

C4E Forum 2018 Serock, PL

Implementation of EED

Presentations and
outcome of discussion



Reporting of presentations

Evaluation Monitoring Verification

Jon Rosenow RAP

Why? ENERGY

actual savings ≠ reported savings

art. 7 requirements

only efficiency beyond standard is counted

✓ **Additionality**
ex: France

✓ **demonstrated Materiality**
ex: Estonia 15%-35% investment cost

✓ **independent Auditing**
ex: Czechia estimates savings vs. metered s. 12 months

✓ **Sampling (statistical)**
ex: BATEX Belgium data of measures taken inform new Programme

Plenty of best practice!

Lessons from implementing current EED to further improve the impl. of the reviewed EED

Lucinda MacLagan Concerted action

CA:
platform for all MS to implement 3 complex Directive
Ministry nominate the implementing body
Horizon 2020 financed

Elements

- EE schemes
- Public buildings (will change)
- Metering and billing
- Audits
- EE supply
- Finance

Examples of activities

only impl. of policy = art. 7

art. 8 **audits**
improve quality
national audits not compatible with EU requirements

Financing
other ministry!
Identifying Key areas
balancing EE → reporting EE

Moving forward

transposition
interpretation
→ Implementation
→ NECPs
→ Finance
meetings 2x/year (ahead of Presidency)

Czech lessons from implementation EED

Vladimir Sochor
Ministry for Industry and Trade

✓ **Alternative schemes**
→ Projects
→ more than 50% free rider
subsidy programmes are not enough
missing → financing programmes
→ voluntary agreements

✓ **Subsidy allocation**

✓ **Role of ministry**
coordination (weak)
reporting methodology
financial instruments (cancelled)
EPC methods
motivation

✓ **Opportunities for Energy Savings**
voluntary agreements: ✓ Reasonable energy savings
✓ Quality label

✓ **Example: ENERGI**
SME: support for EE measures
Loans 0% interest rate

✓ **EFEKT** subsidy programme

✓ **New type of Energy Services**
→ Study → Realisation → good practice

Why?



Why does the implementation of the EED matter?

- **Purpose:** Member states are obliged to meet EE targets set in the EED
- **Credibility:** why setting EE targets, if they can't be enforced?
- **Benefits:** Strong implementation of the EED brings benefits for society
- **Effectiveness:** EE is needed in order to avoid other (more expensive) measures

Main barriers

What are main barriers to enforcement of the EED?

- **Lacking motivation:** Low priority given to EE, weak enforcement of sanctions
- **Lacking** data, knowledge and technical capacity
- **Lacking funds:** Difficulties to mobilise financing

Main enablers



What are the main enablers?

- **Trust:** Concerted action (info is now accessible)
- **Guidance:** clear guidance from European Commission (e.g. EPBD cost optimisation measures)
- **Political will:** steering and planning (top down)
- **Public pressure:** politicians react to pressure from society (bottom up)

Conclusions



Purpose: Implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive matters.

Targets have to be met by the Member States in order to tap the benefits of EE for society (cost-effectiveness etc) and to remain credible internationally (Paris Commitments etc).

Finance: The implementation of the current Energy Efficiency Directive shows that it takes more than subsidy allocation to reach the targets. Financing by **private investment** needs to be mobilised.

Barriers and enablers: The participants identified as major barriers the lack of motivation and resources (including data, knowledge, technical capacities). The main enablers are building of **trust and political will** as well as a clearer guidance.

Data and reporting: The **quality of data** in general and the reporting on complying with the EED is unsatisfactory: RAP estimates show that only 14% of the reports meet the requirements of article 7 (additionality, materiality, independent audit and reliable sampling).

Best practice and long term planning: Best practice is largely available and the information is accessible (e.g. through the concerted action). Thus, a **strong implementation is feasible**. The NECPs are a crucial planning tool for a successful implementation of the EED.

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