



Smart Energy Services to Improve Energy Efficiency in the European Building Stock

The case for an evaluation requirement in the Energy Efficiency Directive

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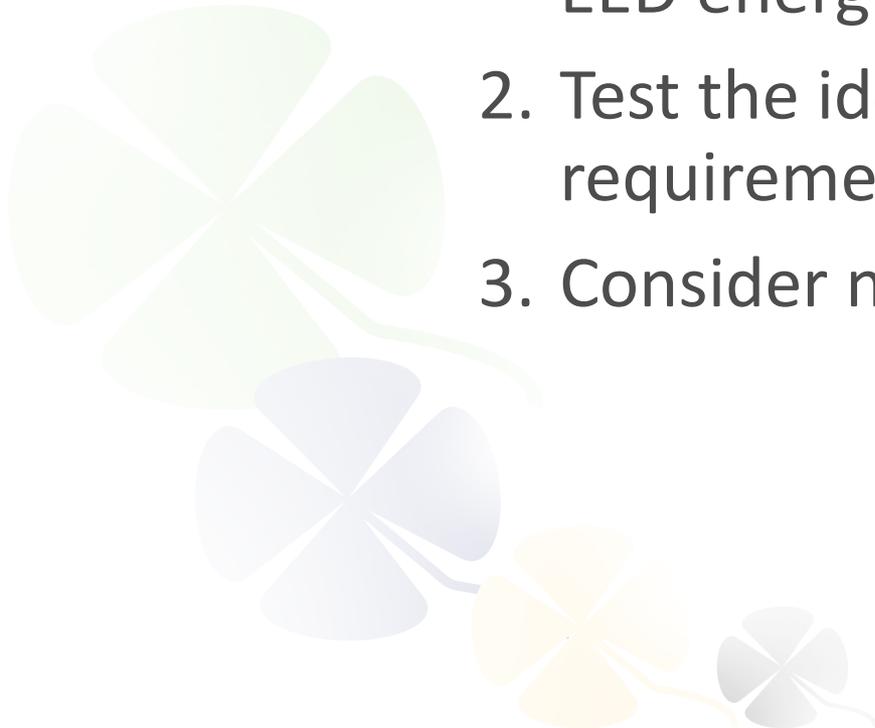


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AIMS OF TODAY'S PRESENTATION

1. Inform about the state of play of the EED energy savings obligation
2. Test the idea of an evaluation requirement with practitioners
3. Consider next steps

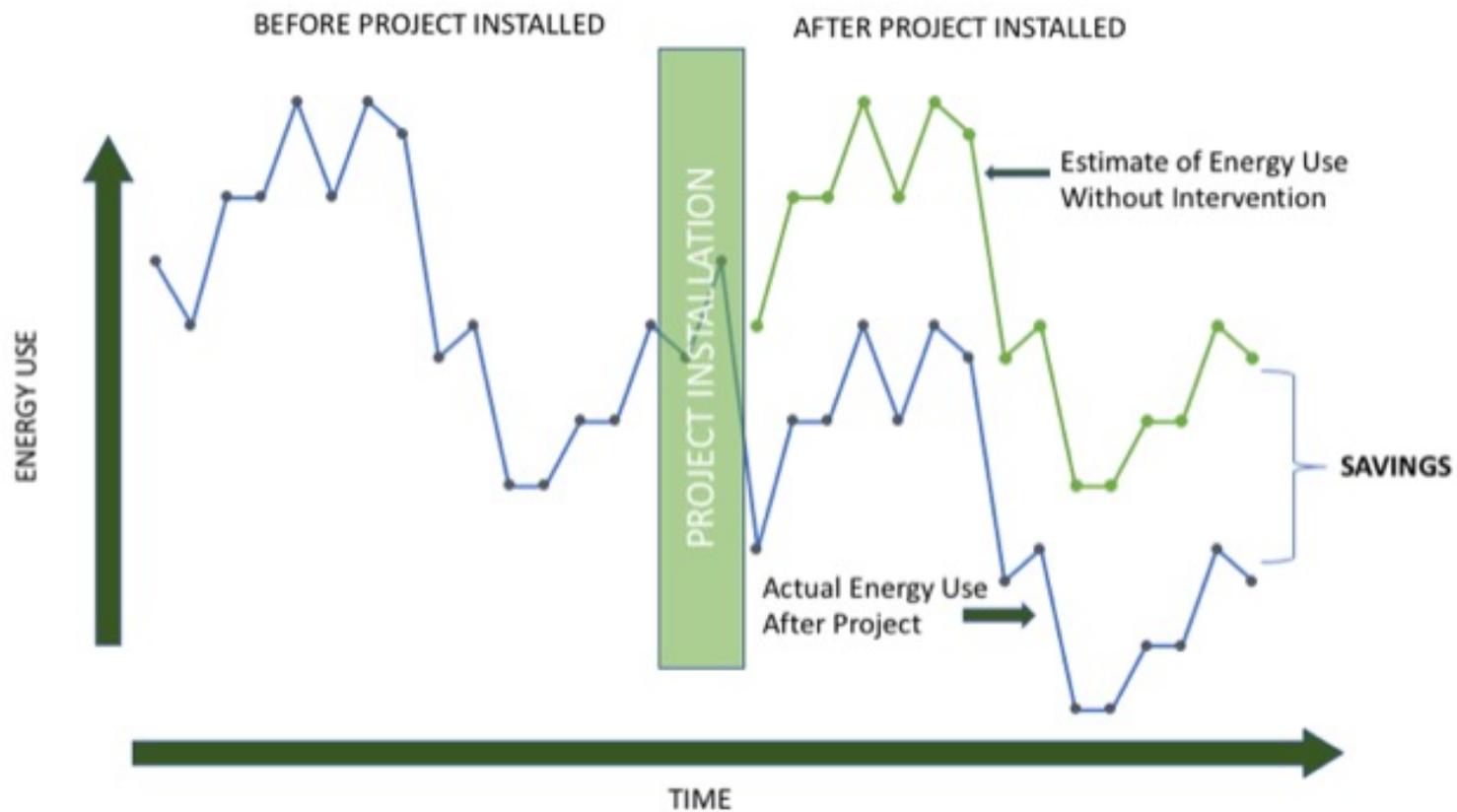


NOT GOING TO TALK ABOUT THIS



Source: Thomas, S. and Santini, M., Measuring and increasing impact: The next challenge for EU energy efficiency policy measures (2021)

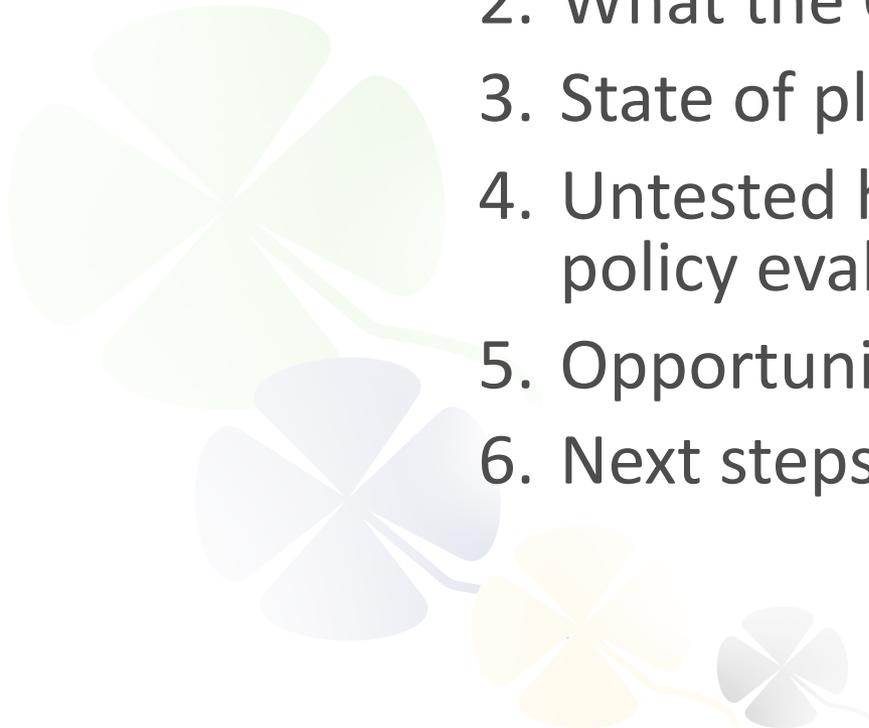
OR THIS



Source: Adapted from Recurve

CONTENTS

1. The EED energy savings obligation
2. What the Commission needs to know
3. State of play amongst Member States
4. Untested hypothesis about likelihood of policy evaluation
5. Opportunity in the EED negotiations
6. Next steps



Article 7 Energy Efficiency Directive – the energy savings obligation

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
End-use energy savings (Mtoe)										0.8	Total cumulative end-use energy savings (by 2030)
									0.8	0.8	
								0.8	0.8	0.8	
							0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	
					0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	
				0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	
			0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	
		0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	
		0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	
		0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	
Total (Mtoe)	0.8	1.6	2.4	3.2	4.0	4.8	5.6	6.4	7.2	8.0	44.0⁸



CLIMATE
NEUTRAL
2050



Europäischer Rat

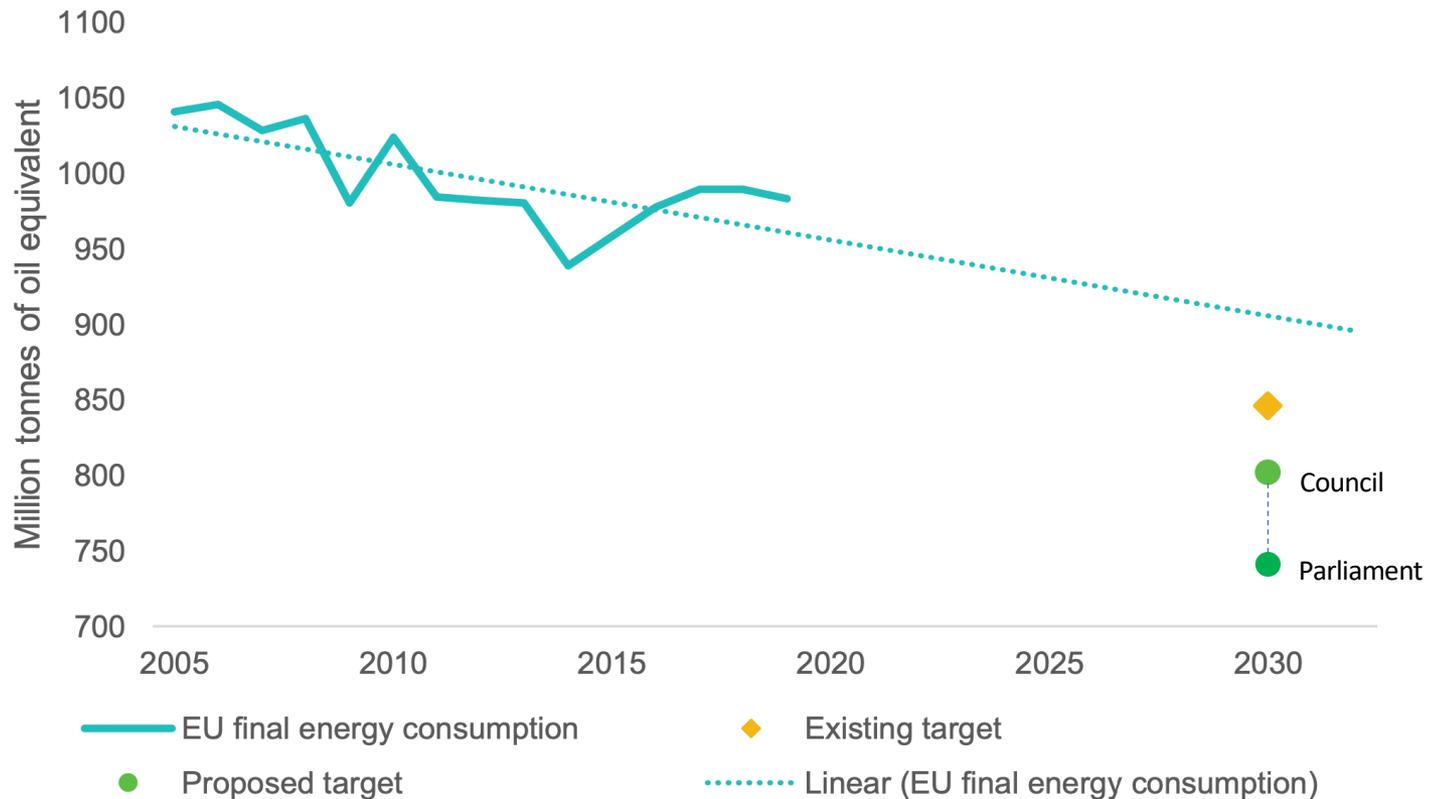
Brussels

12-13 December 2020

European Council
of Ministers

Why the Commission needs to understand what policy measures are delivering

Final energy consumption trends and 2030 energy efficiency targets



State of play (net savings)

Credibility assessment of notified energy savings

Indicator	Result
Eligibility	
Fully eligible	68%
Mainly eligible (>50% of savings eligible)	26%
Mainly not eligible (>50% of savings not eligible)	5%
Unclear	1%
Additionality	
Fully additional	43%
Mainly additional (>50% of savings additional)	24%
Mainly not additional (>50% of savings not additional)	14%
Unclear	19%
Risk of non-delivery	
Low	57%
Medium (>50% of savings likely to be delivered)	13%
High (>50% of savings at risk of not been delivered)	6%
Unclear	24%
Risk of double counting	
Low	81%
Medium (>50% of savings not at risk of double counting)	12%
High (>50% of savings at risk of double counting)	1%
Unclear	6%

Source: Forster et al (2016)

State of play (gross savings)



'METERED SAVINGS' ALLOWED BUT NOT USED WIDELY UNDER THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY DIRECTIVE

Deemed savings

- Value assigned to a specific intervention
- Based on past studies

Scaled savings

- Engineering estimates
- When measured data is too difficult or expensive

Surveyed savings

- Based on surveys
- Restricted to behaviour change

Metered savings

- Tracking energy consumption
- Considering other factors affecting baseline

HYPOTHESIS

The Energy
Efficiency Directive
acts as a disincentive
to energy efficiency
policy evaluation



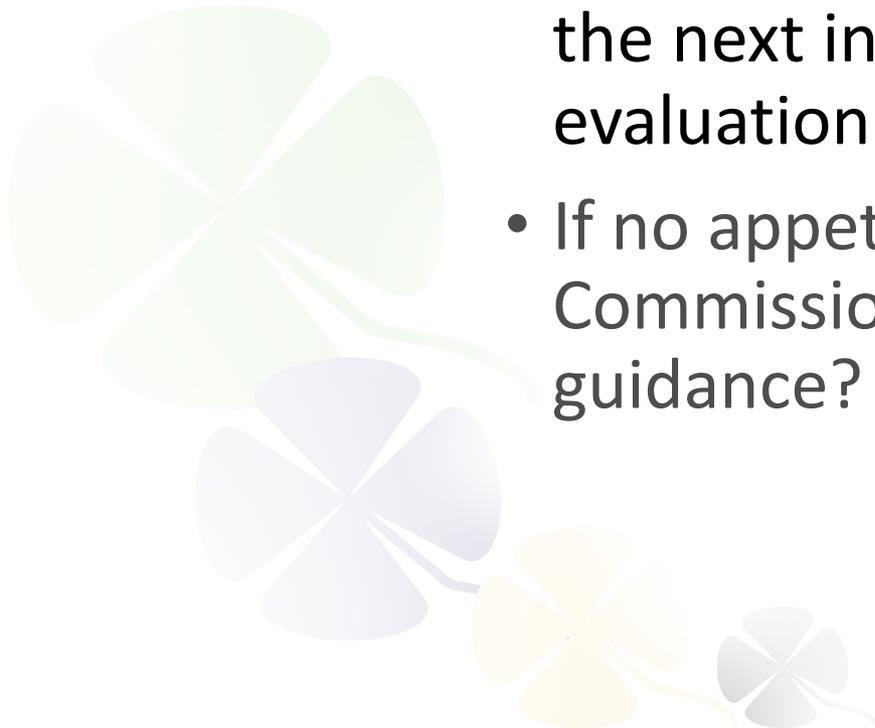
PARLIAMENT AMENDMENT DID NOT MAKE IT THROUGH COMPROMISE PROCESS

“Member States shall carry out transparent ex-post evaluations of the energy savings from all policy measures ... at least once every five years. A representative and statistically significant sample of energy efficiency actions from each policy measure shall be evaluated using ex-post energy consumption data ...”



WHAT TO DO?

- Council proposal to carry over energy savings from one obligation period to the next increases the need for evaluation
- If no appetite for a requirement, ask Commission to prepare evaluation guidance?



THANK YOU

What are your views
on an evaluation
requirement and
potential next steps?

