



Project Fact Sheet

Energy Saving Policies and Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme - ENSPOL

Main information

	Key Action:	Energy Services
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	Project's Partners	<p>JIN - Joint Implementation Network</p> <p>CRES - Center for Renewable Energy Sources and Saving</p> <p>FIRE - Italian Federation for Rational Use of Energy</p> <p>VITO - Vlaamse Instelling voor Technologisch Onderzoek</p> <p>KAPE - Polish National Energy Conservation Agency</p> <p>EST - Energy Saving Trust</p> <p>AEA - Austrian Energy Agency</p> <p>OUCE - University of Oxford</p> <p>UPRC - University of Piraeus Research Center</p> <p>SEI - Stockholm Environment Institute/ University of York</p> <p>ABEA - Association of Bulgarian Energy Agencies</p> <p>DEA - Danish Energy Association</p> <p>ADEME - French Environment and Energy Management Agency</p>
	Project's website:	www.enspol.eu

Benefits:	Create favourable conditions for improved implementation of Article 7 of the EED in the Member States and lead to robust new schemes and /or alternative measures.
Keywords:	Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes, Article 7, Rational Use of Energy
Duration:	April 2014 – September 2016
Budget:	1,416,326 € (EU contribution 75 %)
Contract number:	IEE-13-824

Summary

The Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) requires each Member State (MS) to apply an Energy Efficiency Obligation scheme (EEOs) or alternative policy measures.

Towards this direction, ENSPOL supported MS that intend to set up new EEO schemes (Austria, Bulgaria and Greece) or route alternative measures (Netherlands) that could create synergies with a future EEO, according to the requirements of the Article 7 of the EED. It informed the on-going development of existing schemes (Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Poland, UK), and supported MS with an existing EEO scheme to improve it, based on the existing experiences. The specific activities of ENSPOL was:

- The assessment of the relative strengths and weaknesses of EEOs and alternative measures based on the existing experiences and plans of MS and the recommendations derived for the most appropriate approaches against different criteria and under different conditions;
- The complement and enhancement of the work of existing EU and MS initiatives concerned with the implementation of Article 7 EED.

ENSPOL developed detailed guidelines, tailored to the corresponding national circumstances and, by ensuring carefully planned and well managed stakeholder engagement activities, successfully delivered a comprehensive package of support to MS, ensuring effective knowledge transfer and capacity building in project partner countries.

Project's results

Result 1	Central to the ENSPOL work were the stakeholders' consultations and engagement, where all partners developed stakeholder plans, the dialogues with EU and national initiatives were strengthened and this facilitated the process of getting policy makers on the table. Along these lines, the stakeholders' web platform (http://www.article7eed.eu) serves as a central repository of information and signpost to other relevant information, scientific research and websites.
Result 2	ENSPOL analysed further policy mixes in Member States, where current buildings energy efficiency policy mixes are dominated by combinations of purchasing subsidies providing a financial incentive to end-users to adopt more energy efficient technologies.

Result 3	ENSPOL generated guidelines enhancing policy implementation to 14 MS with EEOs or that are discussing the possibilities for setting up EEOs. These guidelines mainly deal with the general issues of effectiveness, efficiency and specific reporting issues to the Article 7 and they touch upon the issues of energy savings calculations methods with their pros and cons, level of interactions of EEOs with existing policies, how can the energy market structure of each MS facilitate or not the EEO scheme.
Result 4	The network of relevant stakeholders gathered through stakeholder engagements and the capability of the partners to effectively involve them both to collect useful information and to share results and experiences allowed to reach an important level of details and a high effectiveness of capacity building throughout all the project activities.

Lessons learnt

(max. 500 characters per bulletpoint)

(You do not need to fulfil this section until the first Interim Report is ready. Afterwards please limit yourself to three most important points. None of these should exceed 500 characters.)

Lesson 1	<p>EEOs deliver predominantly very cost effective savings, which have reached large numbers of households and organizations. This is also one of the reasons why EEOs are not deemed suitable for triggering innovation. An effective EEO scheme needs to achieve a balance between rules and procedures that are simple enough for obliged parties to work with, while being complex enough to meet requirements for additionality, flexibility, auditability and transparency.</p> <p>ENSPOL analysed relevant non-EU experience, including both design and results of EEO policies, and drew relevant recommendations for MS considering EEOs. In a nutshell, the important parameters are the metric of savings (final energy, primary energy, peak demand, carbon) determine the target, there is a diversity of players, from utilities (regulated or not) to industrial producers, there are no restrictions on technologies but only a cost-effectiveness criterion, in most non-EU schemes in average the saving is approximately 1% demand reduction annually, making it consistent with the EU.</p>
Lesson 2	<p>ENSPOL examined Member States with alternative measures deliver the largest part of their savings through crosscutting measures with a horizontal impact (such as taxes, fiscal and regulatory measures), while for the rest of the savings, the residential sector leads the sources of savings. The great variety of choices of measures though adopted by each MS signifies that probably there is no universal optimal way of meeting with Article 7 requirements and that each country has chosen a package of policy measures, which best fits, its national circumstances (e.g. national priorities, historical policy developments and different policy making styles).</p>
Lesson 3	<p>The variety of Member States approaches to address the multi-layered issue of additionality may also indicate the need for more detailed guidance on a uniform approach (method) to correct for the different aspects of non-additionality of national savings by MS. These issues were discussed in detail during a stakeholders' workshop with DG ENERGY (2015).</p>

Last updated

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