

Energy Saving Policies and Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme

D4.2 Summary report on dialogue and exchange with relevant EU level policy initiatives

Work Package 4 Leader: Energy Saving Trust (EST)



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1 Background and introduction

This report outlines how the EU level stakeholders for the ENSPOL project have been identified. It provides a summary of dialogue established with key EU stakeholders and collaboration activities agreed to date.

Due to the interactive nature of the ENSPOL project, stakeholder engagement at the EU level requires careful planning and management to ensure their commitment to the project and establish an effective dialogue with them from the initial stages and throughout the project duration. This will ensure shared learnings and increase publicity and visualisation of the project across Europe.

where information on EEOs and alternative measures is exchanged among relevant policymakers and key stakeholders at EU level,

A stakeholder is defined as someone who is either:

- Interested in the project
- Influenced by the project
- Can impact the project's success
- Considering him/herself as stakeholder to the project

1.1 Primary EU stakeholders of the project

The most important and relevant projects and initiatives where active engagement is required were already identified at the proposal stage. These stakeholders are outlined in the table below.

Table 1. Relevant projects and initiatives identified at project proposal stage

Relevant projects and initiatives
Concerted Action for the Energy Efficiency Directive
European Energy Network (EnR)
eceee
European Climate Foundation
Coalition for Energy Savings
Energy-Efficiency-Watch III
ODYSSEE MURE 2012

1.2 Wider EU stakeholders

In addition to the key EU level stakeholders identified at the proposal stage, an exercise has been undertaken to identify wider EU stakeholders of the project. A similar approach to that used for developing national stakeholder engagement plans was used to identify and prioritise a more comprehensive/broad list of EU level stakeholders (organisations, initiatives, projects).

At the kick-off meeting EST delivered a workshop to support partners in preparing their respective national stakeholder plans (see separate report on these activities). During this workshop the consortium started the initial work to develop the EU level stakeholder plan. This had two benefits: the partners were able to work on a real example to show how they should develop the national stakeholder plans and it also allowed EST to capture partners input to the EU level stakeholder plan.

The ENSPOL project requires stakeholder engagement at both national and EU level across all work packages throughout the project duration. The number and breadth of stakeholder engagement activities is significant and complex and, whilst the work programme describes them comprehensively, there was a need for stakeholder engagement to be summarised more clearly, by task and by target stakeholder group. Subsequent to the WP4 workshop EST undertook an exercise to match the engagement objectives of ENSPOL to specific tasks and to categorise and link stakeholder groups to each of these. This included identifying which WPs they should be engaged in, how best to engage them and at what point during the project this was necessary (for example via planned workshops, bilateral activities, newsletters, social media etc).

The resulting document summarises stakeholder engagement activities planned across the whole project more clearly for WP Leaders and partners. It is now being actively used as a reference for project partners and work package leaders and has been integrated into national and EU level stakeholder engagement plan templates for easy reference.

Additional EU level stakeholders have been identified and are included in the EU level stakeholder engagement plan. The plan is a “living document” that will evolve as the project progresses. See Annex 1.

2 Establishing dialogue and managing relationships with EU stakeholders

The EU level stakeholder plan shows the complementarities and synergies between ENSPOL and the other initiatives and identifies a named key contact for each organisation/project.

Relationships and cooperation activities are managed and updated in the EU level stakeholder engagement plan by EST, in partnership with relevant WP leaders and partners.

2.1 Dialogue with primary EU stakeholders

Dialogue with EU level stakeholders was initiated in August 2014 with bilateral meetings held from October-November 2014 (and ongoing from thereon) during which concrete cooperation activities were identified. A summary of the most important collaboration activities is as follows:

Cooperation activity identified	Stakeholder support identified
Participation in EU Observatory	Concerted Action Energy Efficiency Directive, Coalition for Energy Savings (CfES), eceee, ODYSSEE / MURE, European Climate Foundation (ECF), Energy Efficiency Watch III (EEW III) and European Energy Network (EnR)
Peer review of project outputs – for example WP2 and WP3 analysis / outputs	CfES (expert from CAN-E), ECF (expert from RAP), EEW III experts (Wuppertal Institute, Ecofys)
Supporting quantitative and qualitative data collection	EEW III
Project dissemination support	CA EED, ODYSSEE / MURE, eceee, EnR,

Stakeholder engagement platform sustainability	eceee interested to discuss further following implementation of the platform
Contribute content for the stakeholder platform	CfES, EnR, ODYSSEE / MURE, eceee, ECF
Provide additional EU level stakeholders contacts and access to experts for peer review activities throughout the project	EEW III, ECF, CfES, eceee

Since October 2014 EST has been engaged in regular dialogue through telephone and email with all EU level stakeholders identified in the work programme. EST is facilitating dialogue with relevant partners within the ENSPOL project, in particular work package and task leaders.

2.2 Additional EU stakeholders identified

Additional EU stakeholders identified have been analysed in terms of their importance for achieving the project objectives and impact the project will have on them. This prioritisation exercise enables us to identify those stakeholders that need to be actively engaged within the various project activities, as opposed to those that should be kept informed of the project results through dissemination activities.

The following table summarises the additional stakeholders identified (highlighted in **bold**):

Stakeholder groups	Name of the organisation/s in this group at EU level
Policymakers and implementation bodies (energy agency, regulators)	European Commissioners, DG ENER, EASME, CA EED participants, European Energy Network, Joint Research Centre, CEER
Researchers, policy groups	European Climate Foundation (Regulatory Assistance Programme, CAN-Europe), Coalition for Energy Savings, eceee, Insight-E, EEW III (EUFORES, Wuppertal Institute, Ecofys, EU Parliamentarians), Regulatory Assistance Programme, CAN-Europe, ODYSSEE / MURE

Other important market actors - EU associations of energy suppliers, DSO, TSO, ESCO, consumer associations	COGEN Europe, Euro Heat and Power, EFIEES, Eurelectric, ENTSOE, EUEDSO, EuroGas, BUEC, EU ESCO
Other multiplier organisations	Energy Cities, FEDARENE, CECED, CEN / CENELEC, Eurochambres, Covenant of Mayors, EURIMA
Financing institutions	EEFIG, EIB, EBRD

In terms of the additional EU level stakeholders identified, those which ENSPOL plans to engage very actively are EASME, DG ENER and the JRC and the following cooperation activities have been identified:

Cooperation activity identified	Stakeholder support identified
Participation in EU Observatory	DG ENER / EASME
Peer review of project outputs – for example WP2 and WP3 analysis / outputs	DG ENER, JRC
Project activity support, in particular support for project level events (WP3 workshops for national authorities, EU Observatory meetings)	EASME, DG ENER
Project dissemination support	DG ENER, JRC, EASME
Contribute content for the stakeholder platform	JRC, DG ENER, EASME

2.3 Managing relationships with EU stakeholders

As well as identifying and prioritising EU stakeholders for the ENSPOL project, the EU Stakeholder Engagement Plan is used as a tool to manage relationships. It contains contact details and a record of all dialogue and concrete cooperation activities agreed.

3 Details of cooperation activities agreed

A more detailed overview of the discussions and decisions between EST and the primary EU level stakeholders is outlined below.

Concerted Action for the Energy Efficiency Directive

A number of individuals within the ENSPOL project team are members of the Management Team for the Concerted Action for the Energy Efficiency Directive (Gregor Thenius, is the Chair of the Core Theme on EEOs and Alternative Measures, Emilie Carmichael and Katie Hoy lead the communications for the initiative and Daniele Forni Chairs the Core Theme on Energy Services) and other individuals are active participants in the initiative. This has been valuable in terms of ensuring close links between ENSPOL and CA EED, avoiding duplication and ensuring the ENSPOL project adds value to the work already being undertaken within CA EED.

A presentation of the ENSPOL project at the CA EED meeting in Riga in March 2015 was discussed within the CA EED Management Team, but it was deemed too early and agreed to wait until the project had generated more results (in particular the work being undertaken in WP5). The ENSPOL project is expected to be an invited speaker at the next meeting in Luxembourg (October 2015).

With permission of the Coordinator (RVO) and EASME/DG ENER, the CA EED network has and will continue to be used to promote relevant ENSPOL events and disseminate project results. A notice was posted in the private CA EED Forum to promote the ENSPOL Article 7 EED workshop for national authorities and implementing bodies that was held in Brussels (hosted by DG ENER in the Borchette Building) on 5 February 2015. This approach proved very successful with 21 (plus Norway) of the EU28 national authorities represented at the workshop.

The CA EED Forum will further be used to disseminate deliverables D2.1 and D3.1 in March/April 2015 and to promote the first EU Observatory meeting once the date is confirmed. Lucinda Maclagan, coordinator of CA EED has agreed to give a presentation at the first EU Observatory meeting, which is expected to take place within the frame of EU Sustainable Energy Week in June 2015.

European Climate Foundation

The European Climate Foundation aims to promote climate and energy policies that greatly reduce Europe's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and help Europe play an even stronger

international leadership role in mitigating climate change.

There is a clear fit between the ENSPOL project and ECF's Energy Efficiency Programme, in particular one of the four focus areas - *Designing and implementing national energy efficiency policies and support schemes*.

The ENSPOL project will compliment ECFs objective of tracking MS progress and providing best-practice guidance on developing national legislation and programmes that comply with the Energy Efficiency Directive; supporting coalitions advocating for robust implementation; and providing expert input into the design of effective regulations and support schemes. The following section summarises how this will be achieved.

European Climate Foundation will input into the design and implementation of ENSPOL stakeholder engagement and wider project activities. This role of "critical friend" to the project will take place through regular meetings (bi-monthly meetings foreseen) with EST either remotely or in person in Brussels (back to back with ENSPOL project meetings and/or other planned visits) and via email, as required. EST will also enable and facilitate bilateral dialogue between ECF and the other work stream leads within the project, as appropriate. The following specific cooperation activities have been agreed:

1. ECF will input into the design and implementation of the overall stakeholder engagement process (led by EST), including shaping EU stakeholder engagement activity, stakeholder events and design, content and promotion of a new interactive web based platform.
2. ECF will provide support to review/pre-view and comment project outputs (various reports, guidelines, policy recommendations, stakeholder platform proposals) – by recommending relevant experts from their network.
3. ECF will support the EU Observatory, either through direct participation in meetings, or by recommending relevant experts from their network.
4. ECF will share details of their own activities related to Article 7 EED, including previewing of any reports, invitations to participate in planned events and sharing insight gained from their own stakeholder engagement activities at both EU and MS level. These outputs will contribute content to the stakeholder platform.

Energy Efficiency Watch III

As the ENSPOL project began to take shape and planned activities become firm the below collaboration was agreed:

1. Energy Efficiency Watch III scientific partners (Wuppertal Institute, ECOFYS and eceee) are preparing the content and structure of the EU-wide survey which, together with expert interviews (at least 3 experts in each of the 28 countries), will inform the bottom up analysis on the implementation of the EED that Energy Efficiency Watch is renowned for.¹ EEW III would like some insight into the questions asked and preliminary results obtained from the ENSPOL research phase to help shape and inform the EEW III research, this can be provided during the period Jan-July 2015. If there are gaps in the results knowledge then it could be helpful for EEW III to try and fill those gaps/answer those questions through their research activities. A telephone conference with WP2 leader is planned for March 2015.
2. It has been agreed that a representative of the ENSPOL project should participate in a future EEW III project meeting (sometime in March-May 2015) to present the ENSPOL project and discuss some of the other opportunities for collaboration.
3. EEW III reviewed the list of EU level organisations ENSPOL would like to identify contacts in and EEW III provided the contacts they had on the list.
4. EEW III will consider participation/representation in the EU Observatory meetings planned within the frame of ENSPOL.
5. EEW III support to review/pre-view and comment project outputs (various reports, guidelines, policy recommendations, stakeholder platform proposals) – by recommending relevant experts from their network, when opportunities arise.
6. EEW III help to promote disseminate ENSPOL results via the EEW III communication channels (newsletters, events, website) once these activities go live. This will enable ENSPOL results to reach parliamentarians across Europe.
7. We will discuss further the possibility of EEW III providing a platform for the promotion of ENSPOL and its various outputs through planned EEW III events (national parliamentary workshops and other planned networking events).

¹ The survey design will be completed by December and responses will be collected and supporting interviews conducted from January – July 2015. The end result will be the publication of 28 country reports summarising implementation of EE policies across Europe in the second half of 2015.

8. There is also the opportunity to bring relevant EEW III knowledge into the ENSPOL project via the stakeholder platform and we discussed the idea of including relevant reports within the planned ENSPOL stakeholder platform.

eceee

There are clear synergies between ENSPOL and the goals of eceee. The eceee Board welcomes cooperation with ENSPOL and will be happy to join meetings and comment on documents, although clearly resource and budget constraints are limiting factors. The following list of potential cooperation activities has been identified:

1. eceee help to promote/disseminate ENSPOL results via the eceee communication channels (newsletters, events, website).
2. There will also be the possibility of bringing eceee knowledge into the ENSPOL project via the stakeholder platform by including relevant papers from past (and current) summer studies within the planned ENSPOL stakeholder platform.
3. eceee participation/representation in the EU Observatory meetings planned within the frame of ENSPOL, dependent on resource and location.
4. eceee support to review/pre-view and comment on project outputs (various reports, guidelines, policy recommendations, stakeholder platform proposals) – either by a nominated member of the Board or by recommending relevant experts from their network.
5. Provide a platform for the promotion of ENSPOL and its various outputs through planned eceee events (workshops, policy briefing events and the Summer Study).
6. We have also discussed the idea that eceee could play a role in sustaining the “assets” of the ENSPOL project beyond the funding lifecycle. This possible role will be further discussed under WP6.

European Energy Network (EⁿR)

There are clear synergies between the ENSPOL project and the activities of the European Energy Network (EⁿR), in particular the EⁿR working Group on Energy Efficiency. Many of EⁿR's members are implementing agencies for aspects of the EED (including Article 7) in their respective countries.

A telephone meeting to discuss cooperation between ENSPOL and EⁿR was held with Greek energy agency, CRES, at the beginning of November 2014. The following cooperation activities were discussed and agreed:

1. EⁿR to help to promote/disseminate ENSPOL results to its members via relevant EⁿR channels – primarily the EⁿR member meetings (February and June each year) and the Energy Efficiency Working Group.

2. EⁿR participation/representation in the EU Observatory meetings planned within the frame of ENSPOL, dependent on resource and location.
3. There will also be the possibility of bringing EⁿR knowledge into the ENSPOL project via the stakeholder platform by including relevant documents and reports within it.

Following this first meeting with CRES contact was also made with the current EⁿR President (Norwegian Energy Agency, Enova) and the ENSPOL coordinator (Vlasis Oikonomu) has been invited to give a presentation on the project results at the EⁿR member meeting taking place in The Hague in June 2015.

ODYSSEE / MURE

There are clear synergies between ENSPOL and ODYSSEE/MURE and through discussions the following collaboration has been agreed:

1. The MURE database contains summaries of some 2,200 energy saving measures being implemented across the EU and the database could/should be used as the starting point for the desk research on alternative measures within the ENSPOL project.
2. ENSPOL will be identifying the specific alternative measures claimed within the frame of Article 7 by each country planning to implement alternatives and will share with ODYSSEE/MURE the list of official alternative measures identified for each country so that this issue can be addressed within MURE. The quality and level of detail of the summaries within the MURE database will also be fed back.
3. ODYSSEE/MURE will promote/disseminate ENSPOL results via the ODYSSEE/MURE project both amongst the partners and through the ODYSSEE/MURE project communication channels (newsletters, events, and website).
4. Didier (Coordinator of ODYSSEE/MURE) also extended an invitation for a representative of the ENSPOL project to attend the next ODYSSEE/MURE project meeting as there will be a focus on presenting and discussing data relevant to Article 7, in May 2015.
5. Didier is willing to participate in the EU Observatory meetings planned within the frame of ENSPOL.

Coalition for Energy Savings

In terms of their activities related to EED, CfES undertook an analysis of MS national energy efficiency targets based on the National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (published April 2013 – see

http://energycoalition.eu/sites/default/files/20130528%20National%20efficiency%20targets%20%26%20Guidebook%20PR%20Final_0.pdf). CfES is in the process of updating this

analysis with a specific focus on Article 7 implementation and plans to launch a report in April 2015.

Through discussions with CfES we have identified the following concrete opportunities for cooperation between CfES and ENSPOL:

1. CfES to provide a conduit to experts within its network (in particular experts at CAN-E and Regulatory Assistance Project (RAP)),).
2. CfES will disseminate relevant ENSPOL communications to their member network and provide specific contacts to add to our own stakeholder lists. They have suggested the project consult/discuss/test with national/EU experts outside of national authorities/implementers to get a broader range of views, in organisations like RAP, CAN-E and eceee. They can also suggest some national contacts we have in some of the partner countries who would be good to involve in this (such as La Coalition in France).
3. CfES will support the EU Observatory, either through direct participation in meetings, or by recommending relevant experts from their network.

3.1 Summary of dialogue with additional primary EU stakeholders

European Commission – DG ENER & EASME

We have maintained a close cooperation with DG ENER and EASME through the ENSPOL project coordinator (Vlasis Oikonomu) since the early stages of the project. This is both necessary in terms of ensuring the project activities are aligned to the European Commission's own activities, and valuable in terms of the additional gravitas the ENSPOL project commands with key stakeholders when it is seen by them to be strongly supported by the Commission.

The support of the Commission has been particularly valuable when planning and implementing the EU level stakeholder engagement activities. In particular the WP3 workshop on alternative measures (aimed primarily at national authorities) held in Brussels on 5 February, benefitted significantly from the active engagement of DG ENER in terms of determining the content for the workshop and their active participation in the workshop itself. Claudia Canivari opened the meeting and Lelde Kiela-Vilumsone presented an overview of implementation and Jan Rosenow of Ricardo AEA presented the first results of the DG ENER commissioned study evaluating the Article 7 submissions of EU-28 Member States.

DG ENER and EASME also provided valuable input and support with regards to the location, venue and inviting key stakeholders. Following discussions with EASME and DG ENER it was agreed to expand the scope of the workshop to include EEOs as well as alternative measures

(i.e. to cover all of Article 7) and to change the location to Brussels (from Vienna) as DG ENER advised this would increase the number of participants (and countries). DG ENER also agreed to host the event for free in the Albert Borschette Building and, with the approval EASME and DG ENER, we were able to promote the event to CA EED participants via the private members Forum. This strong support from DG ENER and EASME undoubtedly contributed to the success event which attracted over 70 participants, including national authority representatives from 21 of the EU28 Member States plus Norway.

Going forward we plan to maintain this close working relationship and are already working closely with EASME to secure a slot in the official EU Sustainable Energy Week programme for the first EU Observatory meeting.

Joint Research Centre – Paulo Bertoldi

The Joint Research Centre is also an important EU level stakeholder (linked to DG ENER), given their remit providing policy support services for the Energy Efficiency Directive to DG ENER through the Energy Efficiency Action of the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission (EC).

Through discussions with Paulo Bertoldi we have agreed the following concrete opportunities for cooperation:

1. Peer review of project outputs – Paulo Bertoldi has agreed to act as an official reviewer of the ENSPOL D2.1 and D3.1 reports in March/April 2015
2. Project dissemination support – via Paulo and JRC's networks and relevant events. JRC is planning a workshop on calculation methodologies in Brussels in June and it is expected that a number of the ENSPOL partners will be invited to give presentations.
3. Contribute content for the ENSPOL stakeholder platform – we expect to include relevant reports and research by the JRC within the ENSPOL stakeholder platform.

4. Wider EU stakeholder engagement

Engagement of the projects' wider EU level stakeholders (presented in the table on page 6 of this report) will take place primarily through the following channels:

EU Observatory

EU Observatory meeting – the first EU Observatory is currently being planned. It was originally due to take place in Vienna in February 2015 (back to back with the WP3 Workshop for national authorities). However, in discussion with EASME and DG ENER it was agreed that, in order to attract a wide participation of EU stakeholders, it would be preferable to hold the event in Brussels within the frame of EU Sustainable Energy Week 2015. We are therefore working with EASME to realise this.

ENSPOL Stakeholder engagement platform

In order to facilitate the exchange of information and disseminate the outputs of ENSPOL, the project has committed to developing an online platform where all stakeholders can access information and guidance related to Article 7 implementation.

In its most basic form this will consist of an online repository/library type resource and would contain the following types of information: key outputs from ENSPOL, country reports, training material, workshop outputs, reports, news and events, stakeholder lists and links to related websites etc. Beyond the basic repository we will explore stakeholder appetite for more “interactive” elements which have the potential to increase the exchange of information between stakeholders and potentially allow for better dissemination of information related to ENSPOL and the implementation of Article 7. One suggestion for this element is an online forum, but we will only deliver this element if ENSPOL stakeholders believe this will “add value” and be used by them.

We have begun the process of engaging with ENSPOL project stakeholders (national and EU level) to assess their information and exchange needs. Their feedback will inform the final technical specification and information architecture.

Project dissemination activities

As well as identifying and prioritising EU stakeholders for the ENSPOL project, the EU Stakeholder Engagement Plan is used as a tool to manage dissemination activities. It contains a comprehensive database of contact information for named individuals in each of the organisations identified. The contact database is shared with all project partners via the project's internal document sharing system (Dropbox) and EST will work closely with relevant WP leaders on all issues relating to wider dissemination.

5. Conclusions

The interactive nature of the ENSPOL project, where information on EEOs and alternative measures is exchanged among relevant policymakers and key stakeholders at EU level, requires careful planning and management to ensure their commitment to the project and establish an effective dialogue with them from the initial stages and throughout the project duration.

An EU stakeholder plan has been developed, is being managed by EST, used by the project consortium and relationships with the most important (primary) EU level stakeholders are being actively managed through the relationship management approach we have established. Dialogue has been established with all of the primary EU stakeholders and concrete cooperation activities have been agreed (and some already realised) with all of them.

The EU stakeholder plan is a “living document” that will evolve as the project progresses. As part of this “evolution” EST has already undertaken a detailed mapping exercise to summarise stakeholder engagement activities planned across the whole project more clearly for WP Leaders and partners. This included identifying which WPs they should be engaged in, how best to engage them and at what point during the project this was necessary (for example via planned workshops, bilateral activities, newsletters, social media etc.). The resulting document is now being actively used as a reference for project partners and WP Leaders and has been integrated into both the national and EU level stakeholder engagement plan templates for easy reference. See Annex 1.

With regards to future reporting on EU stakeholder engagement activities, relationship manager update reports are planned for Months 20 and 27. Partners will prepare short reports on stakeholder engagement with contacts in non-partner countries and EU level stakeholders and these will then be summarised in the Deliverables “Summary reports on dialogue and exchange with relevant EU level policy initiatives” in Months 21 and 29.

In terms of priorities for the next reporting period the focus of EU level stakeholder engagement will be on supporting the EU level stakeholder engagement and dissemination activities planned within the various work packages. In particular support will be provided to WP2, WP3 & WP5 to ensure a wide and targeted dissemination of the planned publication of reports (D2.1, D3.1, D5.1) and to WP6 in the preparation of the first EU Observatory Meeting - many of the contacts in the EU level stakeholder list will be invited to the EU Observatory meeting and EST will work with SEI to agree the target list and prepare invitations.

The process of engaging with ENSPOL project stakeholders (national and EU level) to assess their information and exchange needs from the ENSPOL web platform will be completed and EST will work with CRES to ensure the feedback received is incorporated into the final technical specification and information architecture for the platform which is due to go live in September 2015.

6. Annex 1

EU level engagement plan can be found in the associated excel document