A mix of policies: some example from the Countries’ factsheets

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with acknowledgements to all ENSMOV partners
A concise overview of the EEOS and selected alternative measures

- Short description of the policy: quick history, who is involved, main rules
- Insights about the results
- Overview of the policy mix (when relevant)
- Interview with a national expert

available on https://ensmov.eu

Information as accurate as possible
+ sole responsibility of the authors, not engaging the interviewees
Introducing the snapshots

16 countries with **EEOS**
- Austria
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Denmark
- France
- Greece
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Poland
- Slovenia
- Spain
- UK

12 countries with **alternative measures**
- Belgium
- Czech Republic
- Estonia
- Finland
- Germany
- Hungary
- Lithuania
- The Netherlands
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovakia
- Sweden
Overview of selected alternative measures

2 country overviews / policy mix
- Portugal
- Romania

2 loans and grants
- Czech Republic (financial instruments)
- Germany (competitive tenders)

3 voluntary agreements
- Finland
- Lithuania
- Netherlands

2 Energy and CO₂ taxes
- Estonia
- Sweden

1 tax relief
- Hungary

1 factsheet under preparation
- Slovakia
Overview of selected alternative measures

Check also the presentations made at the first European workshop of ENSMOV:
https://ensmov.eu/ensmov-and-white-certificates-club-seminar-about-eed-article-7/

- **Czech Republic: EFEKT and ENERG programme**
- **Finland: Energy Efficiency Agreements**
- **Hungary: Corporate Tax Incentive for EE Investments**
- **Germany: Competitive Efficiency Tender**
- **Lithuania: Energy Savings Agreements**
- **Sweden: Taxes and price signals**

Overview of the EEOS in Europe

16 countries

58% of the EU28 final energy consumption (2017 data)

- **Changes vs. 2017**
  - EEOS started in Croatia and Latvia + soon in Cyprus
  - Danish EEOS ends by December 2020
  - The other EEOS will very likely be continued

- Denmark (2006)
- Spain (2014)
- UK (2002)
- France (2006)
- Latvia (2018)
- Bulgaria (2008)
- Greece (2017)
- Malta (2015)
- Croatia (2019)
- Slovenia (2015)
- Austria (2015)
- Luxembourg (2015)
- Poland (2013)
- Italy (2005)

+ Cyprus (to be started soon)
Overview of the EEOS in Europe

Final energy consumption in the 28 EU MS in 2017

→ EEOS in countries of all sizes (in terms of energy consumption)

Final energy consumption in 2017 (in Mtce)

Based on Eurostat data
Overall stability + fine-tuning

✓ scopes of obligation and actions remained stable
✓ only 2 EEOs on energy distributors (Denmark, Italy)
✓ only 3 EEOs with a trading market (France, Italy, Poland) + 2 brokerage systems (Ireland, UK)
✓ all schemes started from 2013 include a “pay-to-save” or “buy-out” option (except Luxembourg)

Developments in the M&V practices

✓ increasing targets = increasing number of projects to monitor
✓ higher number of projects = higher risks of frauds

Developments in evaluation practices

See for example ex-post evaluations in Austria and France
Trends in EEOS achievements

Distribution of the savings per sector

- Very different distributions from one country to the other
- Calculation methods / M&V rules might have an important influence
Check also the **presentations** made at the **first European workshop** of ENSMOV:

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LESSONS LEARNT – 1) strategic issues

✓ **Don’t wait to start**: no scheme can be perfect from its launch (cf. learning by doing), and it is not possible to come back in time to achieve savings!

✓ **No policy can do everything alone**: synergies or complementarities between policy measures are essential for a comprehensive EE strategy.

✓ Don’t underestimate the need in **resources on the public authorities’ side** (not only about funding)

✓ Be aware of possible **distributional effects** (between and within sectors)

✓ High targets = **high needs in Quality Assurance and controls**

✓ Verifying the achievements is important. **Knowing the costs** as well. And identifying the impacts should even engage in a **broader view**.
Lessons learnt – 2) practical issues

- Learning effects on all sides (public authorities, energy companies, financing institutions, installers, …) → improved processes, increased quality

- Streamline monitoring & documentation of projects/savings

- When aiming at numerous small projects → need for standardized procedures

- Organize quick feedback loops → be reactive to correct unforeseen issues and negative effects

- High differences in cost of savings per sector → different strategies might be needed to achieve savings in all sectors
Issues specific to EEOS

✓ Accelerating the achievements and renewing the potentials (or making untapped potentials more easily achievable within the EEOS)

✓ Is there a fair price for energy savings?

✓ Additionality (short-term) vs. market transformation (long-term) / Additionality (economic rationality) vs. non-economical barriers (reality)

✓ Checking documentation is not enough to fight frauds and improper practices

✓ Getting all obligated parties active might be challenging: involving small energy companies can be time-consuming (vs. small share of savings) → optimizing the scope of obligation

✓ How to manage the transition from one period to another (to avoid stop’n’go) → banking & borrowing options can also lead to gambling
Thank you for your attention!

Questions?