

Engaging stakeholders in the implementation of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive: **Example of collaboration in the UK through the Energy Efficiency Partnership for Homes**

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David Weatherall

Co-ordinator for the Energy Efficiency Partnership for
Homes at the Energy Saving Trust

The Fragmentation of the Supply Chain for Energy Efficiency Goods and Services

- Manufacturers, retailers and installers of a growing number of energy efficient products
 - Often SMEs, specialist, lack of integration in the market
- Energy suppliers and their agents
- Central and local government
- Local and national energy agencies
- Fuel poverty programme managers
- Landlords – social and private sector
- Other players – eg finance companies, new players entering the market all the time

The Energy Efficiency Partnership for Homes

- A response to the fragmented supply chain for energy efficiency goods and services
- Formal network structure
- Brings together both the manufacturers, retailers and installers of energy efficient products and the various intermediaries in the supply chain
- Dedicated staff and financial resources
- Funded by central government

How is article 7 being implemented in England and Wales?

- Comparatively detailed energy certificate
- In home sales the aim has been to link the introduction of EPCs to a wider reform of the home buying and selling process
- Implementation delayed to 2007(?) for home sales, until October 2008 for rentals
- Two significant changes to the government's plans, leading to:
 - Issues in recruiting and training the new energy inspectors
 - Widespread controversy over the plans
- General lack of public awareness of plans for the rented sector and lack of published plans from government in this area.

EEPH actions in response to the introduction of EPC regulations (I)

- Disseminating information about government plans
 - Detailed website
 - Weekly news service
 - Quarterly meetings
 - 3 dedicated events focusing on EPBD and EPC
 - Discussion on and off-line
- Research
 - Into consumer and supply chain response to the energy performance certificates
 - Into the potential for energy advice providers to respond to the energy certificates

EEPH actions in response to the introduction of EPC regulations (2)

- Input to government thinking on policy implementation – formal and informal and consultation
 - Quarterly meetings of sector based working groups with government involvement
 - Formal consultation of all members of the EEPH on the design of the certificate
- Facilitating joint action between stakeholders in response to the directive
 - Work with finance companies on the introduction of “green” home loans

Benefits of a formal collaborative approach

For government

- An easy and cost-effective way of communicating and consulting with energy efficiency stakeholders about the approach being taken – overcomes the fragmentation
- A pool of stakeholders who are supportive of progressive policy in this area

For stakeholders

- it provides an easy way to find out what's happening – overcoming the fragmentation in government
- To influence policy implementation process through a credible, independent network
- To receive support in collaborating to develop new initiatives on the basis of the new policy

Limitations of the Approach

- Can't involve all the stakeholders, particularly those opposed to the direction of the policy
- Formal collaborative approaches can only go so far supporting innovative responses to the new policy
- Government isn't always open about its plans
- Counting the carbon is (nearly) impossible

Conclusion

- With an increasing policy agenda focused on energy efficiency at European and national level, governments need better ways to work with the supply chain
- Formal collaboration has limits but can significantly smooth the policy implementation process