



ENERGY EFFICIENCY WATCH

Energy-Efficiency-Watch (EEW2) Results and outlook

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World Sustainable Energy Days 2011

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Co-financed by



Content

- **About EUFORES**
- **EEW project basics**
- **Political background – need for action**
- **Policy recommendations**
- **Outlook**



EUFORES

European Forum for Renewable Energy Sources

“European Parliamentarians for a sustainable energy future”

- **European Network of Members of Parliament** for the promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency (MEPs + MPs EU27)
- Forum for information and discussion among political decision makers and interface for exchange among MPs and related stakeholders
- **Activities:**
 - European Inter-Parliamentary Meetings
 - Monthly meetings of the EUFORES MEP-Group in the European Parliament
 - National parliamentary workshops
 - Briefings of the EU Council Presidency
 - Projects (REPAP2020, Energy-Efficiency-Watch etc.)
- **Board of Presidents:**
 - Claude Turmes**, MEP, EUFORES President
 - Fiona Hall**, MEP, Vice-President
 - Anni Podimata**, MEP, Vice-President
- EUFORES Extended Board – 20 MEPs
- Active Members in many national parliaments



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EEW2 Project Summary

Project Goals:

- Coherent **implementation and improvement** of the ESD, National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (NEEAPs) and related energy efficiency legislation
- Increased **awareness**, level of knowledge and experience exchange amongst **Parliamentarians, civil servants and other stakeholders** across Europe on energy efficiency

Specific Objectives:

- **Feedback from the market** via survey on the implementation of ESD, NEEAPs and related policies
- **Exchange of experience and good practice** on political and legislative measures, instruments and activities
- Information **dissemination** to key political decision makers (MEPs, MPs, civil servants, mayors) and the public in order to facilitate the implementation of ESD, the NEEAPs and related policies

Target Groups:

- Members of European Parliament, National Parliamentarians
- Civil servants in public administration (national level)
- Experts/Regional/Local networks

Duration

- 1 September 2010 – 31 August 2013

Co-financed by

- European Commission - Intelligent Energy Europe
- Co-Financers from industry



Project Partners

Coordinator:

- EUFORES – European Forum for Renewable Energy Sources

<http://www.eufores.org>

Partners:

- Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy

<http://www.wupperinst.org>

- ECOFYS - Research and Consultancy on Renewable Energy, Energy Savings and Climate Policies

<http://www.ecofys.com>

- ECEEE – European Council for an Energy Efficient Economy

<http://ecee.org>

- FEDARENE - European Federation of Regional Energy and Environment Agencies

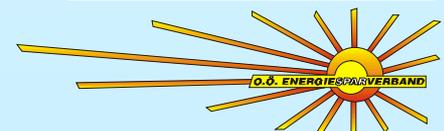
<http://www.fedarene.org/>

- Energy-Cities - Association of European local authorities for the promotion of local sustainable energy policies

<http://www.energy-cities.eu>

- ESV - Upper-Austria Energy Agency

<http://www.esv.or.at>





Key activities of EEW

Activation, consultation and strengthening of different core networks

- Parliamentarians (European Parliament, EU27 national Parliaments)
- Annual Events: ECEEE, FEDARENE, Energy-Cities, ESV
- Energy efficiency industry & other energy efficiency stakeholders

Development of content, competence and advice

- Stakeholders feedback: How far has the implementation of energy efficiency policies come since the first round of NEEAPs in 2007?
- Survey among experts and other stakeholders
- Policy packages and good practice: Residential, Tertiary and industry, Transport, Public sector, Appliances, Overarching governance frameworks
- Screening of NEEAP2s

Dissemination and political debate

Spreading the expertise and initiating the discussion among political decision makers (MEPs, MPs, civil servants, mayors) and the public.

- Workshops for national parliamentarians and stakeholders
- EEW2 brochure, Website
- "EU Presidency Briefings" with MEPs
- EEW2 conferences and events
- media campaigns, newsletters, press releases

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Political Background

- The “**Energy Service Directive**” - ESD process will be of high relevance up to 2016 with two more rounds of National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (NEEAPs) being published
- **2nd round of NEEAPs** due in **June 2011**, **3rd in 2014**
- **Energy saving target** of 20% in 2020 - **might not be met**
- **European Energy Efficiency Plan** expected in March 2011 (European Parliament requests **BINDING target 20% for 2020**)
- **EU Energy 2020** strategy: „Achieving an energy efficient Europe“
- **New legislative proposals** signalled from the European Commission
 - Recast of Energy Service Directive
 - Revision of the Combined Heat and Power Directive (CHP)
- “Hunger” for feedback from markets and stakeholders – desire to learn why efficiency policies do not deliver enough results

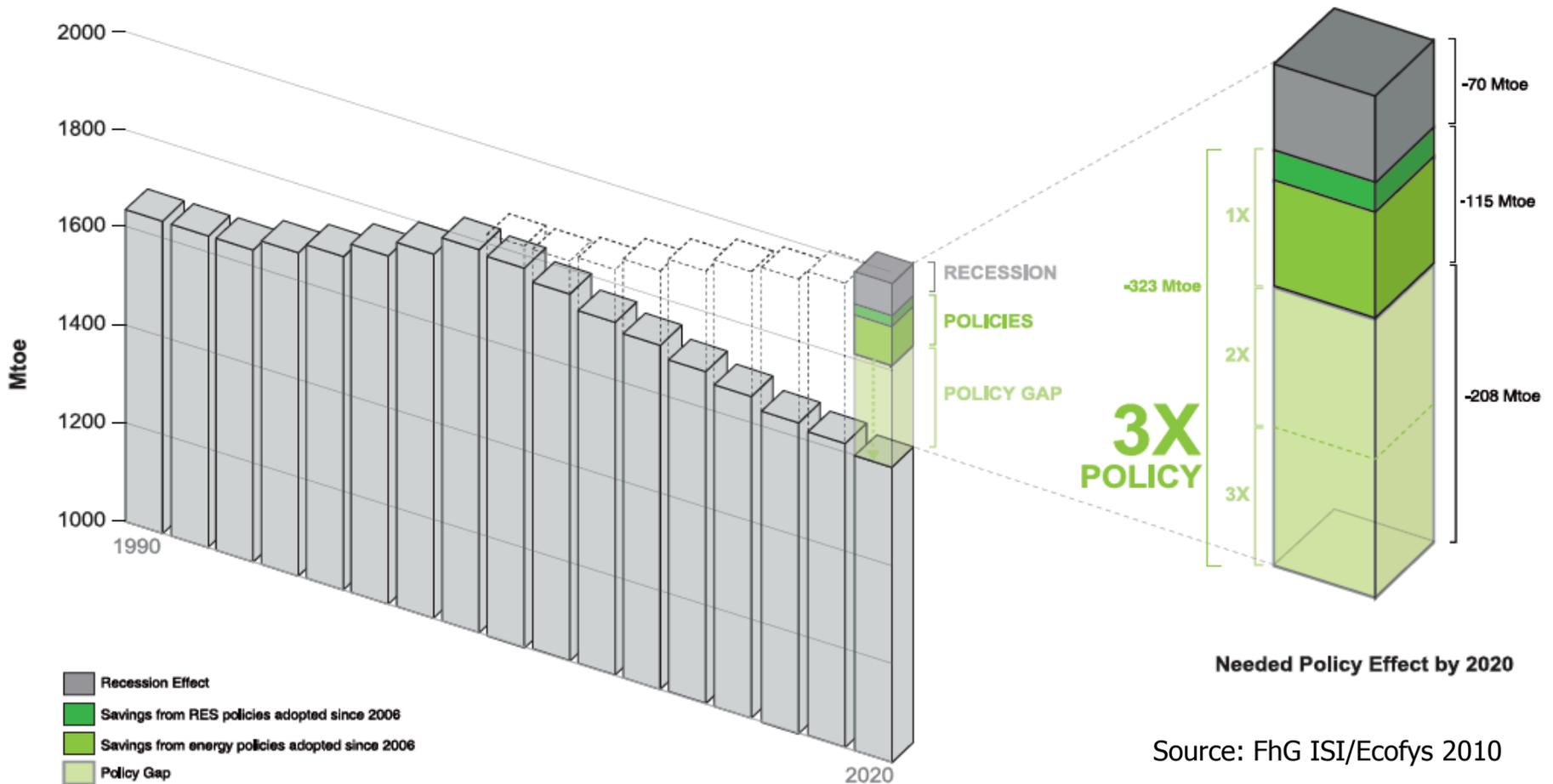
More ambition in energy efficiency policy needed

- Energy efficiency is the **biggest, fastest, and most cost-effective** option for saving energy and mitigating climate change
- Energy efficiency delivers multiple benefits:
 - increased energy security
 - reduced energy bills
 - creating jobs and new innovative markets
 - non-energy benefits (comfort, health, productivity, competitiveness)
- BUT: variety of **market failures** and other **barriers** impeding large-scale uptake of energy efficiency improvement measures
- EU recognised opportunities of energy efficiency
 - target of 20 % primary energy savings vs. BAU by 2020
 - need for a favourable policy framework (ESD, EPBD, EuP, Labelling, etc.)



Large energy savings gap to 20% target calls for more policy effort

A Tripling of Policy Impact is required to meet the EU's 20% Energy Savings Target



EEW Evaluation first round of NEEAPs

- Impressive scope of policy measures
- Coherent energy efficiency policy packages
- Very heterogeneous in their content and ambitions
- Services Directive structural flaws:
 - missing common methodology for calculation
 - reporting template
 - lack of an ambitious energy savings target.

What to expect from NEEAP2?

- Non-mandatory template and guidelines provided by the European Commission
- Increased focus on: **calculation of achieved and expected energy savings** (incl. detailed information on methods used)
- **Detailed description of individual measures** and sectoral packages requested (narrative illustration, enable **impact evaluation**)
- Strengthening of ESD provisions: separate chapters requested on role of **public sector**, advice and **information**, contributions from **energy companies**, market for **energy services**
- NEEAP2 as **comprehensive, strategic policy tool** → shall outline complete national strategy and ambition in terms of energy efficiency, i.e. report on **all efforts**, targets, measures and energy savings, **not only ESD-related** ones; (incl. EPBD reporting and 20% strategy, i.e. primary energy savings target)

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Policy recommendations (1): Creating favourable framework conditions

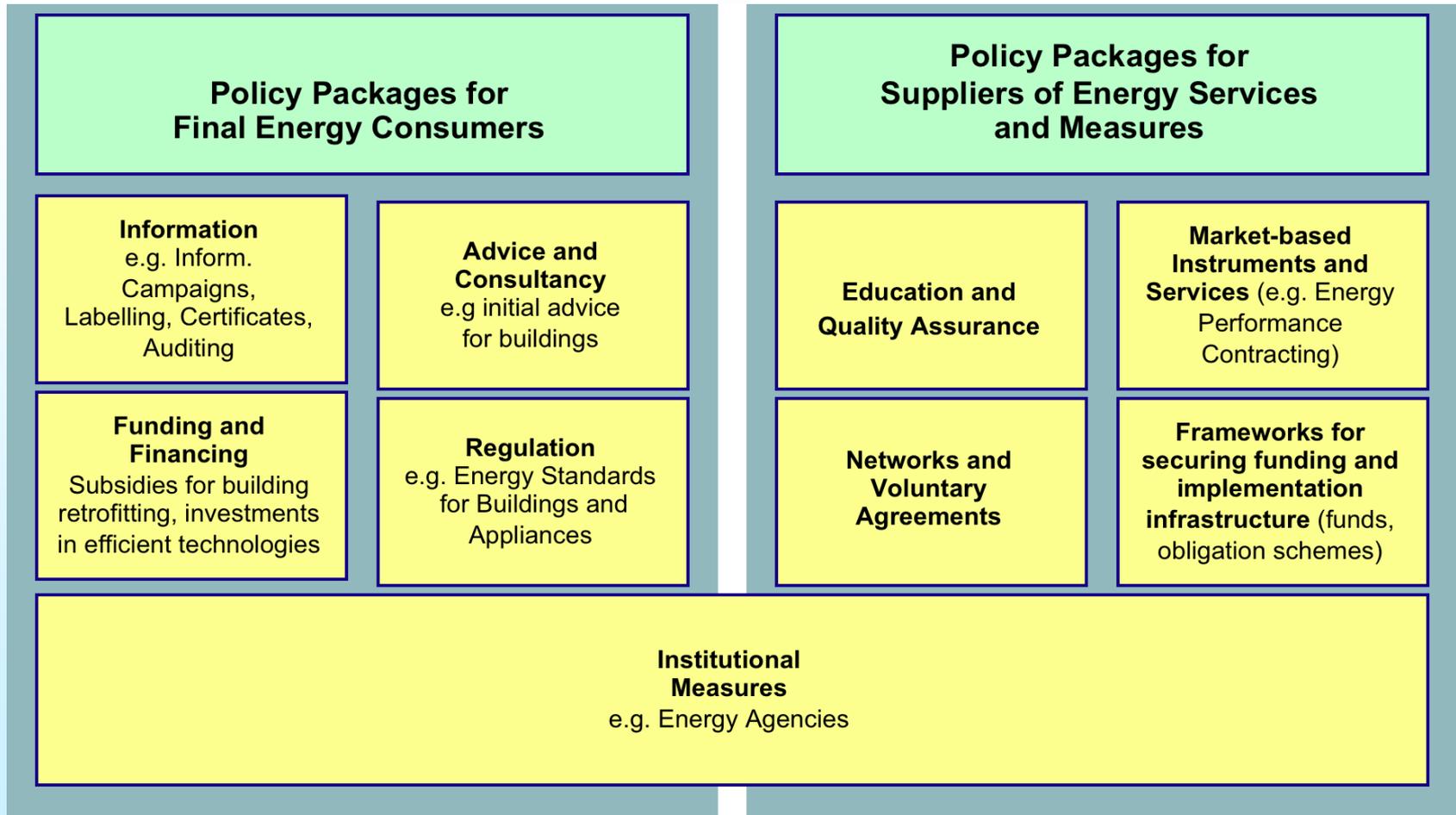
- Independent **energy agencies** can play a key part
- Energy efficiency mechanisms (3 options)
 - **Energy efficiency obligations** on energy companies to save energy at their customers' sites – White certificate schemes
 - **Energy saving trusts** (or 'energy efficiency funds')
 - **"Feed-in-tariffs"** for certified energy savings
- Infrastructure planning / **spatial planning** can set the right framework (very important for buildings and transport)
- Local energy efficiency networks can link relevant actors and foster exchange of experience (e.g., **networks of SMEs, networks on building refurbishment**)
- Promoting **energy (efficiency) services markets** and other forms of private sector and NGO involvement



Policy recommendations (2): Success factors for developing effective national energy efficiency policies

- **Favourable framework** conditions (as described above)
- Credible **political commitment**, adequate and **stable funding** and organisational framework
- **Involve stakeholders** in the implementation process
- Co-ordinate with activities at **local/regional level**
- Target setting and **good policy planning/design**
- Analyse **saving potentials per sector/end-use area**
- **Link to target:** sectoral contributions
- Coherent, actor-oriented **sectoral policy packages**
- Establish **effective monitoring and evaluation**
- **Review policies** based on ex-ante estimates or ex-post evaluation results

Developing effective sectoral policy packages



Ideal sectoral policy packages – Buildings sector

- **Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS)** for buildings as a whole and for related equipment
- **Mandatory Energy Performance Certificates**
- **Information programmes and demonstration projects** (to make benefits tangible)
- **Financial incentives** (e.g. tax breaks, soft loans) for energy-efficient new-build and renovation
- **Education and training** for all supply chain actors (architects, planners, builders, installers, financiers, etc.)
- Consideration of energy efficiency aspects in **spatial planning** (to avoid lost opportunities)
- **Funding of R&D on ultra-low energy buildings**
- **Awards and competitions** for exemplary low-energy buildings

Good practice examples: successfully implemented policy packages in the buildings sector

- **Upper Austria:** Comprehensive multi-pillar building programme
 - Combines progressive standards with financial incentives, individual advice, general awareness raising and targeted professional training
 - As a result, energy consumption was reduced by >50% in 95% of all new buildings, and several hundred passive houses were built
- **United Kingdom**
 - Regularly tightened MEPS (today 40% more efficient vs. 2002)
 - Ambitious Zero Carbon target for all new homes from 2016
 - Successful supplier obligation
 - Planned innovative financing scheme: Pay As You Save
 - Several other programmes targeting fuel poverty and whole-house refurbishments

Outlook and Policy Conclusions

- The NEEAP2 process provides a great opportunity for Member States to
 - a) **better co-ordinate their national energy efficiency efforts** and
 - b) **to make their policies more effective** through better integration and increased focus on target groups.
- Chance to discuss a **harmonised and accepted methodology for calculating energy savings.**
- NEEAP2 as a comprehensive policy tool:
 - Member States can boost energy efficiency
 - **win-win-win situations for their citizens, their economies and for the environment**
- **The needed triple impact needs triple intelligence of the European energy efficiency policy system – EU needs to listen and learn now!**

Published reports

- **EEW1 Brochure:** Promoting Energy Efficiency in Europe
- **EEW1 Final Report** on the Evaluation of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plans I
- **EEW2 Wrap up paper:** Improving national energy efficiency strategies in the EU framework

Downloads at:

<http://www.energy-efficiency-watch.org>

EEW – Contact

www.energy-efficiency-watch.org

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