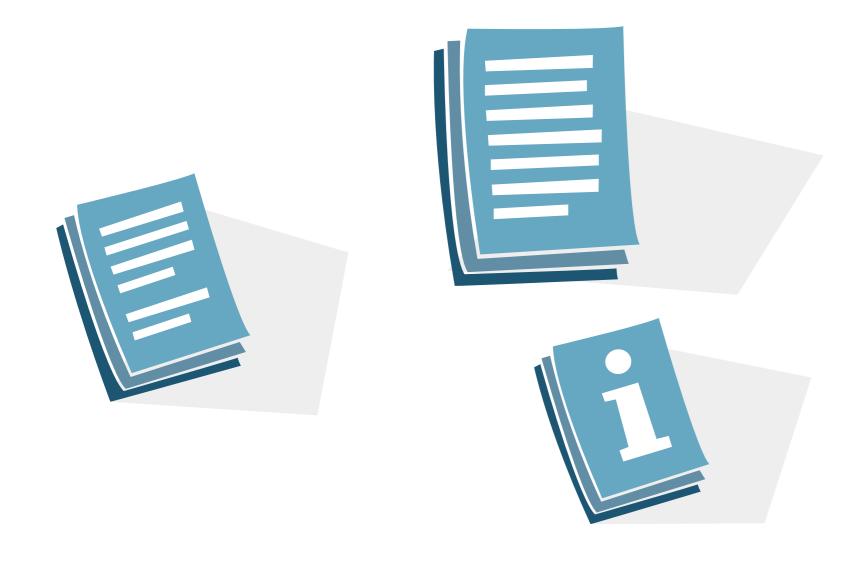
What makes a good policy?

Guidance for assessing and implementing energy efficiency policies



Data collection

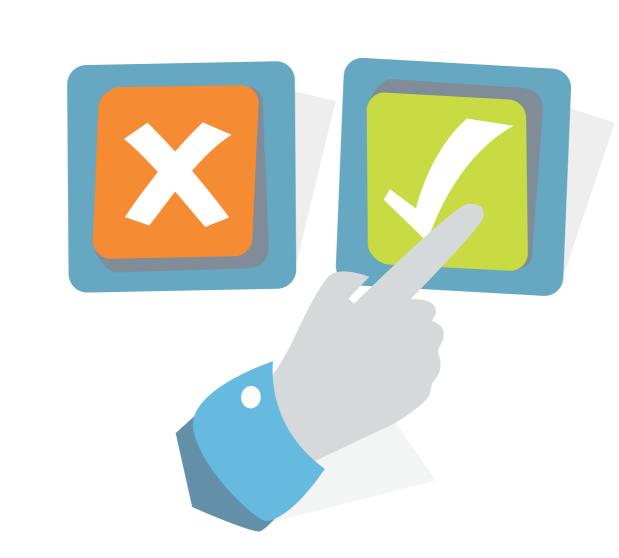
The analysis starts with data collection.

This is usually based on literature review and evaluation/monitoring reports.

Exclusion criteria

Answer the following questions with YES

- Is the policy implemented?
- Is it a recent P&M?
- Is the policy cost-effective?
- Does the P&M lead to energy savings per unit?





Rating and weighting

Rate and weight the following criteria on a scale

- The policy is well designed
- An evaluation exists
- The P&M includes innovative elements
- The policy fosters worldwide BAT
- The overall effectiveness is high
- The P&M is in line with sustainability aspects

Comparison of policies and definition of good practice

The rating and weighting result in an overall score.

A policy can be considered as "good practice" if there is a total average score of more than 5 points. The scheme can be used to evaluate, rate and compare all kinds of energy efficiency policies.



How and where this method is used

The web-based platform "bigEE.net - Your guide to energy efficiency in buildings" was developed to make structured information easily available and to enable policy-makers to make wellconsidered decisions. The demonstration of good practice policies is a way to highlight the success factors of these successfully implemented policies and to illustrate the transferability. This multi-criteria assessment scheme is used on this platform to define and list good practice policies and to provide detailed background information.



Or get more info on bigee.net









Your guide to energy efficiency in buildings.

Case Study KFW

The table below shows an analysis of two "KfW" programmes from Germany according to the multi-criteria assessment scheme. These being the two programmes "Energy-Efficient Refurbishment" and "Energy-Efficient Construction". This analysis can be used to help decide whether the policies should be named good practice policies.

Background

In order to increase the energy-efficient refurbishment rate and the construction of new energy-efficient homes in Germany, the government offers comprehensive financial assistance to residential building owners and builders. The programmes are offered by the government-owned economic development bank KfW Bankengruppe. Grants or soft-loans with a grant element are approved

- to reduce the loan to be repaid for energy efficient new houses
- for refurbished houses that do not exceed a specific energy requirement defined in relation to that for a comparable new house

Assessment scheme

Exclusion criteria

Criteria	KfW	
The policy was implemented	The KfW programmes were first implemented in 2001 and updated many times.	
It is a recent P&M	It is an implemented P&M.	
The policy is cost-effective	The programmes result in about €6.3 billion of tax revenues, as	



allocations. KfW investors saved 82.2 kWh/ The P&M leads m²/yr annually and 7,148 kWh/ to energy savyr per building unit through the ings per unit refurbishment programme in 2010.

compared to € 0.9 billion of budget



Fulfilled?

Rating and weighting

Criteria	KfW	Result
The policy is well designed	Several barriers were addressed for many investors, most notably the lack of funds and motivation.	7 of 10 30%
An evaluation exists	For each calendar year, the programmes' impacts are estimated through an independent evaluation.	10 of 10 10%
The P&M includes innovative elements	The loan to the homeowner comes from a normal bank, but is re-financed by KfW on the capital markets, with the German Government providing a subsidy to keep interest rate low.	7 of 10 10%
The policy fos- ters worldwide BAT	The demand for highly energy- efficient building design and technology is stimulated. The programmes differentiate between relatively energy-efficient buildings (close to LLCC, e.g. EH 115) and more efficient ones (BAT, e.g. EH 70).	10 of 10 10%
The overall effectiveness is high	Considering that the cost-effective potential for energy savings in refurbishment in German dwellings is around 65% of energy savings and the programme achieved energy savings of around 31%, the effectiveness of the programme in tapping the potential in each case may be estimated at ca. 50%.	5 of 10 30%
The P&M is in line with sustain-	The programmes massively contribute to lowering the	5 of 10 10%

Result

ability aspects

Overall average rating: 6.8 out of 10 points. The policy is a good practice policy

calculated.



The policy still has some weaknesses in the effectiveness and sustainability aspects but all in all the policy has a rating of more than 5 points and can therefore be described as a good practice example.

environmental impact of Germany's

footprint. Employment effects were

