

Declaration by the EFTA States

to Decision No 174/2025 incorporating Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council into the EEA Agreement

The incorporation of Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council into the EEA Agreement extends the common regulatory framework of measures to promote energy efficiency to the EFTA States. The EFTA States are not included in the EU energy efficiency headline target. However, the EFTA States have set the following respective indicative national energy efficiency targets:

- The Icelandic Government has set a national target of 25% more efficient energy use by 2030 than in 2015. The target is expressed as a cross-sectoral objective of reducing energy intensity i.e. the ratio of energy consumption (final) to real GDP in PPS adjusted terms. The indicator is part of the energy forecast that is published annually by the Environment and Energy Agency of Iceland.
- On 6 November 2020 the Liechtenstein Parliament (Landtag) adopted its Energy Strategy for 2030 setting a national energy efficiency target of 20% compared to 2008. Central elements of the efficiency increase in the period up to 2030 are building renovations, highly efficient new buildings and efficiency improvements in lighting, motor drives and domestic appliances. Both electric heat pumps for heat supply and the electrification of transport will lead to a significant substitution of fossil fuels in the future. Reporting on the achievement of objectives takes place annually (as part of a monitoring report for the attention of Parliament).
- The Norwegian Parliament (Storting) has set a national target of 30% more efficient energy use by 2030 than in 2015 (Government Bill St. 25 (2015-2016)). The target is expressed as a cross-sectoral objective of reducing energy intensity i.e. the ratio of energy input (primary) to real GDP. The Ministry of Energy provides annual reporting on the target in the Report to the Storting (white paper) on the National Budget.