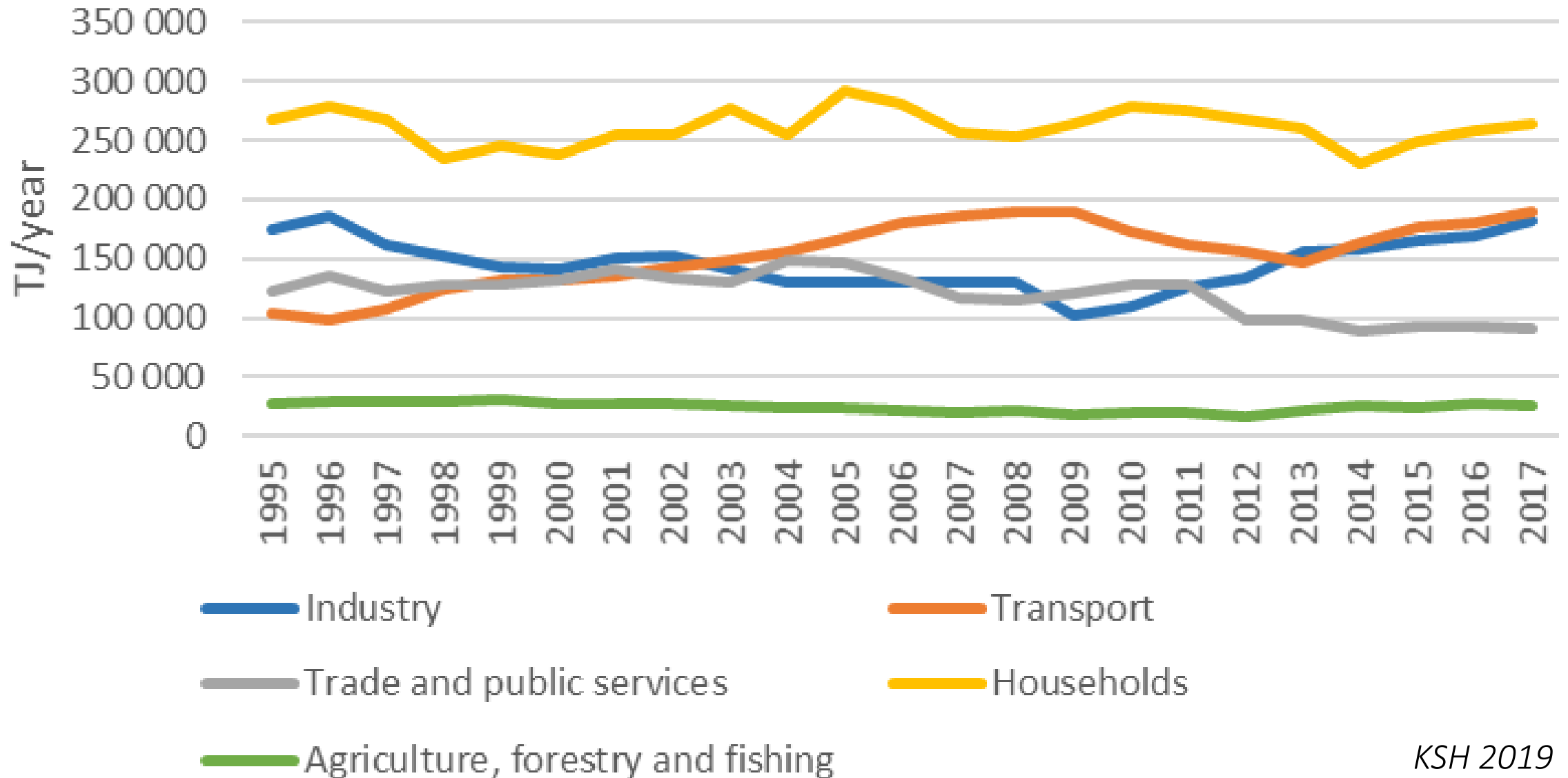
751 GJ

SK Final Energy Consumption 2001-2017 (TJ)

ŠÚSR 2017



HU Final energy consumption 1995-2017 (TJ)



Inventory is the basis

Inventory of significant energy uses

City level: buildings, vehicles, energy sources...
State level: industry, energy sector, transport, households, public sector, services, agriculture.

List of priorities for investment

-> taking into account energy savings potential of each category, necessity from retrofit & its actual utilisation

Financial analysis

-> cost-benefit analysis, taking into account initial investment of measures, but also reduced energy bill.
-> investment intensity of diff. measures
-> sources of financing

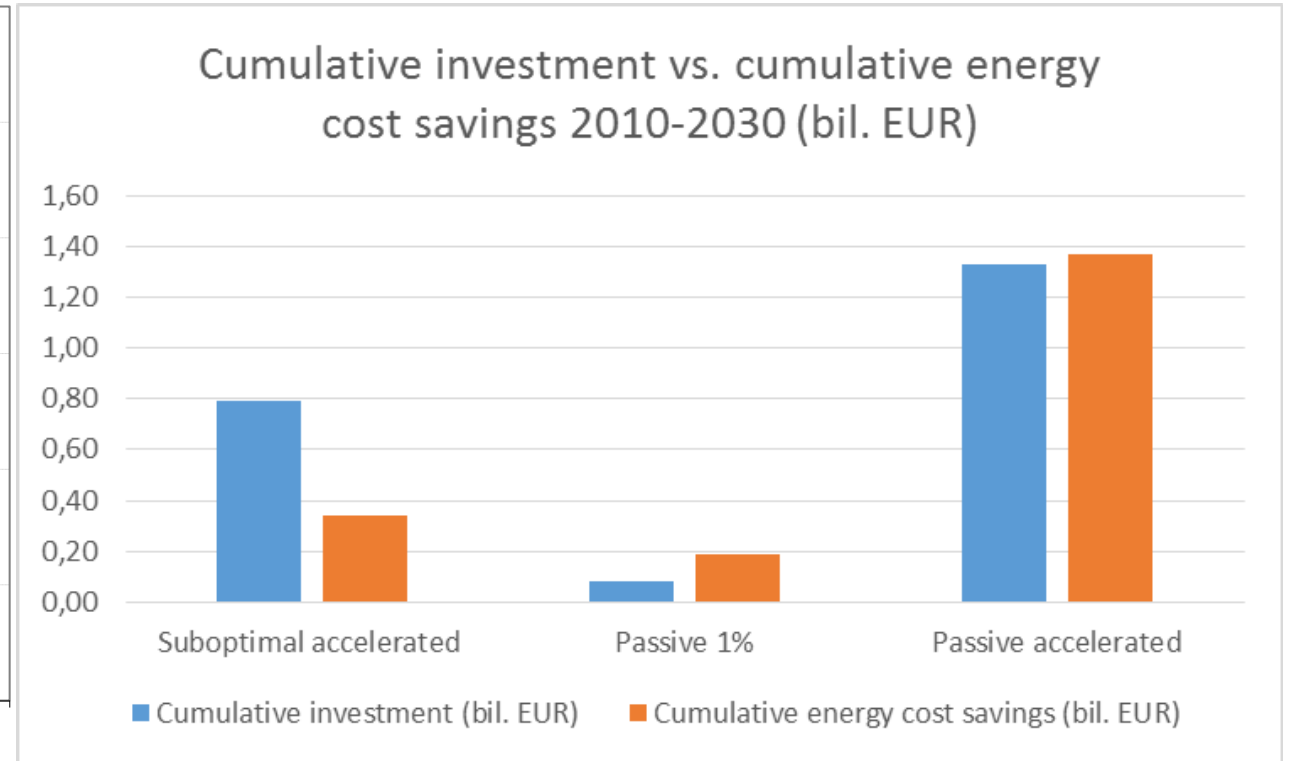
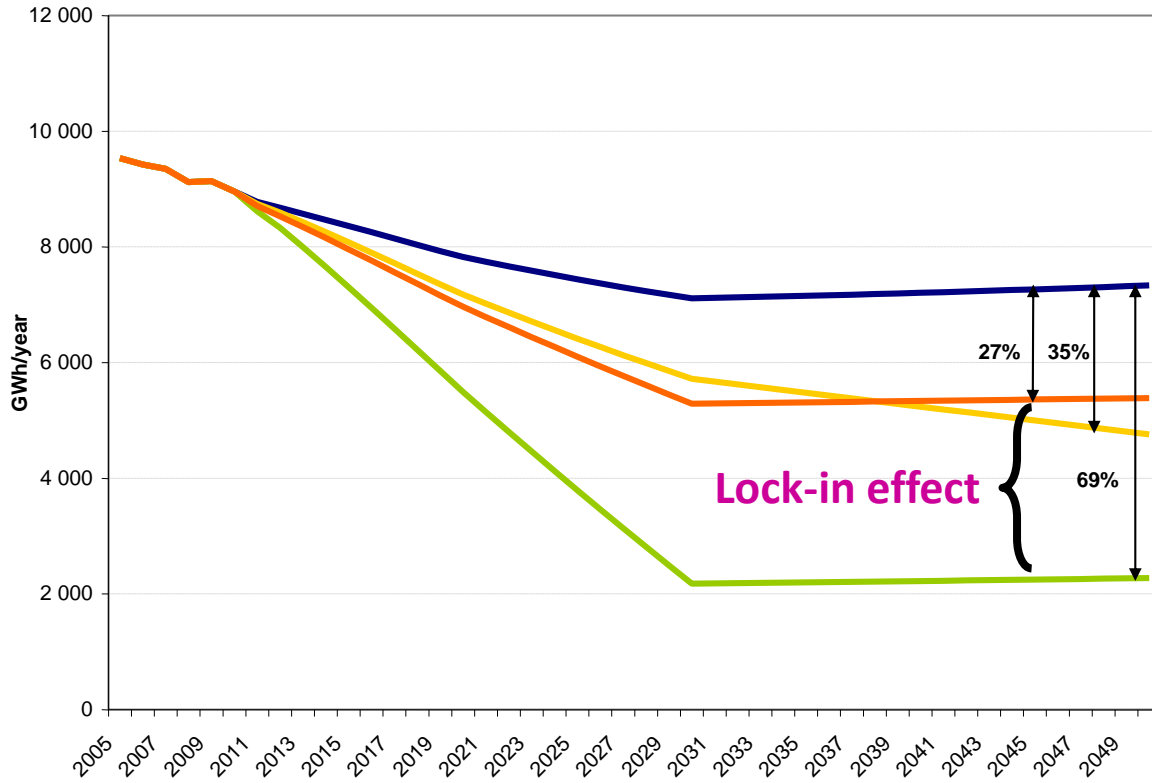
Long-term investment strategy

-> WHAT to renovate
-> WHEN
-> FROM WHAT sources
-> to which level of ENERGY SAVINGS

Approval

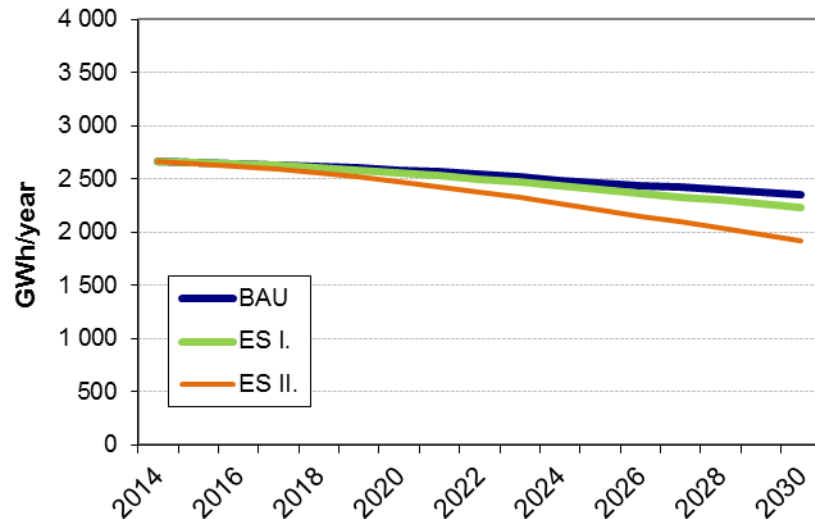
-> needed for ensuring its continuity & commitment

Energy savings potential in Hungarian PB

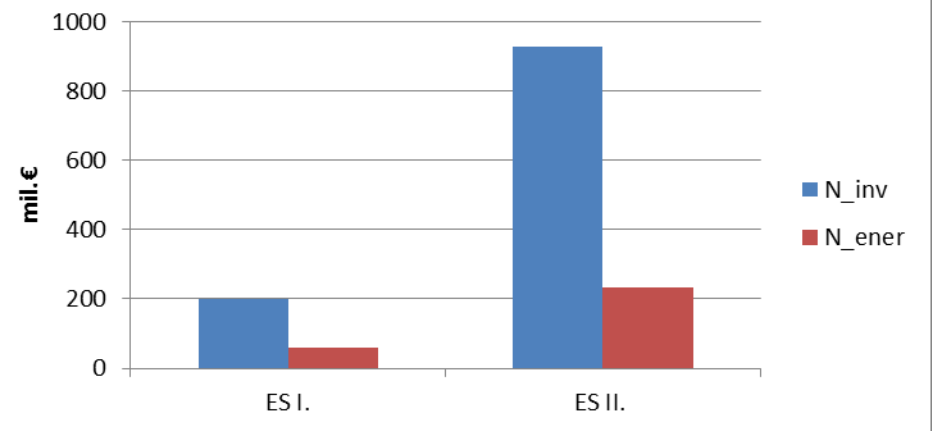


Slovakia: Energy savings - 2030

Final energy consumption for space heating in public buildings, BAU vs. US I., 2014-2030 (GWh/year)

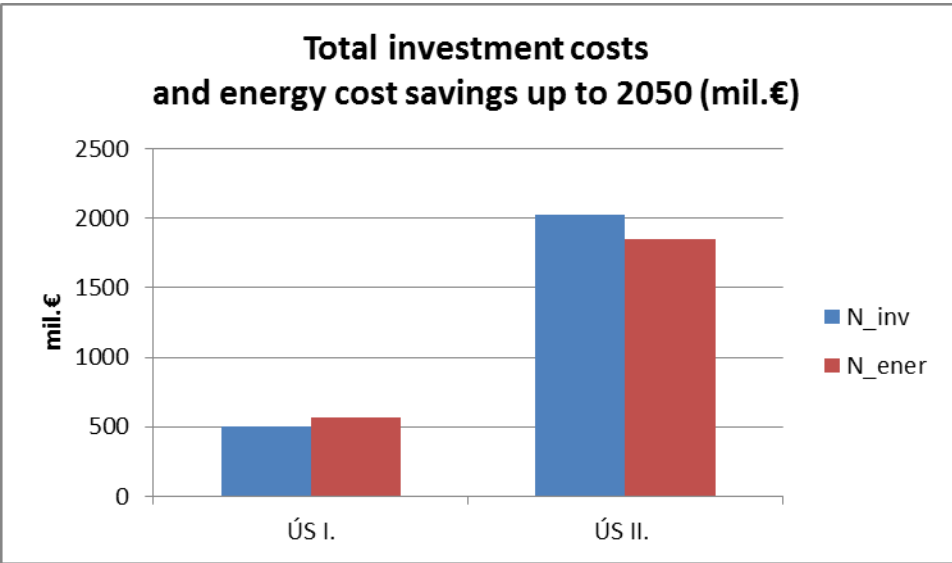
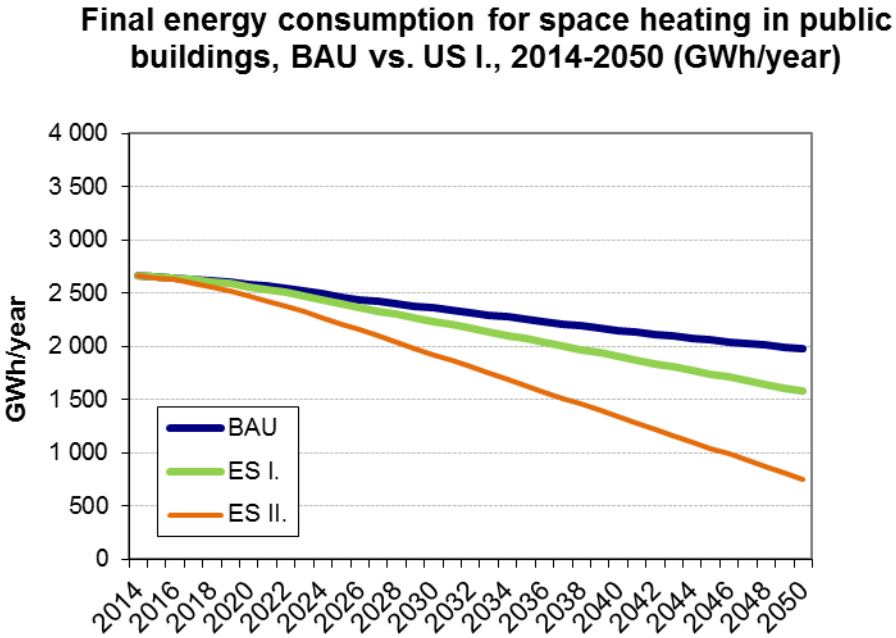


Total investment costs and energy cost savings up to 2030 (mil.€)



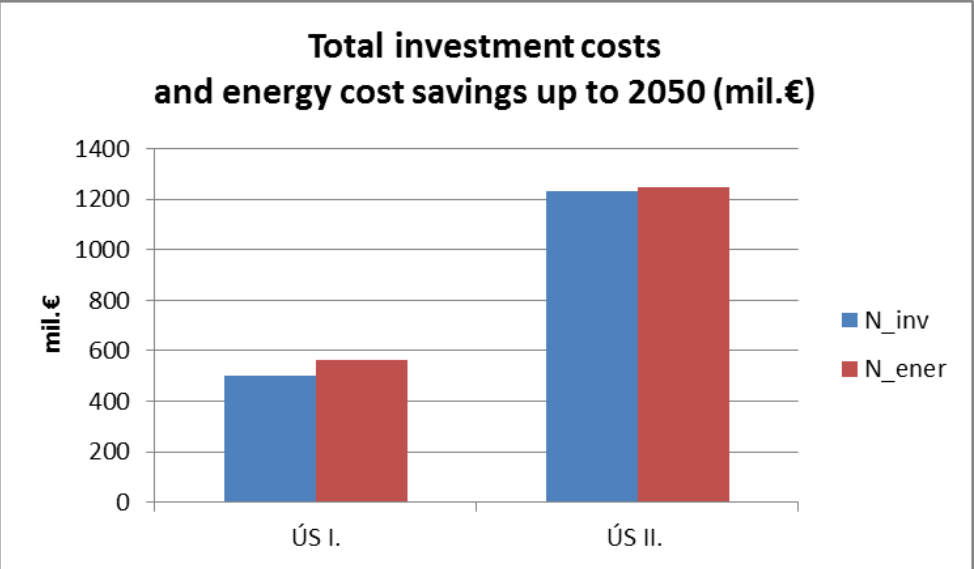
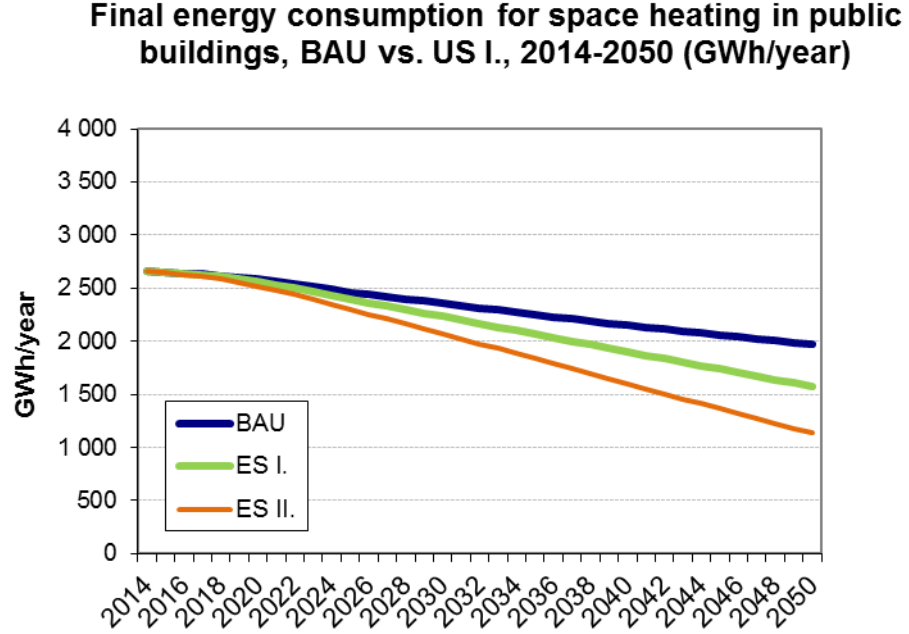
- The results showed that the set timeframe is too short to generate energy cost savings comparable to the investments needed

SK Energy savings: 2050



- By 2050 the energy cost savings exceeded the investment costs only in ES I.
- This implied that the assumed retrofit rate of 3% is too costly.

SK Energy savings: 2050 (2)



- Further research searched for the cost-effective level of retrofit rates.

Conclusions

- Large energy savings potential untapped
- Municipalities can play an important role
- However – smart ES strategy and investment plan needed
- In order to avoid lock-in effect

- Measures necessary at national and regional/city level:
- A) National strategy
 - Incentives to decrease additional costs
 - Pilot projects
 - Additional financial mechanism (incl. sanctions)
 - Enforcement of legislation
- B) Inventory, investment strategy, goals & commitment.

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