Question for written answer P-003236/2014
to the Commission
Rule 117
Adam Gierek (S&D)

Subject: Energy efficiency

Energy efficiency, as with any efficiency concerning material production, can be described in terms of agreed indicators of overall consumption, per capita consumption or consumption in the individual sectors of an economy. But it can also be more complicated and involve other indicators, such as km per capita or tonnes per capita.

In Commission documents efficiency often equates to a reduction in consumption, achieved mainly through savings. Indeed, this was the main motivation for what Claude Turmes termed the disastrous directive. In order to be able to answer the questions I am getting from industrial sectors such as the steel industry, and from central planners in terms of understanding this concept, and it is important for future development, I would like binding answers, affirmative or negative, to the following questions:

1. should sectoral efficiency in the energy industries be measured in terms of the conversion factor, e.g.:

a. the efficiency of converting the primary energy contained in coal into electricity is 45% or 50%;

b. in material production, for example, the rate of energy consumption to produce one tonne of steel or cement in relation to output consumption, multiplied by 100 to give a percentage? and

2. should the energy efficiency of a given Member State be calculated as a gross figure in terms of the country's per capita GDP according to Eurostat, meaning that the indicator should be a quotient where the numerator is the difference in consumption of output energy in that country per capita divided by the GDP per capita (e.g. in relation to 1990) and energy consumption in 2020 per capita divided by the GDP per capita in the same year, and divided by (denominator) the first component of this difference, multiplied by 100 to give a percentage?

Please reply to my questions as soon as possible because I believe that the Commission (I say this on the basis of documents) does not understand what the differences between these extremely important efficiency components in the 3x20 policy objective should actually be based on.