

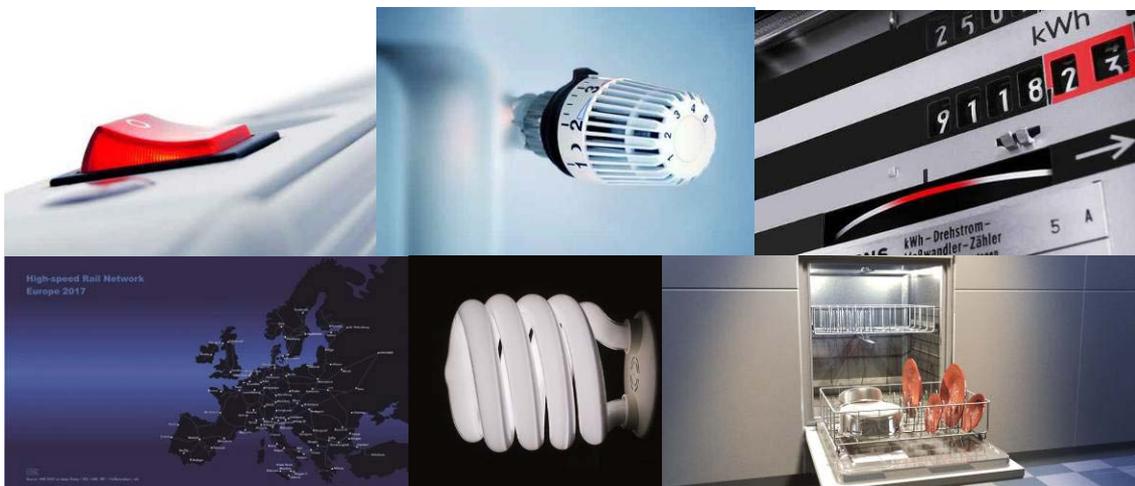


ENERGY EFFICIENCY WATCH

Energy Efficiency Watch

Final Publishable Report

Final Publishable Report



Energy Efficiency Watch (EEW)

Project coordinated by EUFORES

More information at www.energy-efficiency-watch.org

EEW Final Publishable Report

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1.	The EEW – Overview of the project	1
1.1.	Facts.....	1
1.2.	Summary.....	1
1.3.	Objectives of the project.....	2
2.	Project partners	4
2.1.	Coordinator.....	4
2.2.	Partners.....	4
3.	Achieved results during the action	6
3.1.	Networking.....	6
3.2.	Evaluation.....	6
3.3.	Communication and Dissemination.....	6
4.	Networking	9
4.1.	EEW civil servants contact list.....	9
4.2.	EUFORES’ parliamentary database.....	9
4.3.	eceee national nodes.....	10
4.4.	Reference group and online community.....	10
4.4.1.	Core group.....	10
4.4.2.	Reference group (additional to core-group).....	11
4.4.3.	Online community.....	11
4.5.	Link to renewable energy sector.....	11
5.	Evaluation	12
5.1.	Basic questions and evaluation criteria.....	12
5.2.	Findings of the evaluation.....	12
5.3.	Weaknesses and ambivalences of the ESD.....	13
5.4.	Consequences for energy efficiency policy at European level.....	14
5.5.	Addressing the relationship between targets, potentials and measures in NEEAPs: Procedural recommendations for the NEEAPs 2011 and 2014.....	14
5.6.	Learning processes among Member States.....	16
6.	Communication and dissemination	17
6.1.	Energy Efficiency Watch conference in Wels.....	17
6.2.	National events.....	19
7.	Success stories	21
8.	Lessons learnt	22
8.1.	Networking.....	22
8.2.	Evaluation.....	22
8.3.	Communication and Dissemination.....	22
9.	Conclusions	24

1. The EEW – Overview of the project

1.1. Facts

- Project: Energy Efficiency Watch
- Acronym: EEW
- IEE Call: Followed the Intelligent Energy Europe call in 2006
- Period: 30 months
- Start: 1st September 2007
- End: 28th February 2010
- Project website: <http://www.energy-efficiency-watch.org>
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1.2. Summary

Energy efficiency is high on the agenda of the EU. Member States are called to develop programmes to promote energy efficiency. The Directive on Energy End-Use Efficiency and Energy Services (“Energy Services Directive” - ESD) and the European Energy Efficiency Action Plan define requirements for this process: Member States have to come up with three national Energy Efficiency Action Plans (NEEAP1, NEEAP2, NEEAP3) until 2016. NEEAP1 was due on 30 June 2007, NEEAP2 on 30 June 2011, and NEEAP3 on 30 June 2014. All plans will be evaluated by the EC.

In the beginning of 2006, parliamentarians of the European Parliament and of EU Member States created the Energy Efficiency Watch Initiative (EEWI) and called for an Energy Efficiency Watch. The Energy Efficiency Watch Project (EEW) followed this call and was a major tool of the EEWI.

Main target group of the EEW were parliamentarians and civil servants in national administrations. The EEW aimed to support their political work in the field of energy efficiency – mainly related to the NEEAPs. The project accompanied the political process around those plans.

In a first step, the EEW evaluated the NEEAPs (screening of all 27 plans plus in-depth analysis of 12 selected plans) and their policy measures in the different sectors of energy efficiency (buildings, transport, electronic appliances etc.). A good practice brochure and a final screening report were published. In a second step, the EEW then organised various dissemination events to inform about the results and to offer advice to the involved administrations and stakeholders with the goal to obtain stronger second NEEAPs as well as to enhance a mutual learning process among the EU Member States.

The EEW also aimed at creating a dense network of key players in the field and offered a platform for industry and NGOs. These actors were involved both as input providers and disseminating partners. They brought in their knowledge through an online community,

reference group meetings and questionnaires, giving their special insight into the NEEAPs and the opinion of their specific sector. The EEW therefore enabled them to express their views on the political process and help to improve the upcoming political decisions on energy efficiency within Europe and especially on the Member States' level.

The EEW evaluation was always understood as a complementary contribution and additional dissemination channel for the evaluations done by the European Commission. It anticipated the call of the Energy Services Directive to establish an exchange of views within society:

“(10b) The improvement of energy efficiency will benefit from the exchange of information, experience and best practice at all levels, including in particular the public sector.”

Results were communicated through the EEW-website, regular communication (newsletters, press releases, invitations) to the parliamentarians and civil servants, an EEW-conference, several specific parliamentary workshops across Europe and via EU-Presidency Briefings in the European Parliament. Through the events, the EEW created a fruitful environment for the parliamentarians, giving them the opportunity to discuss energy efficiency policies and to exchange views about successful activities in that field.

Whilst integrating a broad variety of experience, knowledge and opinions, the EEW wanted to be a serious and neutral vehicle for assisting parliamentary and governmental decision-making in Europe. It thereby provided an added value to the already existing landscape of interest groups, scientific institutes and public opinions.

1.3. Objectives of the project

The objectives of the projects can be summarised as following:

- Developing evaluation methodology and finding criteria for the screening and the evaluation of National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (NEEAP) and defining the content, structure and format of the outcome and reports
- Screening (all NEEAPs) and in-depth evaluation (12 NEEAPs) and update of evaluation of political and legislative measures, instruments in the field of energy efficiency within the framework of the NEEAPs as prescribed in the Directive on the Promotion of End-use Efficiency and Energy Services; Highlighting good practice examples
- Experience and knowledge exchange (mutual learning process) as well as awareness raising amongst parliamentarians, civil servants, scientists and stakeholder about the benefits, political and legislative measures, instruments and activities in the field of energy efficiency and the NEEAPs (e.g. within reference group meetings and national events)
- Writing a screening document, conducting an update of evaluation and a final report
- Producing a “EEW-Brochure” on good practices of energy efficiency measures in the National Energy Efficiency Actions Plans
- Enhancing and building up the parliamentarian and civil servant (responsible for drafting the NEEAPs) network, e.g. through the establishment of national nodes
- Inviting of industry associations, NGOs, science and other interested major players to join the common platform for the “Energy Efficiency Community”
- Awareness raising through disseminating of EEW findings:

- Supporting awareness raising on the energy efficiency through communication elements (newsletter, press releases), expert articles and EurActiv media campaigns
- Organising meetings and events 2007-2010:
 - Presidency Briefings with the French, Czech, Swedish, Spanish and Belgian EU-Council Presidency
 - Parliamentary events in Budapest, London, Brussels, Warsaw, Madrid
 - First EEW Conference during the Sustainable energy days in Wels, Austria

2. Project partners

2.1. Coordinator

- EUFORES – European Forum for Renewable Energy Sources a.i.s.b.l.

<http://www.eufores.org>



EUFORES is a European parliamentary network with Members from all major political groups in the European Parliament as well as in the national EU Member States Parliaments. EUFORES promotes the deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency within Europe. It is a non-profit organisation founded 1995 by Members of Parliament and other key actors.

With its high-level experience in policy and communication both in the fields of renewable energy and energy efficiency - in combination with its intense network among European and national members of parliaments - EUFORES was the perfect coordinator and partner for the EEW to transport the message to the parliamentarians as key decision-makers in these fields and to run a smooth and highly successful project. The transformation of core EU political frameworks – like the Energy Services Directive (ESD) – by national parliamentarians is crucial for the further deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency. EUFORES offers its network to inform and activate those responsible for drafting legislation and deciding on these fields all over Europe. The Presidents of EUFORES –Claude Turmes, Fiona Hall and Anni Podimata – are the key MEPs in the European Parliament in those two fields since many years.

2.2. Partners

- Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy

<http://www.wupperinst.org>



The Wuppertal Institute provides a wide range of research experience. A main objective is the application-oriented research on climate, environment, energy and transport policy. The research groups “Energy, Transport and Climate Policy” and “Future Energy and Mobility Structures” concentrate their work on the vision of a sustainable energy system.

The Wuppertal Institute has been contributing to and co-ordinating several EU-SAVE studies. This has proven its competence in collaborating and co-ordinating large research projects with several partners from EU Member States and candidate countries. Examples are the SAVE study “IRP in a Changing Market – Completing the Market for Least-Cost Energy Services”, in the buildings part in the ongoing SAVE study on Public Procurement of Energy-efficient Technologies in Europe (PROST), and in the ongoing SAVE study “Bringing Energy Services to the Liberalised Markets (BEST)”.

The Wuppertal Institute has also a long record of experience regarding the ex-ante and the ex-post evaluation of energy policies – with special focus on policies and measures for the improvement of energy efficiency. Based on this experience, an innovative scenario approach for modelling energy efficiency policies has been developed and implemented in several studies. Additionally, the Wuppertal Institute was involved in several ESD-related EU-projects, besides EEW, like EMEEES and BEST.

- ECOFYS - Research and Consultancy on Renewable Energy, Energy Savings and Climate Policies

<http://www.ecofys.com>



Ecofys has a clear mission: a sustainable energy supply for everyone. This is the goal that every employee of Ecofys believes in and strives for. In a company that is a leader in renewable energy and energy efficiency, knowledge and innovation are key factors in turning the ideas of today into the viable realities of tomorrow.

Established in 1984, Ecofys specialises in energy saving and renewable energy solutions. Ecofys is always at the forefront of climate and energy market developments. Because of the activities in strategic research and the contributions to international and local policy development Ecofys leads the way in applying these advancements in all projects.

Ecofys offers a wide range of high quality services, based on extensive knowledge of renewable energy and energy saving solutions. Areas of expertise include solar energy, wind energy, biomass, hydrogen technology, energy supply and climate policies. All experts of Ecofys are organised around different markets. Technical, financial, legal and planning disciplines are combined to develop balanced and cost-effective solutions. Ecofys is one of the largest consultancy firms in sustainable energy and climate policy.

Over the years Ecofys has conducted extensive research and completed projects for many energy companies, housing corporations, building companies, international and local authorities, and energy consumers around the world. This includes also projects for the World Bank and the GTZ in third world and emerging countries.



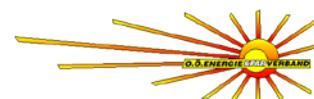
- eceee – European Council for an Energy Efficient Economy

<http://eceee.org>

eceee is a non-profit, membership-based European NGO. It is the only European environmental NGO that focuses solely on energy efficiency. The goal of eceee is to stimulate energy efficiency through information exchange and co-operation, and to promote the understanding and application of energy efficiency in the energy research, policy and commercial organisations. Much of this is achieved through networking building. eceee is well known for organising its biennial Summer Study, which has become Europe's prime cross-cutting energy efficiency event.

- ESV - Upper-Austria Energy Agency (O.Ö. Energiesparverband)

<http://www.esv.or.at>



Upper-Austria Energy Agency (ESV) is the regional energy agency of Oberösterreich/Upper Austria, an industrial region in the Northern part of Austria. Thanks to a comprehensive regional energy plan, energy efficiency (EE) and renewable energy sources (RES) - which presently provide over 30 % of the total energy supply - have a high priority. By 2030, Upper Austria aims to cover 100% of its space heating and electricity from renewable energy sources. For solar thermal for example, recently 1 million m² were achieved, equalling 0.7 m² per inhabitant, the objective for 2030 is to reach 3 million m² (2.16 m² per inhabitant). ESV supports the regional government in the development of its energy strategies and is responsible for the implementation of most of its programmes. Presently, ESV is involved in the development and implementation of the Regional Action Plan for 2030.

The main activities of the agency include comprehensive information and awareness raising activities on sustainable energy production and use, e.g. the provision of energy advice to private households, public bodies and companies (more than 15,000 advice sessions/year), media campaigns, training courses or publications for different target groups. This also includes the organisation of meetings and events, e.g. the international conference World Sustainable Energy Days, one of the largest annual European conferences on sustainable energy (850 participants from 53 countries in 2009).

The agency provides a number of services for municipalities, including support in tender procedures for new buildings/installations and local energy strategies.

3. Achieved results during the action

3.1. Networking

- Built-up a network of major players (Members of the European Parliament, members of national Parliaments, civil servants, associations, and industry, NGOs) in the field of energy efficiency
- Enlarged the networking data (confidential database) – Identification of parliamentarians and related civil servants
- Identified and invited major organisations related to energy efficiency within Europe and asked them to participate as supporting partner
- Organise various events to strengthen, enhance network (reference group, online platform, EEW-session at the Inter-Parliamentary Meeting IPM@EUSEW2008)
- Network-in and network-out: close integration of external partners through 5 reference group meetings; motivate external partners to serve as dissemination partners

3.2. Evaluation

- Established criteria list and methodology for the evaluation of national Energy Efficiency Action Plans; Developed a minimum set of questions to be answered on all Member States
- Evaluation of NEEAPs:
 - First screening (Analysis of NEEAPs available in Mai 2005; documentation of analysis; present good practice of policies and measures in different NEEAPs and sectors)
 - In-depth evaluation and update of evaluation (Selecting 12 Member States; analysis of NEEAPs available in October 2008; documentation of analysis; improve/update document on good practice of policies and measures in different NEEAPs and sectors)
- Integrating the input of external partners through reference group meetings; to organise input a questionnaire has been developed and several reference group partners and a few national nodes filled in the questionnaire (those are not only used during the in-depth evaluation, also available at webpage).
- First screening result: 2 working papers published May 2008
- In-depth evaluation and update results: Brochure content produced September-December 2008
- In-depth evaluation and update results: Report content produced June 2009

3.3. Communication and Dissemination

- EEW website established, both as platform for the presentation of the project results and of input of external partners as well as a portal to the energy efficiency community
- EEW website updated regularly (include new partners; EEW project results: like newsletters, press releases, reports etc; partners input: questionnaires, documents from different sectors)
- As a broad means of communication, newsletter, press release, expert articles and media campaigns were used, press reviews conducted
 - Five effective media campaigns in order to spread the communication and deliverables of the EEW:
 - First campaign in week 50 in 2007, weeks 3-4 in 2008 for the IPM@EUSEW2008;
 - Second campaign in weeks 26-28 in 2008 to present first screening results
 - Third in weeks 40-43 in 2008 for the Parliamentary event in Budapest during IPM8

- Fourth in weeks 5-6 in 2009 for EEW brochure
 - Fifth in weeks 29, 37 and 38 for final EEW Report (before and after summer break)
- First newsletter and press release to present first screening results in June 2008; second newsletter and press release to present brochure in January 2009, third newsletter and press release to present the EEW Final Report in July 2009
- 2 Press reviews (March 2009, February 2010)
- All dissemination elements (newsletters, press releases, brochures) forwarded to all EEW partners (internal and supporters) with request for further dissemination
- 5 “EEW EU Presidencies briefings” of the initiating parliamentarians together with stakeholders and representatives of the respective EU Presidencies in office or upcoming:
 - First Presidency Briefing with upcoming French EU Council Presidency May 2008.
 - Second Presidency Briefing with upcoming Czech EU Council Presidency September 2008.
 - Third Presidency Briefing with Swedish EU Council Presidency April 2009.
 - Fourth Presidency Briefing with Spanish EU Council Presidency December 2009.
 - Fifth Presidency Briefing with Belgian EU Council Presidency February 2010.
- EEW-session at the Inter-Parliamentary Meeting IPM@EUSEW2008 during the Sustainable Energy Week, January 2008. This event substituted the EEW kick-off press breakfast at the European Parliament and the European Parliament workshop.
- Start of the Parliamentary dissemination events (please visit the project website to download all programmes and presentations):
 - EEW session during the 8th Inter-Parliamentary meeting in Budapest Hungary, double counted as two national events, November 2008
 - National event in London, UK, May 2009
 - EEW session during the 9th Inter-Parliamentary meeting in Brussels Belgium, November 2009
 - National event in Warsaw, Poland, February 2010
 - National event in Madrid, Spain, February 2010
- Prepared and implemented the First Energy Efficiency Watch Conference which was held from 26-27 February 2009 in the frame of the annual international conference "World Sustainable Energy Days". The EEW conference consisted of three parts:
 - The plenary session " Energy Efficiency Watch" conference on 26 February 09
 - The closed high-level Energy Efficiency Watch Meeting "Energy efficiency now – boosting the economy and meeting the policy targets" on 27 February 09
 - A guided tour through the "Energiesparmesse" on 27 February 09.
- EEW Report and brochure:
 - Translation of brochure “Promoting Energy Efficiency in Europe” (from EN into CZ, ES, FR, POL) December 2008/January 2009
 - Design of brochure “Promoting Energy Efficiency in Europe” (all 5 languages) December 2008/January 2009
- EEW Report July 2009

ENERGY EFFICIENCY WATCH

Sitemap - Contact - Search

Home | Initiative and Project | Results and Documents | Events and Meetings | Actors | Policy | Community-Platform

Home

Welcome to Energy Efficiency Watch - Initiative and Project

A common flag for Energy Efficiency - The new portal for the Energy Efficiency Community within Europe

In January 2006, several Members of the European Parliament as well as of several EU Member States published their [Call for an "Energy Efficiency Watch"](#). The aim of this call is to promote energy efficiency and good policy in the field of energy efficiency within Europe. Based on this call, an "Energy-Efficiency-Watch-Initiative" (EEWI) started its work over the year 2006. This website is the online platform of the EEWI and the associated "Energy-Efficiency-Watch-Project" (EEW).

- » It explains the motivation of the EEWI ([Parliamentary Call](#)).
- » It informs about [events](#) and [results](#) of the EEW-Project that started in autumn 2007
- » It presents the [partners involved in the EEW initiative and project](#).
- » It gathers information about [relevant documents and the political process within the EU](#).
- » It offers a platform and portal for the "[Energy-Efficiency-Community](#)" and its contributions to the political process.

News

The EEW project officially ended on 28 February 2010. EUFORES applied for a follow-up project, the EEW2, which is currently under negotiations with the European Commission. Please find all information of EEW on the following subpages. All results can be found [here](#). All events are listed [here](#), where you can also download all presentations.

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4. Networking

4.1. EEW civil servants contact list

The EEW project established a comprehensive database with contacts of civil servants being responsible for drafting the NEEAPs in the respective ministries in the Member States. EUFORES and eceee used various ways to identify those contacts.

A large number of emails were sent out to approximately 500 contacts from the eceee database. The e-mails included a description of the project and request for input and contact details. eceee also distributed approximately 300 personal e-mails (combined with several telephone calls) to members and new contacts with request for input, opinions, comments and contact details. These emails were followed by two or three reminders. Furthermore, eceee made several contacts to ministries, national energy agencies etc to locate civil servants involved in the NEEAPs. Focus was first on finding civil servants responsible for NEEAPs, since that was the most urgent matter. Subsequently, other kinds of contacts were added (including names, e-mail addresses and addresses where missing). Later additions to the list included the updating of contact persons, civil servants, NEEAP responsible persons, country experts (EMEEES project) and experts (eceee).

In parallel, the EEW specific contacts were fed into eceee's contact database. Several of these experts then received general energy efficiency information in addition to EEW and ESD issues. eceee's contact database has also grown, partly due to the project and now contains more than 4500 names, several of which can be identified through sub groups. This database is used for disseminating information about reports, events etc.

In addition to the efforts made by eceee, EUFORES also worked intensively on the establishment and necessary update of the EEW contact database. Through phone calls and emails contacts were identified, especially focusing on countries where only few contacts had been identified before.

Through the organisation of the national events, additional contacts in the parliaments, as well as stakeholders and energy experts were identified in those countries.

Cross-checks were also made through the civil servants contacts established through the REPAP2020 project. Within that project which accompanies the RES-Directive implementation and the drafting of the National Renewable Energy Action Plans (NREAPs), EUFORES identified all civil servants in the EU-27 Member States that are working on the NREAPs. Two successful workshops were organised for those authors, with 17 and 22 Member States being represented. Since the topics of renewable energy and energy efficiency in most MS are based within the same ministries, the EEW contact database could be updated through the NREAP author contacts.

At the end of the project the EEW contact database consists of 330 contacts, of those are more than 120 civil servants, more than 110 energy experts (e.g. working in energy agencies, universities etc, having close cooperation with the ministries in charge). The rest of the contacts are national stakeholder representatives and some selected Members of Parliament.

4.2. EUFORES' parliamentary database

EUFORES intensively enlarged and enhanced its parliamentary contact database. Using various channels like national energy agencies, industry associations, companies, COSAC, permanent representation, Members of Parliament etc., and by addressing those channels via

phone calls, letters and emails, many additional contacts in the national parliaments could be identified. One of the major characteristic for those contacts is that the identified Members of Parliament have to be in favour of renewable energy and energy efficiency.

EUFORES increased and enhanced its parliamentary database to up to 1300 contacts (status May 2010).

4.3. eceee national nodes

In the beginning of the project, 14 eceee member organisations signed letters of intent, expressing their willingness to contribute to the project as so called national node. National node stands for networking partner on the national level that gathered information and contributed to the dissemination. A large number of e-mails were sent out to eceee members with description of EEW and request for input and contact details. The EEW questionnaire was distributed to approximately 200 contacts from the eceee database along with a request for input (followed by reminders). The number of filled in questionnaire was much below the expectations, even among eceee members who signed the letters of intent. The problem seemed to be lack of time, something that makes voluntary efforts hard to achieve.

The rapid growth in energy efficiency activities other than those related to the ESD (such as eco-design, EPBD and others) also played its part in diverting interest from this particular project.

4.4. Reference group and online community

The networking for the reference group and the online community was quite successful. Many organisations joined the EEW over the three years. They became network-in and network-out partners.

As partners they were assisting the project by offering their special sector knowledge and insight during the reference group meetings and via the EEW questionnaires (all available online), as well as supporting the EEW as additional dissemination channels for the EEW results and other communication means.

Please find below the list of external partners.

4.4.1. Core group

- European Committee of Domestic Equipment Manufacturers – CECED
- European Copper Institute – ECI
- European Federation for Transport and Environment – T&E
- European Federation of Intelligent Energy Efficiency Services – EFIEES
- European Insulation Manufacturers Association – eurima
- European Lamp Companies Federation – ELC
- Friends of the Earth Europe – FoEE
- Glass for Europe
- The European Alliance of Companies for Energy Efficiency in Buildings – EuroACE
- The European Association for the Promotion of Cogeneration – COGEN Europe

- World Wide Fund For Nature – WWF

4.4.2. Reference group (additional to core-group)

- European Federation of Regional Energy and Environment Agencies – FEDARENE
- Association of European local authorities for the promotion of local sustainable energy policies – Energie Cités
- Architects Council of Europe – ACE
- European Solar Shading Organization – ESSO
- European Window Film Association – EWFA

4.4.3. Online community

- The European Liaison Committee for Social Housing – CECODHAS
- The Assembly of European Regions – AER
- Greenovate! Europe - The European experts for green innovation
- EICTA - The voice of the European digital technology industry
- Energy Efficiency Agency of the Republic of Serbia – SEEA
- Cool NRG International
- SEVEN - The Energy Efficiency Centre
- The Polish National Energy Conservation Agency – KAPE
- Swedish Environmental Protection Agency – EPA
- The Federation of German Consumer Organisations - vzbv

4.5. Link to renewable energy sector

Another important effect of the work of the EEW is the necessary link to the renewable energy sector. It is of utmost importance to create synergies and cooperation between the topic of energy efficiency and renewable energy.

EUFORES works closely together with EREC, the European Renewable Energy Council. With the support of EUFORES, the both energy sectors, renewable energy and energy efficiency, are now more and more overcoming their tendencies in seeing the other sector as competitor instead of necessary partner. The EEW contributed to those efforts to overcome differences and see the necessary linkages. One good example is the IEE project “Smart e-buildings” in which EREC cooperates with EuroACE and EUFORES is sub-contractor.

5. Evaluation

5.1. Basic questions and evaluation criteria

The evaluation of National Energy Efficiency Action Plans focused on four different questions:

1. Have the NEEAPs analysed fulfilled the formal criteria of the Energy Services Directive (ESD)?
2. What level of information and performance has been provided in NEEAPs?
3. What has been the relationship between calculated energy saving potentials, calculations of the targets provided in NEEAP analysed, and measures or policy packages displayed to achieve the ESD reduction target calculated in each plan?
4. Have NEEAPs under consideration contained innovative elements or measures that might be of relevance for other Member States as well?

The NEEAPs analysed in detail were selected according to the following criteria:

- Geographical position (South/north)
- Status as Member State (new/old)
- Size of Member State (small/big)
- GDP per capita (high/low)
- Upcoming EU presidency (yes/no)

The final criteria was chosen to make use of political synergies because several parliamentary meetings, so called Presidency Briefings, with the EEW were scheduled for 2008 and 2009 at which the analysis of the respective NEEAPs were presented to the respective upcoming EU-Council Presidency.

At the end the following Member States were selected for the in-depth evaluation:

Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.

You can download the full evaluation report plus extensive appendix at <http://www.energy-efficiency-watch.org>

5.2. Findings of the evaluation

As a result of the evaluation, due to the lack of a standardised reporting format, the plans notified to the Commission had very heterogeneous designs and differed significantly regarding contents and levels of information provided. In most cases, the minimum requirements were fulfilled, i.e. the formulation of a savings target (and the definition of an interim target for 2010) as well as energy efficiency improvement programmes, energy services, and other measures planned for achieving the target were laid out. Looking at the collection of measures in the different plans, one can observe that most Member States developed coherent policy packages rather than isolated measures, which will make achieving the targets easier. Beyond that, the collections of energy efficiency measures have the potential to facilitate mutual policy learning among Member States.

However, due to the lack of harmonised methodologies for monitoring and evaluation of energy savings in the context of the ESD, only a few NEEAPs sketched the way how calculations will be made in the future.

5.3. Weaknesses and ambivalences of the ESD

The Energy Services Directive entails some weaknesses and terminological uncertainties which influenced, and still influence the implementation process. Member States consequently used the scope that was given by the ESD by displaying their national strategies and calculating their targets.

Here are some of the weaknesses and uncertainties:

- The targets formulated in the ESD are non-binding. There is no legal way for the Commission to enforce the achievement of these targets. Therefore, most Member States will probably focus on achieving their climate and renewable energy targets (cp. EU climate package) rather than committing themselves 100% to their ESD target.
- Since this Directive is a Framework Directive on energy end-use efficiency, the energy savings presented in the NEEAPs cannot simply be added to those calculated as an effect of the EuP Directive, the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive and the proposed Cars Directive. Effects of Member State regulations caused by the directives mentioned above, however, can be counted within the context of the ESD.
- At least for the first round of NEEAPs, only basic information on targets and measures was required by the ESD. Many Member States thus simply calculated 9% of their current energy consumption and declared this as their target. In most NEEAPs, thus, a methodological gap between the calculation of the energy saving target and the measures listed to achieve the target was observed. Since the Commission has not yet provided a harmonised set of evaluation methods, only a few MS calculated their energy savings by 2016 as an impact of measures listed in the plans. This had an impact on the evaluation of the plans, as there were methodological problems to relate the calculated target to an impact caused by energy efficiency improvement measures.
- In the ESD, the notion of additionality was taken out during the political negotiation process. As a result, most of the NEEAPs show an undifferentiated mixture of business as usual measures, measures already implemented and additional measures. As already mentioned above, most Member States also listed measures in their plans which were “baseline” measures in terms of that they were regulations to implement other EU directives.
- Although the spectrum of new measures mentioned in the NEEAPs was quite impressive, there were reasons to be sceptical whether these measures have been caused by the ESD or whether they were planned anyway or were implemented due to other framework conditions. Consequently, in the plans itself, although most of them displayed measures being additional to the established ones, in most cases it was not clear whether the expected savings by 2016 would be additional to the business as usual trends.
- Regarding measures being already implemented, the ESD offers MS the opportunity to claim for early action. In their NEEAPs, only a few MS explicitly used and quantified this opportunity. In the case of Germany, a difference between the level of ambition of these plans and the level of early action claimed (45%) could be observed, since both plans entailed an impressive spectrum of policy packages and measures for every sector. Claiming a high level of early action thus could be seen as a safeguarding strategy in perspective of the evaluation process of the NEEAPs through the European Commission.

5.4. Consequences for energy efficiency policy at European level

For the improvement of the second round of NEEAPs to be submitted in June 2011, the European Commission has the opportunity to harmonise the general structure of NEEAPs, the level of information on measures required and a methodological “toolkit” for the evaluation of energy savings. A stronger pre-structuring of the NEEAPs by means of a template would both facilitate the development of the plans and the evaluation of the impacts of measures listed.

In this sense, the Commission and the Member States find themselves currently in a learning process being comparable with the one that started after the first round of submission of National Allocation Plans for the European Emissions Trading System in 2005.

Until 2011, however, the NEEAPs have also a strong relevance for the implementation of energy efficiency policies in the single Member States, as measures and policy packages addressing single sectors and specific target groups have been clearly laid out. Therefore, more formalised and pre-framed NEEAPs would also provide stronger support responsible authorities in national governments to improve national energy efficiency policies.

At a more strategic level, the discourse on energy at the European level currently consists of at least two strands of (only partly related) discussions: The discourse on energy supply and energy security on the one hand and the discourse about climate policy on the other, including the discussions on renewable energy sources and energy efficiency policy.

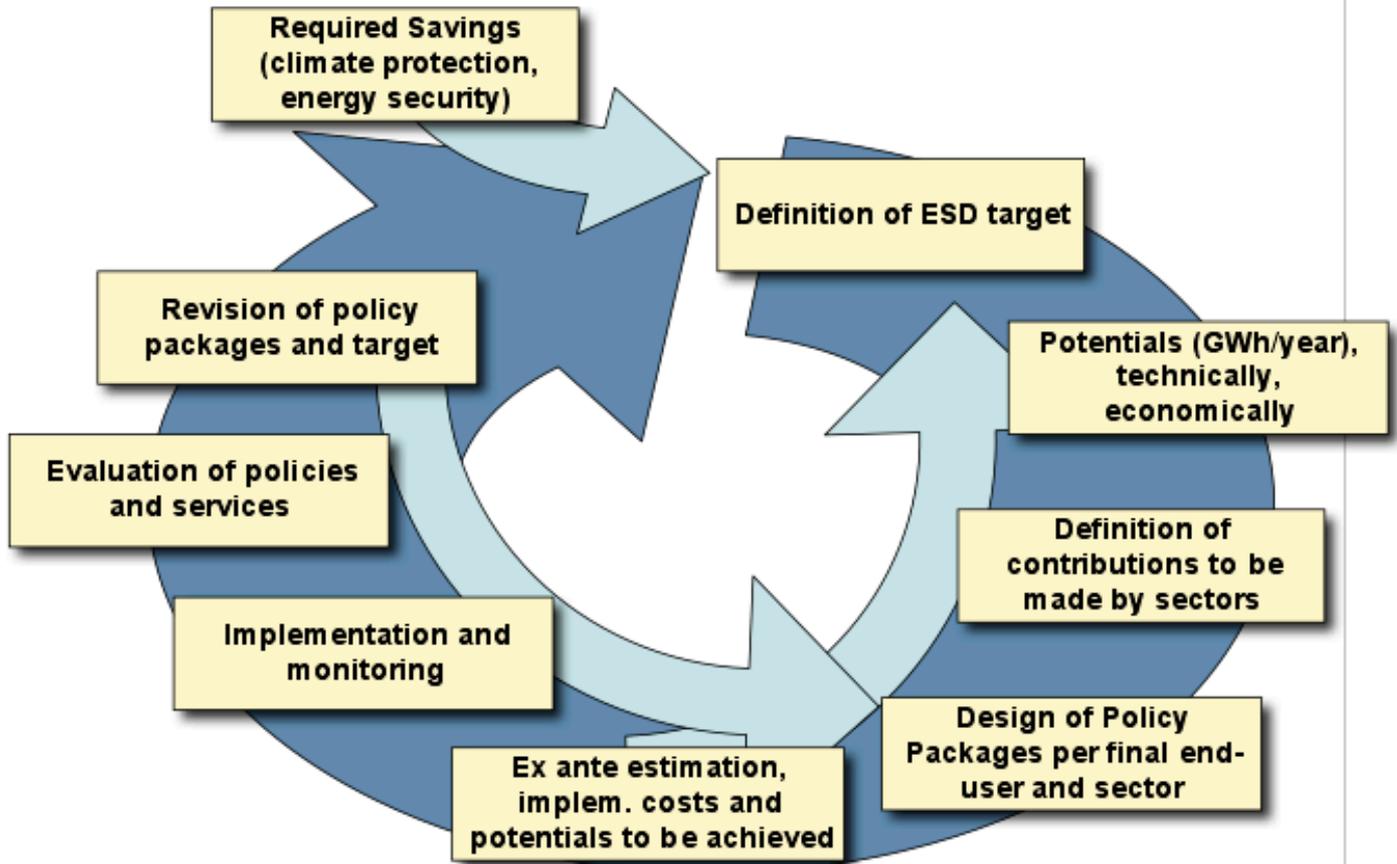
Unfortunately, the discourse on energy security has so far excluded energy efficiency policy to a large extent. The integration of energy efficiency policies in energy security policy would stronger link both strands of discussions, as energy savings induced by efficiency measures can help to take pressure from the energy security debate. As a political recommendation at the European level, thus, the framing of energy efficiency policy as a crucial condition of energy security provides a relevant input for the political discussions on energy security.

5.5. Addressing the relationship between targets, potentials and measures in NEEAPs: Procedural recommendations for the NEEAPs 2011 and 2014

Especially for the development of the second round of NEEAPs in 2011, procedural recommendations for Member States aim at an ideal process of how to closely relate national target setting, development, implementation and evaluation of measures to each other.

Starting with the assessment of the energy savings potential in each sector, energy efficiency improvement measures can be developed to tap the potentials and then compare the total effects of the savings achieved to the national ESD target. One feedback loop provides the opportunity to revise the ESD-target especially when ex ante calculations expect over-compliance of the target. A second feedback loop provides the opportunity to revise policy packages especially when ex post evaluations of measures calculate a lower level of energy savings achieved than expected by the target.

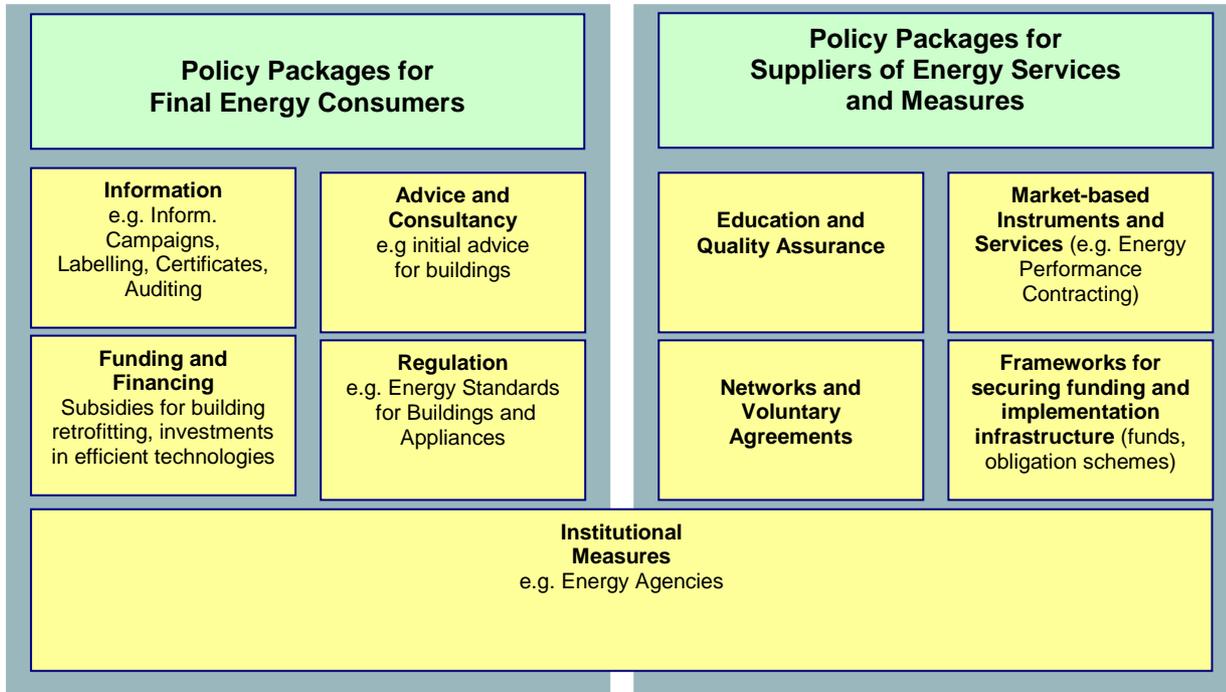
Ideal policy cycle for implementing and evaluating energy efficiency policies



5.6. Learning processes among Member States

Despite these weaknesses of the ESD and the related plans, the NEEAPs available so far display an impressive spectrum of policy packages and measures for each sector. Since the first NEEAPs had to be developed without any stringent framing of, and methodological input from, the Commission they were very heterogeneous in structure and level of information. Nevertheless, they enable international comparability and transparency of measures and packages as they provide the opportunity for an international mutual learning process among European Member States. One part of the learning process is also the aggregation of measures from single and isolated measures addressing one target group or sector towards inherently coherent policy packages (see graph below) which different types of measures (information, advice, financial incentives, networking and voluntary agreements, market-based instruments) are complementarily clustered.

Basic and Improved Policy Packages and their Elements



6. Communication and dissemination

6.1. Energy Efficiency Watch conference in Wels

The first Energy Efficiency Watch Conference (EEW Conference) was held on 26+27 February 2009 in Wels/Austria in the framework of the World Sustainable Energy Days (see also event description Deliverable D4.5).

The EEW conference was organised as part of the international annual conference World Sustainable Energy Days (WSED). The WSED is one of the largest annual conferences in Europe on sustainable energy production and use, which is organised annually by the O.Oe. Energiesparverband, the energy agency of Upper Austria. Every year, in the framework of the WSED a number of different conferences (3-5) are organised. The WSED is held in parallel to the "Energiesparmesse", one of the largest annual sustainable energy tradeshows with 100,000 visitors every year. Since 18 years, experts and decision makers from all over the world flock to Upper Austria to attend the events.

The programme development was shared between ESV and EUFORES who closely worked together. Also the other project partners provided some input. Whereas EUFORES was mainly responsible for addressing parliamentary speakers as well as inviting reference group members, Parliamentarians and civil servants identified through the EEW project, ESV was in charge of the other speakers and invitations as well as the whole registration and organisation.

The conference programme consisted of the following elements:

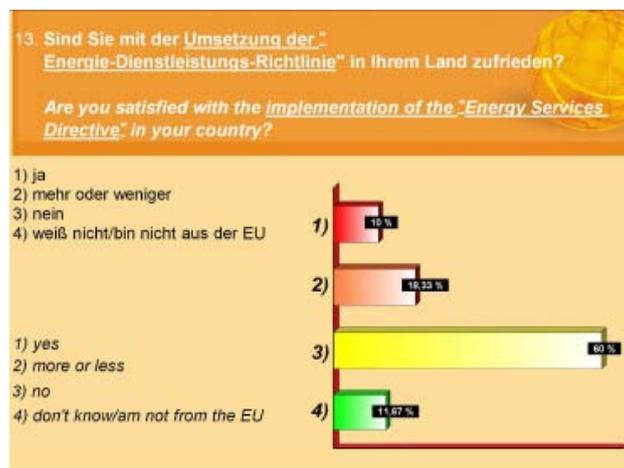
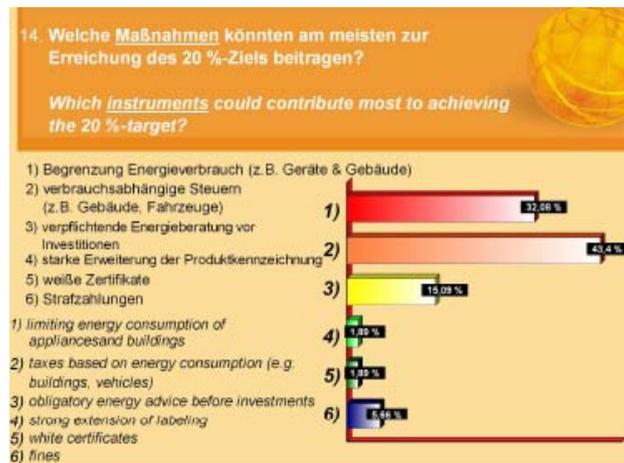
- Plenary session with key-note presentations and round-table discussion: Key-note presentations to give an introduction into the topic and afterwards a round-table discussion with stakeholders from different fields to go into more details on specific issues and also to allow a controversial discussion.
- Closed high-level Energy Efficiency Watch Meeting: Short introductory statements and afterwards debate among high-level representatives.
- Guided tour of the "Energiesparmesse": The "Energiesparmesse" is one of the largest trade shows on energy efficiency and renewable energy sources in Europe and attracts over 100,000 visitors every year. The guided tours offered the possibility to contact exhibitors directly and compare their products.
- Reception and evening programme with dinner: An evening programme in a relaxing atmosphere to allow informal discussions.

The format of the EEW conference, being part of a large international annual conference was very beneficial for the conference success. Firstly, the WSED offer a platform for stakeholder discussion which is much larger, than the EEW conference alone could offer. Secondly, the promotion activities carried out for the WSED conference included the EEW conference allowing a much broader dissemination of the event.

The discussion on the panel included the main constraints for companies active in the energy efficiency business in enlarging their markets, the main instruments needed from European and national policies & politics. Of special interest in the discussion was the how energy efficiency can be prioritised in the economic recovery activities on European and Member State levels.

An interactive element, "the voting", was included during the panel discussion. For example, the question "What helps most in reviving the European economies?", more than 80 % voted

for "programmes for building renovation", and only 9 % for programmes to replace household appliances (and 0 % for car scrapping premiums).



6.2. National events

The national dissemination events of the EEW project were a great success. The events offered the opportunity for an information exchange between parliamentarians, civil servants, EEW partners and other national stakeholders.

The EEW project results were introduced, good practice examples presented and ways discussed on how to enhance the upcoming NEEAPs.

The national events took place within two bigger conferences (EEW sessions during EUFORES IPMs) and in form of three smaller workshops:

- EEW session during the 8th Inter-Parliamentary meeting in Budapest Hungary, November 2008
- National event in London, UK, May 2009, in cooperation with PRASEG
- EEW session during the 9th Inter-Parliamentary meeting in Brussels Belgium, November 2009
- National event in Warsaw, Poland, February 2010, in cooperation with KAPE
- National event in Madrid, Spain, February 2010, in cooperation with IDAE

The result is that during the two bigger events more parliamentarians and civil servants were reached. In Budapest 62 MPs/MEPs participated and civil servants from 18 European Countries, including 7 NEEAP experts from Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Hungary, Latvia. In Brussels 50 MPs/MEPs, 14 NEEAPs related civil servants and 5 NEEAPs related experts from Austria, France, Greece, Malta, Poland, The Netherlands, and UK participated. Other participants in both events were stakeholder from industry and the civil society.

On the other hand, during the workshops, the overall number of participants was lower but the discussion more focused and productive. In London 2 MPs and 2 civil servants, as well as 10 NEEAPs related experts participated. In Warsaw 2 MPs, 1 civil servant, 10 NEEAPs related experts took part in the event. The event in Spain was very successful as well. The President of the Industry Committee participated and gave a speech, plus 3 parliamentary colleagues, 11 civil servants on national level, and 7 representatives of the autonomous regions (responsible for the NEEAP implementation). Also during those smaller workshops additional participants came from the industry and civil society.

The national events showed that strong NEEAPs do not necessarily stand for strong implementation. For example the workshop in Poland showed that stakeholders and Members of Parliament were disappointed about the status of implementation of the otherwise strong Polish NEEAP.

The national circumstances are conditions for good implementation. The screening of the NEEAPs as well as the national events showed that in many Member States various ministries are responsible for the NEEAPs depending on all the different aspects those plans relate to. In Poland for example those are the ministries of economy, finance, environment and infrastructure. There is a lack of cooperation which at the end can hinder the implementation process as well. In countries like Spain where the NEEAPs is written by the energy agency IDAE, the implementation of the NEEAP lies within the autonomous regions and therefore also needs a big effort of cooperation. Similar difficulties can occur in Member States with a strong federal system like Belgium, Austria and Germany.

National event London



National event Warsaw



National event Madrid



You can access all information on the events (programmes and presentations) on the EEW project website under the event section.

7. Success stories

The EEW project and NEEAP screening showed how difficult it was for many Member States to write comprehensive NEEAPs. It became clear that the plans could have been enhanced if they had been accompanied better during the drafting phase. Therefore, during the negotiation of the Renewable Energy Sources Directive in 2008, EUFORES' Presidents with the help of the cross-party EE supporters of the EUFORES network pushed within the European Parliament for an obligatory template for the Renewable Energy Action Plans (NREAP) that Member States will have to submit in June 2010. This template became part of the Directive and Member States will have to comply with the conditions laid out therein. The lessons learnt from EEW also became influential in the REPAP2020 project (financed by Intelligent Energy Europe) in which EUFORES organised two very successful workshops for NREAP authors offering advice by inviting the European Commission, stakeholders and scientific experts, ensuring that those authors have all information needed to write good and strong NREAPs.

The cooperation within the reference group proved to be very fruitful. The EEW co-financing partners are currently forming the Energy Efficiency Industrial Forum (EEIF), namely consisting of European Copper Institute (ECI), European Federation of Intelligent Energy Efficiency Services – (EFIEES), European Insulation Manufacturers Association (eurima), European Lamp Companies Federation (ELCFed), Glass for Europe, The European Alliance of Companies for Energy Efficiency in Buildings (EuroACE), The European Association for the Promotion of Cogeneration (COGEN Europe) and BING.

This development is of utmost important since it will give the EE industry a common voice, bringing the different sectors together and by that making positive EE policy developments and the lobby work on a European level more effective. For future projects, like e.g. a possible EEW3, that forum can be a valuable partner, representing a broad range of EE industry actors on a European level, with their important national contacts and networks.

EUFORES received very positive feedback during the national workshops. All invited participants stressed the necessity of those meetings that usually do not happen in those focused workshops bringing all the involved actors around one table.

“Thank you very much for your efforts and preparations. The workshop was very important for the Polish energy efficiency supporters.”

“Nosotros también quedamos muy satisfechos del resultado de la Jornada, esperamos que organicéis mas eventos de este tipo.”

Last but not least, EUFORES successfully applied for a follow-up project EEW2 to further accompany the implementation of the Energy Services Directive and the second NEEAPs that Member States will have to submit in June 2011. This way it can make use of the results and lessons learnt during the EEW.

8. Lessons learnt

In general, hour and budget estimations for the project were too low. The time needed for the evaluation and the drafting of the brochure was underestimated, as was the time needed for establishing and upholding the networking. Also the costs for the national dissemination events were set too low.

For lessons learnt on a content basis (EEW evaluation of NEEAPs) please refer to the evaluation chapter 5 above and the main EEW report available at the project's website.

8.1. Networking

The stakeholder participation within the reference group and the online community, as well as the cooperation with the ecee national nodes showed one major problem: It is difficult to involve stakeholders on a voluntary basis in general. The lack of time and mostly staff resources make especially non-profit organisations, energy agencies etc. reluctant to contribute with their input e.g. via the questionnaires or in meetings or as supporter and/or to volunteer as national node. On the other hand, the input from the industry side works better since they are more willing to contribute with information that could help their sector. They usually also have more resources available. But they also tend to act reluctant when they cannot see an immediate advantage for their sector.

One solution could be to directly involve more of those actors within projects, as project partners with resource attribution. Alternatively, incentives have to be created to convince those stakeholders that the participation in a project contributes to their own goals and supports their work.

8.2. Evaluation

The screening and comparison of the different NEEAPs was rather difficult due to the very heterogeneous designs, contents and levels of information provided within the plans. In most cases, relationship between technical energy saving potentials, energy saving targets and Energy Efficiency Improvement-measures to be implemented were weak or not transparent. A lesson learnt from this is the necessity to better accompany civil servants working on those plans during the drafting period. The EEW partners Ecofys and Wuppertal Institute therefore stressed the need for a template.

Another factor was that many NEEAPs were not published in time. So the evaluation took longer than originally planned. Also, translation of NEEAPs was at the end not necessary. All plans were translated by the European Commission. It would not have been worth the time and money resources translating the NEEAPs within the EEW project only to have them available maybe few weeks sooner than the European Commission's translations. Translation of such documents – that will be translated by the European Commission – is therefore unnecessary since it only causes double work.

8.3. Communication and Dissemination

The format of the so called Presidency Briefings proved to be an important tool. The Member of European Parliament and Member States representatives stressed that fact in all meetings; necessary information was exchanged and connection established from where cooperation could be taken up. One lesson learnt is that there was always only one representative from the

Permanent Representations to the EU speaking on behalf of the EU-Council Presidencies. This is due to the fact that in most cases it is only one person responsible for energy related topic, the energy attaché.

Organising national events in Parliaments can face bureaucratic barriers, e.g. security access, ongoing plenary meetings etc. A good alternative are national energy agencies. They are great cooperation partners and offer special insight knowledge on the national situation and conditions as well as have contacts to all involved stakeholders.

9. Conclusions

In today's world, Europe is facing rising oil and gas prices, threats to the security of energy supply and energy poverty as well as the already noticeable consequences of climate change. Energy efficiency is the quickest, cheapest and most direct way to turn these challenges into real opportunities. With existing technologies, energy savings of up to 30% are already feasible. Improved application of energy efficiency could cut around 20% of greenhouse gas emissions in the EU.

The screening of the NEEAPs showed a huge potential of good practice examples that exist all over Europe. This can contribute to a mutual learning process among the Member States, and with that help enhance the NEEAPs and national energy efficiency measures in the future.

However, the EEW results also clearly indicated that strong NEEAPs do not necessarily stand for strong implementation. This is one reason why the EEW2 follow-up project will gather information on the NEEAPs implementation status via a broad survey and questionnaires. This will be useful information when Member States will have to submit their second NEEAP in June 2011.

The work of the EEW showed that the second NEEAPs need to be better accompanied. Advice needs to be offered to the Member States and civil servants working on those plans. A template would be of great help for this.

All involved actors need to keep up the pressure towards governments to enhance the implementation process of the NEEAPs. Member States need to make use of their enormous energy savings opportunities.

To conclude, the EEW was a very successful project. The project partners built-up an active and successful team with a dynamic working environment. The EEW set up a basis from which the follow-up project EEW2 can be continued. A well established network and database, as well as many experiences and lessons learnt will be of great help as well.

Key Supporting Partner of the EEW



Supporting Partner of the EEW



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