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D6.2 Proceedings of meetings of the National Observatories

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1 Introduction

The WP 6.2 aims to support the MS in setting up new EEO schemes or improving the existing ones, by means of two tools:

- The national observatories (NOs) and capacity building workshops (CBWs);
- The national training courses (NTCs).

This report aims to provide an idea of the activities carried on and implemented in the framework of the national observatories by the partners and their MS participating at ENSPOL project.

FIRE is the task leader and responsible for preparing this final report based on information provided by technical partners about the activities they undertook.

1.1 National observatories

Partners have organized NOs, or participated in existing NOs, with the aim to support institutional actors and all the relevant stakeholders at national level, such as ministries, regional governments, energy authorities and ESCOs, in the implementation of EEOs or alternative measures and in monitoring the results of the existing ones, also providing the chance to exchange information and experiences.

In some of the MS, together with the NOs, also CBWs have been organized in order to offer to all the stakeholders - working in the national energy - information concerning the implementation of Art. 7 in the MS and the results of ENSPOL project.

Every partner chose the most appropriate approach, as no specific requirements were set: the only provision is that no budget was allocated for the events¹. The majority of the MS opted for two or three NO meetings.

Denmark and France did not organise any NOs meeting within the ENSPOL project since such national meetings were already in place before the project started. In the UK a framework for bringing stakeholders together already existed (ECO Delivery Group – jointly coordinated by the scheme administrator, Ofgem E-Serve, and the responsible Ministry – the

¹ Since the idea was to involve ministries or authorities in the organization of the meetings and to use their facilities as locations.

Department for Energy and Climate Change - DECC) and ENSPOL participated in a number of workshops organised under this framework and one additional ENSPOL-led workshop was also organised. Belgium decided to not set up any NOs: it opted to count the already existing ENOVER meetings as national observatories, while The Netherlands opt to organize NOs together with training courses.

Table 1 shows when every NO took place in the involved MS, and how each MS decided to proceed in the organization of the observatories: in some cases 2 days were chosen, in some others 3 days. Austria, for example, decided to link the NOs to the CBWs.

Table 1 - Date of NOs in MS

Country	First NO	Second NO	Third NO	Fourth NO
AT	3 June 2015	21 March 2016	-	-
BE	-	-	-	-
BG	23 April 2015	24 July 2015	30 September 2015	7 April 2016
DK	-	-	-	-
FR	-	-	-	-
GR	22 June 2015	16 December 2015	30 June 2016	-
IT	12 June 2015	23 September 2015	16 June 2016	-
NL	-	-	-	-
PL	8 July 2015	13 November 2015	23 June 2016	-
UK	27 March 2015	-	-	-

1.2 Capacity building workshops

CBWs were organized by most partners to disseminate the results of ENSPOL project. In many cases they have been organized together with NOs or NTCs in order to optimize the effectiveness and the costs.

CBWs have been useful both to illustrate EED art. 7 options and choices to a larger stakeholders audience, with respect to the more technical and specific NOs and NTCs, and to show the ENSPOL findings and outcomes.

Since the contents of CBWs provide information about the ENSPOL activities their contents are not included in this report.

Table 2 summarizes the implemented actions.

Table 2 - Date of CBWs in MS

Country	First CBW	Second CBW	Third CBW	Fourth CBW	Fifth CBW
AT	3 June 2015	21 March 2016	-	-	-
BE	-	-	-	-	-
BG	23-24 April 2015	24 July 2015	18 December 2015	-	-
DK	-	-	-	-	-
FR	-	-	-	-	-
GR	22 June 2015	16 December 2015	30 June 2016	-	-
IT	18 March 2015	23 September 2015	12 April 2016	-	-
NL	-	-	-	-	-
PL	13 November 2015	23 June 2016	-	-	-
UK	27 February 2015	28 May 2015	15 October 2015	5 May 2016	12 May 2016

2 Activities performed by each country

2.1 Austria

The first NO meeting has been organized back-to-back with the CBW on June 3rd 2015 and the second one on March 2016. 23 people took part in the first NO, most of them representing the obliged parties or market operators, and the agenda focused on the challenges and contents of future ENSPOL workshops for stakeholders and the need of a NO. The CBW aimed to raise stakeholder's awareness in order to implement the Art. 7 in an effective way, showing also best practices from other MS, to enhance their capacity in implementing the new EEO scheme and administering it. The second part of the first workshop served as first NO and was dedicated to the discussion of the main challenges linked to the implementation of the EEO scheme. Austrian workshop participants were interested in knowing more about the whole process display, hence the required steps when implementing a measure from customers to energy suppliers, and expressed interest in knowing more on monitoring and eligibility of measures, legal protection, methods in the transportation sector and awareness raising methods as well as from other MS experiences. The second CBW was held together with the second NTC on March 2016, where the newest results from the ENSPOL project were presented (for more information see the WP 6.3 report on NTCs).

2.2 Belgium

VITO decided to link NOs with the existing ENOVER meetings: these are regular meetings between federal and regional energy agencies, where energy efficiency policies are part of the discussed topics.

2.3 Bulgaria

Four NOs were organized in Bulgaria between April 2015, and July 2016, and other meetings will be organized during national fairs and other initiatives in the coming future. The first NO

was held on April 23 2015 and 14 people took part in the meeting, mainly coming from energy agencies and energy centres in the country, and in the same event also the first CBW was organized for the first part of the workshop. Here, Art. 7 and its implementation together with best practices from other MS were discussed, while the second part (the first NO) was dedicated to the main challenges in the implementation of the EEO scheme.

The second NO meeting and CBW took place in July 24 2015 and 16 people took part in it, again the majority coming from Bulgarian energy agency and energy centres. During the second CBW held in the same day, NGOs' awareness and knowledge about an effective implementation of Article 7 by showing best-practice examples from other Member States (MS) to enhance their capacity in implementing the new EEO scheme was debated, with a special focus on energy savings forecasts for 2020. During the NO, the debate concerned the new EEO scheme's main challenges of the National energy strategy objective for increasing energy efficiency compared to 2005 level.

The third NO was held in September 2015: 26 people took part in it, while on April 2016 the fourth NO took place with 25 people attending the meeting (the majority of the participants represented energy distributors, ESCOs, energy managers). During this last NO in April 2016, the role of WhCs in Bulgaria was discussed: it was underlined that they do not replace existing policies and measures in the field of energy savings, but rather appear to be as a supplement (the EEO system exists in Bulgaria since 2008) that bring several benefit: they stimulate the ESCO market, energy savings at the lowest cost for the society. Moreover, the scheme allows energy savings potential and new parties who are not currently covered by other instruments to participate. During the 3rd CBW on December 2015 the features of the WhC model were presented, where the obligated parties perform at least 50% of their individual goals through direct implementation of measures for energy savings in end-user (it is not foreseen the transfer of their duties to third parties).

The fourth NO meeting took place at the Inter Expo Center in Sofia on April 7 2016 with 25 participants. The meeting was an intensive discussion about the role of National Observatory and the preferences of the stakeholders about organisation that should play this role. A detailed discussion was carried on the role of the WhC scheme in Bulgaria, the involvement of the non obliged parties and the operational issue of the NO. It was underlined that white certificates do not replace existing policies and measures in the field of energy savings, but rather appear as a supplement. It was stressed on the fact that EEO system exists in Bulgaria since 2008 (EE law).

2.4 Denmark

In Denmark national observatories were already in place.

2.5 France

In France national observatories were already in place.

2.6 Greece

Greece organized three NOs on June 22nd, December 16th 2015 and the last one on June 30th 2016. The CBWs were organized in combination with the NOs as requested by the participants. The people who attended the first NO were 17: 5 from institutional bodies (Ministry of Environment and Energy and Regulatory Authority of Energy), 5 from the obligated parties or market operators (distributors and energy retailers) and 7 from other organizations (CRES, UNIPI and consultants). During the first NO, the topic of a potential establishment of EEO scheme was introduced, together with the analysis of the already adopted EEOs and alternative measures in EU MS. Even if the existing alternative measures did not brought the expected results, an EEO scheme will not probably adopted due to the current economic situation in the country and the possible impact on the energy costs for the final users (especially the residential sector). At the same time, adopting an EEO scheme would help the development of energy services, but it should be designed with the help of the stakeholders, and it should be foreseen for setting specific targets in order to meet the country's energy priorities.

During the second NO 19 people took part in the event, and the designed options of the EEO scheme that shall be implemented starting from 2017 were discussed. Also the capacity building was held on the technical issues of obligation scheme and on the already implemented measures in the EU EEO schemes. The financing aspect was considered crucial as well as the financial burden, so a mix of EEO provisions and alternative measures has to assure the most efficient way to reach the targets. Specific trainings on the topics need to be organized in order to clarify the most complex technical issue of the mechanism. Concerning the fact that national observatories should become permanent and last after the end of the project, probably CRES can undertake this role as technical advisor of the ministry in the field of energy efficiency.

The last NO was participated by 8 people. Its aim was the provision of technical assistance exclusively to the involved stakeholders from the Ministry regarding the design of the energy efficiency obligation scheme in Greece. The final meeting of the national observatory focused thus on the provision of technical assistance to the involved representatives regarding the design of the energy efficiency obligation scheme, which will be introduced from the beginning of 2017. In particular, the selection of the obligated parties, the guidelines for the allocation of the target to the obligated parties, the evaluation of the existing alternative measures according to their cost-effectiveness, and the estimation of the compliance cost for the fulfilment of the imposed target were the topics under discussion.

2.7 Italy

The first meeting was held on June 12th 2015 at GSE headquarters and received a positive feed-back both by GSE and the other stakeholders. A detailed discussion was carried on the topic in agenda, (responsibility and co-responsibility of the operators, metering, additionality and baseline, cost-benefit evaluation) and allowed market operators to highlight issues and possible solutions related to the public consultation on the new white certificates guidelines started by the Ministry of Economic Development afterwards in the same month.

The possibility of eliminating the tau coefficient was analysed, together with possibility of increasing the period in which white certificates are recognized. The need to better define what happens in terms of responsibilities in case of non conformities for projects presented by ESCOs or distributors and implemented among end-users emerged and allowed to make proposals about the new guidelines. Also baseline, additionality and required meters were discussed, since the new guidelines provide for a most rigorous approach to this issues.

The second meeting took place at the GSE headquarter in Roma on 29 September 2015. The main aim was to discuss the Ministry of economic development's proposal about the new white certificates guidelines. In particular the discussed topics were: the tau multiplier and timeline for white certificates recognition, the projects legal ownership and responsibilities, and the issues about proposals (technical timeline, saving measurement, baseline and additionality, etc.).

One of the requests from the participants was an increased transparency from GSE. It is worth noticing that GSE activated in the end of 2015 two web sites dedicated to report who is getting incentives (white certificates, alternative measures, RES) and the results of control and verification activities.

The third meeting took place at the GSE headquarter in Roma on June 16th 2016. The agenda was focussed on debating how the outcomes of mandatory energy audits carried out the previous year under art. 8 EED could represent an opportunity linked to the white certificates scheme. The energy audits showed many possible projects to be implemented with the support from the WhC scheme,

but one of the main issue is the timing of the actions. Almost all experts and company agreed on the difficulties for enterprises to invest in this period of time due to economic and financial constraints, especially with pay-backs over three years. EPC with third party financing could be an interesting opportunities, so it is important that the new WhC guidelines will allow for an increased use of this opportunity.

2.8 Poland

NOs meeting were organized in Poland: the first two on July and November 2015, and the last one on June 2016. During the first NO on July 2015, 20 stakeholders took part in the meeting and the Polish energy agency created the Council of ENSPOL Project Experts on transposition of Art. 7 EED. The main results included several aspects as for example a comprehensive analysis of EEO in Poland, considering including transport sector to the scheme, and the development of ESCO in the energy market. Also the questions of energy poverty, the change of approach of SME to energy efficiency investments by including incentives into basic procedures and the creation of database of the costs of investments in the industrial sector were discussed.

During the second NO in November 2015, attended by 15 stakeholders, the agenda concerned the need to set up in Poland an Energy Efficiency National Fund as alternative for White Certificate Scheme. The results of the discussions, among others, indicated that there is no need to set up a new Energy Efficiency National Fund, but the existing institution (the National Fund of Environmental Protection and Water Management) requires a deep restructuring towards better implementation and coordination of different energy efficiency funds².

The third NO was held in June 2016 and attended by 16 stakeholders. The first part of the meeting focussed on the ability of the Polish Energy Efficiency Act to fulfil the expectations outlined by the Energy Efficiency Directive. An aspect that was positively confirmed and to which the ENSPOL project contributed actively, by creating a functioning cooperation model between the Ministry of Energy, ERO and other primary interested parties.

Secondly the future of the ESNPOL NO was discussed. It was suggested that the Council should focus on discussing and developing new solutions enabled by the new EEA. Based on the results of the discussion the Ministry of Energy declared its willingness to continue their engagement in the Council's activities. It has also agreed to be the host of the planned

² The whole report is available in the Annex section.

meetings and proposed that they should be used as a means of supporting Poland in the negotiations concerning future changes in the Energy Efficiency Directive. The NO has been deemed successful in encouraging a discussion between all parties interested in the main issues of the implementation of Article 7 of the Energy Efficiency Directive.

2.9 The Netherlands

In The Netherlands, NOs were organised together with the training courses. Concerning CBWs, the first one was held on February 2016, and 13 people took part in the meeting, representing the Dutch energy agency, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands and the Central Bureau of Statistics. The main topics discussed in the meeting concerned several issues such as the monitoring practices of energy savings in various countries and the ways to improve existing knowledge in monitoring energy savings in buildings. Monitoring and evaluation methods implemented in some MS for policies related to the built environment under Article 7 (with reference to specific requirements, such as the EPBD), to identify the needs in evaluating energy savings from such policies in the Netherlands and present the modelling outcomes of these evaluations in the country were the main aims of the workshop. The participants requested to have more international partners/policy administrators in order for the Dutch partners to identify possible solutions to similar issues they are facing, and the second selected topic concerned the taxation issue under the Article 7 EED.

2.10 UK

In the UK a National Observatory is already in place - the mechanism for discussing the UK energy efficiency obligation (known as the Energy Company Obligation – ECO) is called the ECO Delivery Group and is jointly chaired by the scheme administrator, Ofgem E-Serve and the responsible UK Ministry, the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC). A number of workshops, linked to the ECO Delivery Group, were organized by DECC during the project period and ENSPOL partners participated in the following:

1. Participation in DECC Future of ECO event, 27 March 2015;
2. Participation in DECC post-ECO options event, 9 September 2015;
3. Participation in DECC “Bonfield Review Advice & Guidance Workstream: Expert workshop”, 15 December 2015;

In addition to the above meetings, one NO-type workshop was organized directly by the ENSPOL project: ENSPOL ECO and the Consumer workshop, London, 12 August 2015;

Concerning the CBWs, there have been several meetings, presentations and workshops organized with DECC, Ofgem and one with energy suppliers as follows:

1. Workshop with DECC, 27 February 2015;
2. Presentation to Energy UK Retail Europe Group, 28 May 2015;
3. Workshop with Ofgem, 15 October 2015;
4. Workshop with DECC, 5 May 2016;
5. Meeting with Ofgem, 12 May 2016;
6. Meeting with DECC, 3 August 2016.

3 Conclusion

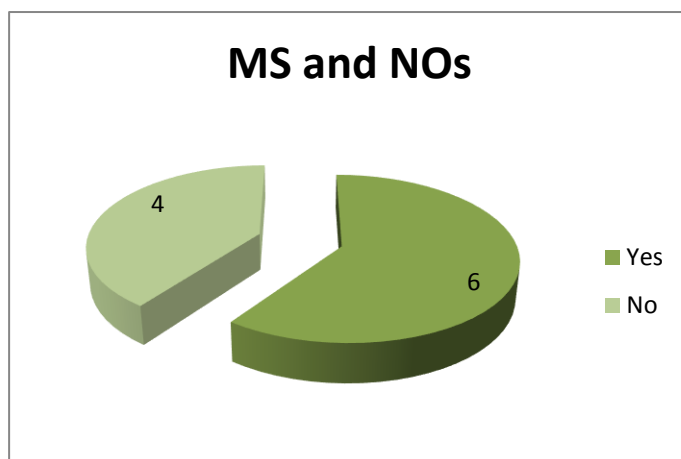
All the events foreseen by the WP6.2 of the ENSPOL project (national observatories and capacity building workshops) have registered a good participation in terms of people attending the meeting organized by the MS, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3 - NO, number of participants

Country	First NO	Second NO	Third NO	Fourth NO
AT	23	38	-	-
BE	-	-	-	-
BG	14	16	26	25
DK	-	-	-	-
FR	-	-	-	-
GR	17	19	8	-
IT	26	15	27	-
NL	-	-	-	-
PL	20	15	16	-
UK	20	-	-	-

The main idea behind NOs organization was to bring together all the main actors in some cases to implement a new EEO scheme (or alternative measure) and in others to monitor the evolution of existing schemes. Another important issue was that NOs resulted to be a very important stage for exchanging information, issues and experiences between all the national stakeholders: they represent a very crucial moment where it was possible to have comparison and reflection on EEOs and alternative measures at institutional level.

Figura 1 - MS and NOs



As shown in , not all the MS organized NOs: in the case of France and Denmark, for example, some kind of national observatories were already in place. In Belgium it was decided to consider as NOs the already existing ENOVER meeting (regular meetings between federal and regional energy agencies, where energy efficiency policies represents one of the discussed topics). Finally, UK also decided to use the existing NO framework in place in the UK and participated in a number of workshops organised under this frame, but also organised one stand-alone ENSPOL workshop to complement these.

In general, NOs and CBWs were considered as an important opportunity to bring together all the national stakeholders, being a moment of reflexion on the results gained up to this moment and on the future steps that need to be taken in order to completely implement Art. 7 and see realized all the goals and targets in each MS.

Table 4 - CBW, number of participants

Country	First CBW	Second CBW	Third CBW	Fourth CBW	Fifth CBW
AT	23	38	-	-	-
BE	-	-	-	-	-
BG	14	16	15	-	-
DK	-	-	-	-	-
FR	-	-	-	-	-
GR	17	19	8	-	-
IT	240	91	300	-	-
NL	-	-	-	-	-
PL	31	15	-	-	-
UK	8	20	11	5	4

4 Country reports

4.1 Austria

REPORT ABOUT THE FIRST NATIONAL OBSERVATORY MEETING AND CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

Location, date and time

The meeting took place on 3 June 2015 from 12:30 am to 4 pm.

Participants

23 people took part in the meeting: 3 from institutional bodies (Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Environment, and Monitoring body), 1 federal state representative, 4 from industrial and trade associations, 2 from interest organisations, the rest were obliged parties or market operators (distributors, energy suppliers, energy regulators). The Austrian Energy Agency organised and chaired the event.

Agenda

- a) ENSPOL Presentation and previous findings
- b) Group discussion about the challenges and possible contents of future ENSPOL stakeholder workshops, need of a national observatory
- c) Resume and brief outlook

Main results

The 1st National Observatory meeting (NO) as well as the 1st Capacity Building Workshop (CBW) have been part of this workshop. The first part of the workshop served as a CBW. The ENSPOL project has been introduced in detail and the first project results (D.2.1.1, D.1.2, D.3.1) have been presented. The main aim of this part of the workshop was to raise stakeholders' awareness, knowledge and skills for an effective implementation of Article 7 by showing best-practice examples from other Member States (MS) to enhance their capacity in implementing the new EEO scheme and administering it.

The second part of the workshop served as the 1st NO. This part of the workshop was dedicated to the discussion of the main challenges linked to the implementation of the EEO scheme. A thorough discussion on the design, implementation and progress of measures within the framework of Article 7 has been led. Furthermore the topics that stakeholders are interested in most have been discussed in order to plan the next meetings accordingly.

Information requests

- Austrian workshop participants were interested in knowing more about the whole process display, hence the required steps when implementing a measure from customers to energy suppliers.
- The Austrian workshop participants expressed interest in information from other MS on the following topics: monitoring and eligibility of measures, legal protection, methods in the transportation sector and awareness raising methods as well as.

REPORT ABOUT THE SECOND NATIONAL OBSERVATORY, TRAINING COURSE AND CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

Location, date and time

The meeting took place on 21 March 2016 from 10 am to 4 pm.

Participants

38 people took part in the meeting: representing institutional bodies (Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Environment, energy agency and Monitoring body), as well as obliged parties or market operators. The Austrian Energy Agency organised and chaired the event.

Agenda

According to the needs of the obligated parties (feedback after workshop in December 2015) this workshop was used discussing again the notification of methods, additionality aspects and double counting as well as monitoring & verification aspects. As Capacity Building element the newest results from the ENSPOL project have been presented.

- Application for Energy Efficiency Act (database) - Message in practice , experience
- Presentation Methods proposals/ Other methods Wishes
- EU Project ENSPOL - Options for implementing Article 7 of the EED - ENSPOL News, current results and studies as well as hot topics such as “Additionality” and “Double Counting”

Main results

During this workshop the reporting of measures has been discussed, as obligated parties still have problems with that. Still uncertainties about the process as well as additionality aspects. Issues concerning the documentation of measures have been discussed.

Furthermore, needs for additional methods of energy suppliers have been discussed with regard to 2017.

Discussion about the monitoring and verification process.

News from the ENSPOL project, new reports, findings, experience from partner countries.

4.2 Bulgaria

REPORT ABOUT THE FIRST NATIONAL OBSERVATORY MEETING AND THE FIRST CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

Location, date and time

The meeting took place at the Seminar Hall, hotel Hisarya in Hisarya on 23-24 April; 10 pm to 16 pm.

Participants

14 people took part in the meeting and workshop: 1 from institutional bodies (Ministry of Energy), 1 from trade associations, 12 - energy agencies and energy centres in Bulgaria. ABEA chaired the event.

Agenda

1. Introduction of ENSPOL project and some of project results
2. EE national targets 2014-2020 according to the 2012/27/EU Directive
3. Possibilities for alternative measures
4. National Observatory concept and options in Bulgaria
5. Establishment of the National Observatory - energy agencies v/s other organizations
6. Other

Main results

The 1st National Observatory meeting (NO) as well as the 1st Capacity Building Workshop (CBW) has been part of this workshop. The first part of the workshop served as a CBW. The ENSPOL project has been introduced in detail as well as the first project results (D.2.1.1, D.1.2, D.3.1). The main aim of this part of the workshop was to raise stakeholders' awareness and knowledge about an effective implementation of Article 7 by showing best-practice examples from other Member States (MS) to enhance their capacity in implementing the new EEO scheme.

The second part of the workshop served as the 1st NO. It was dedicated to the discussion of the main challenges in the implementation of the EEO scheme. An intensive discussion on

the obligation of energy traders (electricity and heat suppliers) to provide to the municipalities information about energy consumption of different sectors was held. Summary of the main presentations during the WhC workshop in Berlin was provided to the participants.

REPORT ABOUT THE SECOND NATIONAL OBSERVATORY MEETING AND THE SECOND CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

Location, date and time

The meeting took place at the Congress Center, Uzana EcoFest on 24 July 2015 from 14:00 pm to 16:00 pm.

Participants

16 people took part in the meeting: 5 NGOs, 11 from energy agencies and centers, ABEA chaired the event.

Agenda

1. Legal aspects - legal framework for increase of EE; ownership and responsibilities.
2. Allocation of national EE targets by energies and fuels, by sectors, by energy traders.
3. Old and new EEO schemes (till 2016 and for 2014-2020)
4. WhC schemes introduction

Main results

The 2nd National Observatory meeting (NO) as well as the 2nd Capacity Building Workshop (CBW) has been part of this workshop.

CBW was the first part of the workshop with a special focus on NGOs and energy agencies and energy centers in Bulgaria. The ENSPOL project has been introduced in detail as well as the first project results (D.2.1.1, D.1.2, D.3.1). The main aim of this part of the workshop was to raise NGOs' awareness and knowledge about an effective implementation of Article 7 by showing best-practice examples from other Member States (MS) to enhance their capacity in implementing the new EEO scheme. Special focus was made on energy savings forecasts for 2020 - 716 ktoe/y in FEC and corresponding 1.590 ktoe/y in PEC (including 169 ktoe/y in

process of transformation, transmission and distribution in energy sector) as well additional energy savings from strong EE policy implementation from different financial sources - structural funds, national budget, etc. (total 230 ktoe/y in addition to the 486 ktoe/y energy saving according to the EEO schemes- energy traders).

The second part of the workshop served as the second NO. It was dedicated to the discussion of the new EEO schemes main challenges. An intensive discussion on National energy strategy objective for increase of EE in 50% comparing to its level in 2005 (total 5 000 ktoe savings in PEC) Comparison was made with the new EE target - 516 ktoe/y (5 984 GWh/y) for energy traders (82% of the target) and other 113 ktoe/y expected to be implemented by non-obligated parties - total 627 ktoe/y (old obligation schemes) .

REPORT ABOUT THE THIRD NATIONAL OBSERVATORY MEETING

Location, date and time

The meeting took place at the Bulgaria Hall, Congress Center, International Fair of Plovdiv on 30 September 2015 from 10:30 am to 12 am within Green Energy Week.

Participants

26 people took part in the meeting: 2 from institutional bodies (Ministry of Energy), 3 from industrial and trade associations, 2 were obliged parties or market operators, other - ESCOs, energy managers, representatives of energy agencies and centers. ABEA chaired the event.

Agenda

- a) ENSPOL progress
- b) Energy suppliers point of view to calculations of savings related to WhC , draft methodologies
- c) Other

Main results

The meeting followed the CBW on September 29, 2015.

One of the requests from the participants was provision of detailed information about Capacity building project to the State Agency for Sustainable Development within

Operational program “Competitiveness of Bulgarian Economy” especially progress towards 50 methodologies under development related to the energy savings, the results of control and verification activities. ABEA took the responsibility to include this topic in the forthcoming training events.

REPORT ABOUT THE FOURTH NATIONAL OBSERVATORY MEETING

Location, date and time

The meeting took place at the Inter Expo Center in Sofia on April 7, 2016 after the Training Workshop

Participants

25 people took part in the meeting: 3 from institutional bodies (Ministry of Environment and Waters, Executive Agency for Environment protection, National Agency for Sustainable Development), 3 from industrial and trade associations, 9 were obliged parties or market operators (distributors, ESCOs, energy managers). ABEA chaired the event.

Agenda

- a) The role of WhC for Bulgarian economy
- b) The role of WhC for non-obligated parties
- c) Who should take the responsibility for setting up a National Observatory

Main results

The meeting was an intensive discussion about the role of National Observatory and the preferences of the stakeholders about organisation that should play this role. A detailed discussion was carried on the topic in agenda. It was underlined that white certificates do not replace existing policies and measures in the field of energy savings, but rather appear as a supplement. It was stressed on the fact that EEO system exists in Bulgaria since 2008 (EE law).

Key benefits of WhC schemes were discussed:

The certification of energy savings assists the individual targets for energy savings achievement.

The implementation of the energy savings objectives at the lowest cost for the society.

The scheme allows energy savings potential and new parties who are not currently covered by other instruments to participate.

The scheme may reduce energy prices pressure on public budgets.

WhC scheme can stimulate the ESCO market.

REPORT ABOUT THE THIRD CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

Location, date and time

The meeting took place at the Royal Hotel, Plovdiv on December 18, 2015 from 14:00 pm to 16:00 pm.

Participants

15 people took part in the meeting: energy agencies and centers, ESCOs, NGOs, energy managers. ABEA chaired the event.

Agenda

1. Specifications of the WhC model
2. Methodologies for energy savings

Main results

CBW was held within the Annual assembly of Green Synergy Cluster.

The features of the WhC model were presented.

Obligated parties perform at least 50 percent of their individual goals through direct implementation of measures for energy savings in end-user. The rest of the individual annual goals they can meet by purchasing a corresponding amount WhCs. Obligated parties can not transfer their duties to third parties.

In case of fulfillment of individual goals, the corresponding amount WhC will be cancelled. In case of over-fulfillment of individual goals, the obligated person can use the corresponding WhC to cover subsequent obligations or have them traded in the market.

Failing individual goal, obligated parties will be penalized. They shall pay the penalty in the National EE and RES fund.

An overview of the 50 specialized methodologies developed for estimating energy savings was provided.

13 for households, 7 for households/services, 19 for industry sector, 6 for transport sector, 5 for services sector.

4.3 Greece

REPORT ABOUT THE FIRST NATIONAL OBSERVATORY MEETING AND CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

Location, date and time

The meeting took place at the premises of Ministry of Environment and Energy in Athens on 22 June 2015 from 13:00 pm to 17:00 pm.

Participants

17 people took part in the meeting: 5 from institutional bodies (Ministry of Environment and Energy and Regulatory Authority of Energy), 5 from the obligated parties or market operators (distributors and energy retailers) and 7 from other organizations (CRES, UNIPI and consultants). CRES chaired the organised event in cooperation with UNIPI.

Agenda

- a) National Observatory Meeting
 - Effectiveness of the already adopted alternatives policy measures
 - Evaluation of the potential establishment of an obligation scheme
 - Prerequisites for the effective introduction of an obligation scheme
- b) Capacity Building
 - Presentation of ENSPOL project and its main objectives
 - Progress on the implementation of Article 7 in Greece
 - Analysis of the already adopted energy obligation scheme schemes and alternatives measures in EU MS highlighting the main strong and weak points

Main results

The meeting received positive feedbacks by the participating stakeholders. The effectiveness of the already adopted alternatives policy measures cannot be considered as relatively high and probably there is the necessity to introduce additional alternative policy measures in order to fulfill the established target. It was pinpointed the fact that the implementation of

an obligation scheme will probably lead to an economic burden, which is difficult to be handled due to the prolonged economic recession and its impacts on energy costs and the household sector. At the same time it is vital to determine an appropriate mix of policies so as to avoid overburdening suppliers with the entire weight of measure implementation and utilization. The potential establishment of an obligation scheme can facilitate the development of new activities regarding the provision of energy services from the involved energy suppliers. The organization of a public consultation procedure with the participation of all the involved obligated parties is vital for the efficient design of the obligation scheme. Various issues triggered by the regulated monopolistic structure of electricity and natural gas markets during public procurement procedures should be resolved for the efficient implementation of the obligation scheme. The possibility of introducing specific objectives/targets in designing a future obligation scheme was considered particularly important for ensuring the country's energy policy priorities.

REPORT ABOUT THE SECOND NATIONAL OBSERVATORY MEETING AND CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

Location, date and time

The meeting took place at the premises of Ministry of Environment and Energy in Athens on 22 November 2015 from 10:00 am to 14:00 pm.

Participants

19 people took part in the meeting: 7 from institutional bodies (Ministry of Environment and Energy), 7 from the obligated parties or market operators (distributors and energy retailers) and 8 from other organizations (CRES and UNIPI). CRES chaired the organised event in cooperation with UNIPI.

Agenda

- a) National Observatory Meeting
 - Design options of the foreseen obligation scheme
 - Measures which can be implemented by the obligation parties
 - Prerequisites for the effective introduction of the foreseen obligation scheme

b) Capacity Building

- Derived obligations regarding the introduction of the obligation scheme according to the Law 4342/2015
- Presentation on the technical issues (eligible measures, monitoring and verification, reporting, additionality and materiality)
- Analysis of the already implemented measures in the EU obligation schemes

Main results

The meeting received positive feedbacks by the participating stakeholders. The obligated parties highlighted the difficulties in order to comply with the derived obligations from the introduction of the obligation scheme from 2017 due to the adverse impacts of the economic recession and their reduced liquidity. Despite the fact that they were cautious about their capability to implement specific measures, they admitted finally that probably can promote specific measures. Nevertheless, the financing of the required measures for the fulfillment of the established target is considered a crucial issue, while special attention should be given on the financial burden, which must be undertaken by the customers. In any case the design of the alternative measures should be done in conjunction with the obligation scheme so as to promote the most efficient mix of measures totally. To this direction, it is important to organize a public consultation with the obligated parties in order to specify effectively the various design options such as the portion of the allocated target, the number of the obligated parties etc. Finally, it is vital the conduction of specific training activities for the clarification of the complex technical issues with the participation of the obligated parties and the estimation of the cost-effectiveness of the most important energy efficiency measures, which will be implemented within the framework of the obligation scheme.

REPORT ABOUT THE THIRD NATIONAL OBSERVATORY MEETING AND CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

Location, date and time

The meeting took place at the premises of Ministry of Environment and Energy in Athens on 30 June 2016 from 10:00 am to 14:00 pm.

Participants

Totally 8 people participated in the final meeting: 5 from the Ministry of Environment and Energy, 1 from the GIZ (technical advisor of the Ministry) and 2 from CRES. CRES chaired the organised event.

The aim of the last meeting was the provision of technical assistance exclusively to the involved stakeholders from the Ministry regarding the design of the energy efficiency obligation scheme in Greece.

Agenda

- Proposals for the selection of the obligated parties
- Guidelines for the allocation of the target to the obligated parties
- Evaluation of the existing alternative measures according to their cost-effectiveness
- Estimation for the calculation of the compliance cost for the fulfilment of the imposed target

Main results

The final meeting of the national observatory focused on the provision of technical assistance to the involved representatives regarding the design of the energy efficiency obligation scheme, which will be introduced from the beginning of 2017. This was the main reason for the involvement of representatives from the responsible Ministry.

A thoroughly discussion was performed for the selection of the potential obligation parties and the imposed target's allocation focusing on the utilization of transparent and non-discriminatory criteria.

The existing alternative measures were evaluated so as to identify the appropriate share of the target, which should be undertaken from the obligation parties.

Moreover, the participating experts analysed the most efficient energy efficiency measures, which should be realized from the obligated parties pinpointing the sectors with the highest potential in terms of cost-effectiveness and elaborating methods for the calculation of the total compliance cost.

Finally, several technical issues were analysed according to the Annex V's requirements of the EED focusing on the most effective verification scheme.

4.4 Italy

REPORT ABOUT THE FIRST NATIONAL OBSERVATORY MEETING

Location, date and time

The meeting took place at the GSE headquarter in Roma on 12 June 2015 from 10 am to 1 pm.

Participants

26 people took part in the meeting: 6 from institutional bodies (Ministry of Environment, GSE), 7 from industrial and trade associations, 13 were obliged parties or market operators (distributors, ESCOs, energy managers). FIRE chaired the event, organised in cooperation with GSE.

Agenda

- a) Responsibility and co-responsibility of the operators.
- b) Measures (suitable instruments, measurement criteria, checks).
- c) Additionality and baseline (methodologies, possible interventions to be excluded, management of baseline changes for interventions covered by deemed savings and scaled saving procedures).
- d) Cost-benefit evaluation (collection of data and proposed indicators to take account of non-energy benefits such as employment, the development of the ESCO market, the availability of accurate statistics, etc.).

Main results

The meeting received a positive feed-back both by GSE and the other stakeholders. A detailed discussion was carried on the topic in agenda, and allowed market operators to highlight issues and possible solutions related to the public consultation on the new white certificates guidelines started by the Ministry of Economic Development the same month.

The issue of accountability and shared responsibility of the operators has been the one most discussed, as regards the risk of the withdrawal of incentives and, in severe cases, the application of the prohibitions by the mechanism provided for by art. 23 of Legislative Decree no. 28/11. The problem of the division of responsibilities does not exist in the case of presentation of a project by a company with energy manager, because in that case the owner of the project and the client match. Most frequently, however, projects are presented by ESCOs (usually acting as simple consultant, not with EPC) that can deal with very large

industrial projects. In such case possible non conformities in the projects (i.e. false declaration, modifications of the plant/intervention after the start up of the EE project, anticipated stop of the plant/intervention, etc.) lead to the request of money refund to the ESCO that can have difficulties in recovering such amounts from the end-user. In the next WhC guidelines either guarantees will be asked to ESCOs or only end users will be allowed to present large projects.

About the other points of discussion, in the next guidelines more accurate requisites for consumption baselines and meters will be introduced, together with an attempt to better define the methodology to assess the additionality in the industrial sector (an activity that has proven quite complex in a set of cases), and finally the possibility of introducing a threshold on the minimum pay-back time of the allowed EE projects (or similar cost-effectiveness driven indicators).

REPORT ABOUT THE SECOND NATIONAL OBSERVATORY MEETING

Location, date and time

The meeting took place at the GSE headquarter in Roma on 29 September 2015 from 2 pm to 6 pm.

Participants

15 people took part in the meeting: 3 from institutional bodies (Ministry of Environment, GSE), 3 from industrial and trade associations, 9 were obliged parties or market operators (distributors, ESCOs, energy managers). FIRE chaired the event, organised in cooperation with GSE.

Agenda

- a) Tau multiplier and timeline for white certificates recognition.
- b) Projects legal ownership and responsibilities.
- c) Issues about proposals (technical timeline, saving measurement, baseline and additionality, etc.).
- d) Other issues.

Main results

The meeting received a positive feed-back both by GSE and the other stakeholders. A detailed discussion was carried on the topic in agenda, and allowed market operators to highlight related issues and possible solutions.

The possibility of eliminating the tau coefficient was analysed, together with possibility of increasing the period in which white certificates are recognized. The need to better define what happens in terms of responsibilities in case of non conformities for projects presented by ESCOs or distributors and implemented among end-users emerged and allowed to make proposals about the new guidelines. Also baseline, additionality and required meters were discussed, since the new guidelines provide for a most rigorous approach to this issues.

One of the requests from the participants was an increased transparency from GSE. It is worth noticing that GSE activated in the end of 2015 two web sites dedicated to report who is getting incentives (white certificates, alternative measures, RES) and the results of control and verification activities.

REPORT ABOUT THE THIRD NATIONAL OBSERVATORY MEETING

Location, date and time

The meeting took place at the GSE headquarter in Roma on 16 June 2016 from 2 pm to 6 pm.

Participants

27 people took part in the meeting: 4 from institutional bodies (Ministry of Environment, GSE), 5 from industrial and trade associations, 18 were obliged parties or market operators (distributors, ESCOs, energy managers). FIRE chaired the event, organised in cooperation with GSE.

Agenda

Identifying groups of interventions and solutions emerged from the mandatory energy audits (art. 7 EED) to be promoted in the coming months as part of the white certificates mechanism.

Main results

The main elements emerged from the meeting are as follows:

- The energy audits carried out under Art. 8 of Legislative Decree no. 102/2014 highlighted numerous opportunities for intervention, both for cross-sectoral interventions (compressed air, motors and pumps, lighting, etc.) and process. White certificates could help to make the difference, considering the low attitude to investment linked to the crisis and the financial uncertainties. In any case in the majority of cases the fruits of the diagnosis might be collected and translated into a portfolio of projects from 2018 onwards.

- One of the biggest barriers to translate the proposals coming from the energy audits is the economic and financial difficulties faced by many companies. To overcome this problem a solution is the combination of EPC (energy performance contracts) with third-party financing. White certificates are considered as an effective tool to facilitate the EPC activating the ESCO. The challenge is to find ways to overcome the term of 3 years for the pay-back, which is also considered crucial by the ESCO and that excludes a number of more integrated and interesting interventions. The guarantee fund provided for by Legislative Decree no. 102/2014 may be helpful, as well as supporting actions to be developed.
- Transport is an interesting sector in terms of potential energy, environmental and social impact, but until now it has been difficult to participate in the WhC scheme. The energy audits revealed several opportunities for intervention that would be helpful to support the implementation thanks to the TEE.
- Stakeholders consider the opportunities for interaction offered by initiatives such ENSPOL very useful for finding tools capable of overcoming issues and increasing the understanding scheme.

REPORT ABOUT THE FIRST CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

Location, date and time

FIRE's annual conference on white certificates took place in Roma on 18 March 2015 from 10 am to 6 pm.

Participants

240 people took part in the meeting. Institutional bodies, industrial and trade associations, distributors, ESCOs, energy managers, and consultants.

Agenda

The agenda covered many topics related to the Italian scheme and included a presentation from FIRE about the lessons learned from the EU countries. The other discussed topics were:

- News about the scheme;
- Market results;
- Issues and opportunities;
- Best practices;
- Stakeholders discussion.

Main results

The conference is a traditional event in Italy and is based on the involvement of all the relevant stakeholders dealing with the white certificate scheme. A report on the different presentations will be too long, so it's omitted. The presentation from FIRE about the experiences gathered through the ENSPOL project (the country reports were just made available) were considered very useful considering that the new guidelines draft was under development.

REPORT ABOUT THE SECOND CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

Location, date and time

The workshop took place in Roma on 23 September 2015 from 10 am to 1 pm.

Participants

100 people took part in the meeting. Institutional bodies, industrial and trade associations, distributors, ESCOs, energy managers, and consultants.

Agenda

The main points included:

- Information about the new guidelines from the Ministry of economic development;
- An analysis of how the different EU schemes deal with additionality, obliged parties, targets, M&V, etc. from FIRE, based on the ENSPOL findings;
- The results of the white certificate scheme from GSE;
- The study on the main energy efficiency solutions implemented in the industrial sector under the white certificate scheme, from ENEA and FIRE.

Main results

Il workshop ha fatto il punto sulla consultazione per le nuove linee guida sui Certificati Bianchi, grazie alla partecipazione del Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico e del GSE. Per contribuire alla raccolta di stimoli e idee la FIRE ha offerto un quadro chiaro e definito sui principali sistemi d'obbligo per l'efficienza energetica esistenti a livello europeo illustrando i rapporti del Progetto ENSPOL.

E' stato inoltre presentato il contenuto del Rapporto Produzione industriale efficiente: esempi tratti dallo schema dei certificati bianchi prodotto da FIRE su incarico ENEA.

The workshop informed about the last developments and the consultation for the new guidelines on white certificates, thanks to the participation of the Ministry of Economic Development and the GSE. To contribute to the collection of stimuli and ideas FIRE offered a comprehensive view on how the different MSs deal with the main aspects of EEO schemes, illustrating the findings of the ENSPOL project.

The contents of the Report “Efficient industrial production: examples taken from the scheme of white certificates” implemented by the FIRE of ENEA assignment was also presented.

REPORT ABOUT THE THIRD CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

Location, date and time

FIRE’s annual conference on white certificates took place in Roma on 12 April 2016 from 10 am to 6 pm.

Participants

300 people took part in the meeting. Institutional bodies, industrial and trade associations, distributors, ESCOs, energy managers, and consultants.

Agenda

The agenda covered many topics related to the Italian scheme and included a presentation from FIRE about the lessons learned from the EU countries. The other discussed topics were:

- News about the scheme;
- Market results;
- Issues and opportunities;
- Best practices;
- Stakeholders discussion.

Main results

The conference is a traditional event in Italy and is based on the involvement of all the relevant stakeholders dealing with the white certificate scheme. A report on the different presentations will be too long, so it’s omitted. The presentation from FIRE about the experiences gathered through the ENSPOL project and the new available tools (such as the art. 7 web platform) added new insight on the project activities and provided new useful elements to the stakeholders.

4.5 Poland

REPORT ABOUT THE FIRST NATIONAL OBSERVATORY MEETING

Location, date and time

The first National Observatory meeting in Poland was organized at KAPE' s premises in Warsaw on 8th of July 2015 from 10 am to 12 pm.

KAPE has chosen the most important actors of energy efficiency market in Poland and created "The Council of ENSPOL Project Experts on transposition of Art. 7 EED".

Participants

KAPE has chosen the most important actors of energy efficiency market in Poland and created "The Council of ENSPOL Project Experts on transposition of Art. 7 EED".

20 stakeholders, such as Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Environment, Energy Regulatory Office, attended the meeting, as well as representatives of obligated parties.

Agenda

1. Status of implementation of Article 7 Energy Efficiency Directive in Poland
2. ENSPOL project – main objectives and first results
3. Other countries experiences – basing on ENSPOL reports
4. Discussion – "Pros and cons of different solutions in Polish context"

Main results

1. A key issue is a comprehensive analysis of EEO in Poland considering including transport to the scheme;
2. Essential thing is to promote and educate on the possibilities of activities aiming at increasing of energy efficiency;
3. Development of ESCO; it would be valuable to conduct 2-3 pilot investments with support of government to improve transparency of it;
4. To produce database of the costs of investments in industry;

5. To increase transparency of the results of substitute fee;
6. To take into account the problem of energy poverty;
7. To change the level of substitute fee in order to encourage obliged parties to conduct the investments. The current level causes that it is easier for the obliged parties to pay the fee then invest in energy efficiency;
8. To change the approach of SME to energy efficiency investments by including incentives into basic procedures.

All the participants agreed that the meeting was very successful and they expressed their intention to attend the next meeting. The representative of Ministry of Economy also considered the meeting as very useful and necessary.

REPORT ABOUT THE SECOND NATIONAL OBSERVATORY MEETING

Location, date and time

The second National Observatory meeting in Poland was organized at Ministry of Economy premises in Warsaw on 13th of November 2015 from 2 pm to 4 pm.

Participants

15 stakeholders, such as Ministry of Economy, Energy Regulatory Office, attended the meeting, and representatives of obligated parties.

KAPE has invited the most important actors of energy efficiency market in Poland and created "The Council of ENSPOL Project Experts on transposition of Art. 7 EED".

Agenda

Presentation and discussion on "Should it be set up in Poland Energy Efficiency National Fund as the alternative for White Certificate Scheme". Dr. Jan Rączka was invited as a main speaker- author of financing programmes in Poland.

Main results

During detailed discussion on the above topic some main issues/barriers and chances for better future solutions have been underlined:

1. A key barrier in effective management of financing funds in energy efficiency is a huge amount of financing sources but they all are based on different conditions, lack of coordination of activities;
2. Steps towards coordination of activities must be taken immediately; engagement of local and regional governments;
3. Necessity of gathering all the possible subsidies in one place in order to present one comprehensive offer;
4. Lots of calls; lots of instruments; lots of institutions; competence confusion; bureaucratic barriers for all regions in equal availability of funds;
5. Different funds from various sources of financing cause huge administrative costs;
6. Polish local government do not play a role of energy manager; energy efficiency is still not very popular issue in their policies;
7. Polish government should discuss the possibility of creating one tool for all local governments for implementation of efficient energy policies in order to give equal opportunities for different regions;
8. Restructuring of local and national funds is necessary;
9. There is no need to set up a new Energy Efficiency National Fund. Existing institution – the National Fund of Environmental Protection and Water Management requires a deep restructuring towards better implementation and coordination of different energy efficiency funds;
10. Poor monitoring and verification of savings; it is necessary to set up a continuous permanent verification scheme.

REPORT ABOUT THE THIRD NATIONAL OBSERVATORY MEETING

Location, date and time

The third National Observatory meeting in Poland was organized at Ministry of Energy premises in Warsaw on 23rd of June 2016 from 12:00 to 14:30 pm.

Participants

The meeting was attended by 16 stakeholders, such as Ministry of Economy, Energy Regulatory Office; representatives of obligated parties. They constitute “The Council of ENSPOL Project Experts on transposition of Art. 7 EED”.

Agenda

1. Discussion on “ Does the Energy Efficiency Act fulfil all the regulations of EED?” ; prof. Tadeusz Skoczowski as a moderator.
2. Conclusions of the meetings of “The Council of ENSPOL Project Experts on transposition of Art. 7 EED”.

Main results

The meeting was led by Professor Tadeusz Skoczowski. He summarized the final conference of the ENSPOL Project and underlined different topics in the discussion groups. Professor mentioned important discussion points that till now haven't been much discussed in Poland regarding implementation of Art. 7 of EED.

After that he summarized the meetings of the ENSPOL Project Council in Poland (National Observatory) in terms of the changes in the Energy Efficiency Act. Following that he focused on the analysis if EEA fulfills the expectations outlined by the Energy Efficiency Directive. Concluding the meeting, Professor Skoczowski acknowledged the success of the ENSPOL Project in creating a functioning cooperation model between the Ministry of Energy, ERO and other primary interested parties. He also recommended the replication of this model and suggested the continuation of activities undertaken by the project in new similar initiatives.

The discussion held after Professor Skoczowski's lecture focused on the future of the ENSPOL Council. Topics related to the organization, goals and possible fields of improvement were covered. It was suggested that the Council should focus on discussing and developing new solutions enabled by the new EEA. In the future, the experience gained during the ENSPOL project could serve as a basis for the continuation of meetings with the representatives of other institutions such as the Environment Ministry and the Ministry of Transport, Construction and Maritime Economy. Based on the results of the discussion the Ministry of Energy declared its willingness to continue their engagement in the Council's activities. It has also agreed to be the host of the planned meetings and proposed that they should be used as a means of supporting Poland in the negotiations concerning future changes in the Energy Efficiency Directive. The continued cooperation is however to be established within an unchanged membership including the energy sector, the social and climate related associations as well as local governments.

Both the Ministry of Energy and ERO thanked the organizers of the ENSPOL project in Poland for being given the opportunity to contribute in the project as a Council Member. In conclusion, the ENSPOL Council has been deemed successful in encouraging a discussion between all parties interested in the main issues of the implementation of Article 7 of the Energy Efficiency Directive.

REPORT ABOUT THE FIRST CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

Location, date and time

The first Capacity Building Workshop in Poland was organized at Ministry of Economy premises in Warsaw on 13th of November 2015 from 10 am to 2 pm.

Participants

KAPE has invited main actors of energy efficiency market in Poland.

The meeting was attended by 31 stakeholders, such as Ministry of Economy, Energy Regulatory Office; representatives of obligated parties; energy agencies; trade associations.

Agenda

1. ENSPOL project – main objectives and first results.
2. Existing Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes with a focus on White Certificates Schemes in regard to Polish solutions.
3. Discussion – What design of scheme should operate in Poland? How to change White Certificate Scheme?

Main results

1. After introduction made by Mr Edward Słoma - Head of Energy Department in Ministry of Economy and presentation on ENSPOL's results, there was a presentation of different European solutions regarding EEOs and basing on those solutions some recommendations for Poland.
2. The discussion was focused mainly on changes in Energy Efficiency Act proposed by Ministry of Economy. Stakeholders had the opportunity to discuss the main barriers in effective implementation of energy efficiency investments within White Certificate Scheme with representatives of implementation body – Ministry of Economy and regulator - Energy Regulatory Office.
3. Representatives of energy companies taking part in a tender on white certificates complained that even if company will carry on an investment aiming at energy efficiency and prepare white certificate application, the application is often removed from the competition because of some less important bureaucratic reasons.

4. Stakeholders agreed on necessity of simplifying the whole process to become more clear and transparent for interested parties.
5. Energy audit should be precisely determined.
6. Diagnosis of scheme should be carried on.
7. Lack of support for TSOs
8. Representatives of ERO and ME explained next steps regarding the amendments of EEA.

4.6 The Netherlands

REPORT ABOUT THE FIRST CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

Location, date and time

The meeting took place at the Jaarbeurshal in Utrecht on 11th February 2016 from 12 to 16.30 pm.

Participants

13 people took part in the meeting: 5 from the Dutch energy agency (RVO), 2 from the Ministry of Economic Affairs, 2 from the Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands (ECN), 1 from the Central Bureau of Statistics, and 3 external speakers (1 from Danish Energy Association who participated physically, and two from ENEA and Austrian Energy Agency that participated and presented online). Vlasis Oikonomou chaired the event.

Agenda

- a) Monitoring practices of energy savings in various countries
- b) Needs and reporting of energy savings in terms of additionality/materiality in the built environment
- c) Modeling outcomes in energy savings in the built environment
- d) Ways to improve existing knowledge in monitoring energy savings in buildings

Main results

The aim of the first observatory workshop in the Netherlands was to present monitoring and evaluation methods implemented in some Member States for policies related to the built environment under Article 7 (with reference to specific requirements, such as the EPBD), to identify the needs in evaluating energy savings from such policies in the Netherlands and present the modeling outcomes of these evaluations in the Netherlands. With the representations from Austria and Denmark, a clear overview of issues and methods in the Monitoring and Evaluation in different country policy contexts was demonstrated and this triggered interesting discussions among the Dutch policymakers. A detailed discussion was carried on the topics of the verification practices (and the settings and updating of baselines for energy savings) and also on additionality and materiality requirements used in the building sector.

One of the requests from the participants was for the follow up meetings to have more international partners/policy administrators in order for the Dutch partners to identify possible solutions to similar issues they are facing. A list of interesting topics that can be followed was identified and the participants declared their willingness and motivation to join these meetings and follow up these events. The second topic selected was the taxation issue under the Article 7.

4.7 UK

As already mentioned above, a number of workshops, linked to the ECO Delivery Group (existing NO in the UK), were organized by DECC during the project period and ENSPOL partners participated in the following:

1. DECC Future of ECO event, 27 March 2015;
2. DECC post-ECO options event, 9 September 2015;
3. DECC “Bonfield Review Advice & Guidance Workstream: Expert workshop”, 15 December 2015;

Since these meetings were not organised in the frame of the ENSPOL project they are not summarized in this report, however attendee lists and summaries of the meetings are available in the ENSPOL project Dropbox files.

REPORT ABOUT THE ENSPOL NATIONAL OBSERVATORY MEETING

Location, date and time

The workshop was organized in the frame of ENSPOL, took place from 9:30-13:30 on 27 March 2015 and was hosted by the National Housing Federation, Lion Court, 25 Procter Street, London, WC1V 6NY

Participants

20 people took part in the workshop: including participants from the responsible Ministry, DECC, consumer organisations, housing associations, trade associations, policy researchers / academic institutions and obliged parties (energy suppliers). The ENSPOL project partners organized, participated and presented at the event and it was chaired by Steve Cole of the National Housing Federation.

Agenda

09.30 Welcome, purpose, and introductions – Steve Cole, National Housing Federation

09.45 Update from DECC – James Kerry

10.00 Fundamental Principles of the Obligation - Tina Fawcett, Oxford University (representing ENSPOL)

10.15 The Consumer Experience - Susan Jones, Energy Saving Trust

10.30 Discussion, Led by David Weatherall, Energy Saving Trust

11.00 Fundamental Principles for a Consumer Led ECO programme – Steve Cole, National Housing Federation
11.15 Discussion, Led by Peter Broad, Citizens Advice
12.00 2 nd Tier Principles for a Consumer Led ECO Programme - Chloe McLaren Webb (NHF), Richard Twinn (UKGBC), David Weatherall (EST), Peter Broad (CAB)

12.15 Discussion, Led by Richard Twinn, UKGBC

13.00 Working Lunch

13.30 Close

Main results

Full minutes for the meeting are available in the ENSPOL project Dropbox files. Key summary points from the workshop are as follows:

- Most of the industries concerns are fairly similar.
- Agreement reached to sign final summary of the workshop as a joint statement.
- What are the right next steps and suggestions for future policy?
- Agreed that stakeholders should recognise commonality rather than differences.

REPORT ABOUT THE FIRST CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITY

Location, date and time

The workshop was hosted by the Department for Energy and Climate Change at 3 Whitehall Place, London from 13:30-15:00 on 27 February 2015.

Participants

Emilie Carmichael, Energy Saving Trust & Tina Fawcett, Oxford University (representing ENSPOL), Will Broad, Will Lane, Carolina Valsecchi, Gervase Poulden, Faye Williams, Amy Richards (DECC)

Agenda

1. Welcome and introductions (All)
2. Post-2017 supplier obligation scheme - DECC timeline and priorities for review of policy options (Carolina & Will)
3. ENSPOL project timeline and activities planned in the UK to end of project – September 2016 (Tina and Emilie)
4. Open discussion - identify synergies, ideas and opportunities for collaboration (All)

5. Next steps, actions and owners
6. AOB

Main results

The meeting summary and actions are available in the ENSPOL project Dropbox files. Key summary points from the workshop are as follows:

It was a useful meeting that helped us to better understand the UK policy landscape, timings and challenges for DECC.

DECC officials were positive about the ENSPOL project and could see the added value and support it could provide to them as they begin to review the current UK EEO.

In terms of UK NTC activities DECC was interested in exploring the potential for ENSPOL to bring together national authorities, energy agencies and regulators from the most experienced Member States (UK, Denmark, France, Italy) to discuss a range of topics (this would add more value than a national level workshop).

REPORT ABOUT THE SECOND CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

Location, date and time

The workshop took place in the frame of the Energy UK (UK energy supplier trade association) Retail Europe Group at Energy UK offices, Charles House, 5-11 Regent Street, London at 15:00 on 28 May 2015.

Participants

Nick Eyre represented ENSPOL. Representatives of all the major energy suppliers in the UK participated, as well as Energy UK representatives. The meeting was Chaired by Bindi Patel, Senior Manager, Retail of Energy UK.

Agenda

15:00 Presentation of ENSPOL results – Nick Eyre, Oxford University representing ENSPOL

15:20 Questions and discussions – All participants

15:45 End

Main results

Nick's presentation slides are available in the ENSPOL project Dropbox files. Key summary points from the workshop are as follows:

Good meeting with Energy UK's Retail Europe group yesterday. The half hour slot ran on to 45 minutes because of extended discussion. There was strong interest in the "4 countries meeting" in Brussels with some energy suppliers enquiring about whether they could participate.

Energy suppliers are interested in using arguments from other EU countries to make a case for the UK EEO to be more flexible in the future, e.g. other sectors and technologies.

REPORT ABOUT THE THIRD CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

Location, date and time

The workshop was hosted at Ofgem E-Serve's offices, 9 Millbank, London from 13:00-15:00 on 15 October 2015.

Participants

Emilie Carmichael, Energy Saving Trust & Tina Fawcett, Oxford University (representing ENSPOL), Cassie Sutherland, Claire Valente, Amanda Webb, Andrew Abraham, Ashley Malster, Kate Duffy, Jessica Ladbury, Conor Murphy, Lucas Fulling (all Ofgem E-Serve)

Agenda

1. Welcome & roundtable introductions (Ashley Malster, All)
2. Purpose of the meeting (Ashley Malster)
3. Introduction to the ENSPOL project (Emilie Carmichael, Tina Fawcett)
4. Introduction to E-Serve, EESP and ECO (Cassie Sutherland)
5. Exploration of areas for collaboration: what are our challenges, how can we contribute to each other's work etc. (All)
6. Next steps (Ashley Malster)

Main results

The meeting summary and actions are available in the ENSPOL project Dropbox files. Key summary points from the workshop are as follows:

Ofgem E-Serve agreed to prepare a list of topics where they could benefit from experience from other administrators in Europe as well as experience they could share. The aim of this was to enable Emilie and Tina to think about how Ofgem E-Serve's needs and capabilities can be addressed / used within the project. This list informed the subsequent programme of

webinars delivered under WP6, with Ofgem E-Serve participating and presenting in a number of these.

A number of other cooperation activities within the frame of ENSPOL were agreed, including Ofgem E-Serve support for the development of the stakeholder platform, participation in NTC activities (UK and cross country) and the EU Observatory meetings.

REPORT ABOUT THE FOURTH CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

Location, date and time

The workshop was hosted by the Department for Energy and Climate Change at 3 Whitehall Place, London from 12:00-14:00 on 5 May 2016.

Participants

Emilie Carmichael, Energy Saving Trust & Tina Fawcett, Oxford University (representing ENSPOL), Carolina Valsecchi, Claire Valente, Joseph Nicholl (DECC)

Agenda

1. Welcome and introductions (All)
2. DECC ECO & general update, views on Article 7 revisions (Joseph, Carolina, Claire)
3. ENSPOL project update (Tina and Emilie)
4. Open discussion – identify synergies, ideas and opportunities for further support from the ENSPOL project (All)
5. Feedback on ENSPOL EU Observatory and stakeholder platform (Joseph)
6. Next steps, actions and owners
7. AOB

Main results

The meeting summary and actions are available in the ENSPOL project Dropbox files. Key summary points from the workshop are as follows:

The main focus of the meeting was to gain an understanding of current challenges faced by DECC and discuss the support that ENSPOL could provide in the final stages of the project.

At the EU level DECC was interested in engaging with peers again through a cross-country workshop and we agreed to take some actions to explore appetite for this with stakeholders in other MS. DECC was interested to discuss the following topics:

- Policies and measures for the able to pay sector
- How to deal with innovation / new (more efficient) products?

- Scoring – deemed vs assigned vs measured – DECC has an opportunity to do something different under the news scheme – not just for EEOs – DECC interested in how this is dealt with for alternative approaches too (Germany and the Netherlands are interesting countries)
- Quality and standards
- District Heating - UK has a lot to learn (Nordic countries DK, FI , SE and eastern European countries)

We discussed future UK NTC activities at the national level DECC was keen for ENSPOL to organise a workshop targeted towards local authorities - to support them in responding to and inform the forthcoming DECC consultation on the proposed extension of the UK EEO. We agreed to investigate the possibility of organising a workshop on supplier obligations and local delivery - for local authorities - lessons learned, opportunities and barriers from previous experience of working in partnership with energy suppliers – using EST’s Local Authority network.

The meeting also provided an opportunity to gather feedback from the UK Ministry on the EU Observatory meetings and Stakeholder Platform.

REPORT ABOUT THE FIFTH CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP

Location, date and time

The workshop was “virtual” and took the form of a telephone conference organized by the Energy Saving Trust from 10:30-12:30 on 12 May 2016.

Participants

Emilie Carmichael, Energy Saving Trust & Tina Fawcett, Oxford University (representing ENSPOL), Sharon Fyfe & Conor Molphy, (both Ofgem E-Serve)

Agenda

1. Welcome and introductions (All)
2. Ofgem E-Serve update (Sharon, Conor)
3. ENSPOL project update (Tina and Emilie)
4. Open discussion – identify synergies, ideas and opportunities for collaboration (All)
5. Feedback on ENSPOL stakeholder platform (Emilie, Conor)
6. Next steps, actions and owners
7. AOB

Main results

The meeting summary and actions are available in the ENSPOL project Dropbox files. Key summary points from the workshop are as follows:

The main focus of the meeting was to discuss the support that ENSPOL could provide to Ofgem E-Serve in the final stages of the project.

There was also interest (as well as DECC) from Ofgem E-Serve to engage with peers at EU level through the cross-country workshop planned for June 2016. It was also agreed that Ofgem should be involved in the NTC workshop for local authorities.

The meeting also provided an opportunity to gather feedback from Ofgem E-Serve on the EU Observatory meetings, webinars and Stakeholder Platform.