



# ENSMOV Plus 2023 survey - Main findings

Provisional summary - May 2023

Challenges and opportunities  
for the design,  
implementation, monitoring  
and evaluation of energy  
efficiency policies  
in the context of Article 7 EED  
becoming Article 8 EED



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## Introducing the survey: do new ambitions result in new needs?

### Article 7 becomes Article 8 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED)

Article 7 EED set an energy savings obligation on Member States, first for 2014-2020 and then for 10-year periods. Member States can achieve the required amount of cumulative energy savings by implementing an Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme (EEOS) or other policy measures (called ‘Alternative measures’ in the context of the EED). The previous [ENSMOV project](#) (2019-2022) provided policy makers and stakeholders with experience sharing and technical support in the implementation of these policy measures, and in the monitoring and verification of their results.

The [Fit for 55 Package](#) proposed by the European Commission in July 2021 includes a recast of the EED where Article 7 becomes Article 8, with major changes applying from 2024: the increase in Member States’ energy savings targets; a share of these savings to be achieved among priority groups (to tackle energy poverty); and the exclusion of energy savings from new installation or purchase of fossil fuel technologies (with a few exceptions).

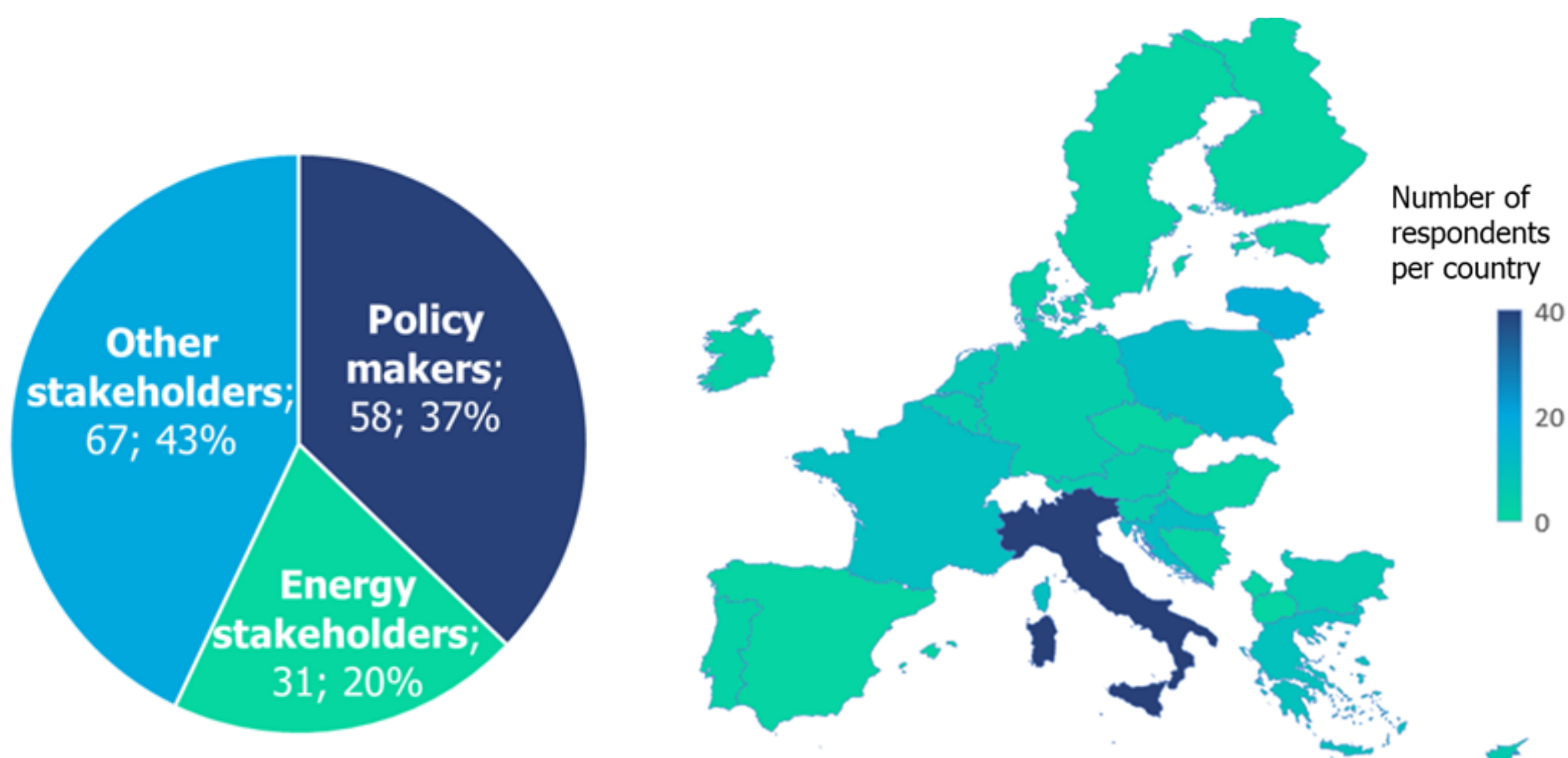
### Objectives and structure of the survey

The LIFE project [ENSMOV Plus](#) builds on ENSMOV to continue and expand technical support and experience sharing. With the upcoming changes in the EU policy framework, we conducted an online survey in February 2023 to update the needs’ assessment previously done in ENSMOV and see whether new priorities emerge. This survey was designed to identify the specific needs and challenges of national policy makers and other stakeholders involved in the implementation of Article 8 policy measures. The survey followed the structure of the project, along the main parts of the policy cycle: 1) policy design & implementation, 2) monitoring & verification, and 3) policy evaluation.

## 156 respondents from all stakeholder groups and 28 countries

The online survey was promoted to the ENSMOV Plus' target groups, including policy makers (energy ministries, energy agencies and other implementing bodies), energy stakeholders (energy companies and utilities, ESCOs) and other stakeholders (trade associations, NGOs, research bodies, etc.).

More answers were received from countries where project partners have direct contacts, and especially from countries with white certificates schemes (Italy, Poland and France), as they involve a broader range of stakeholders.



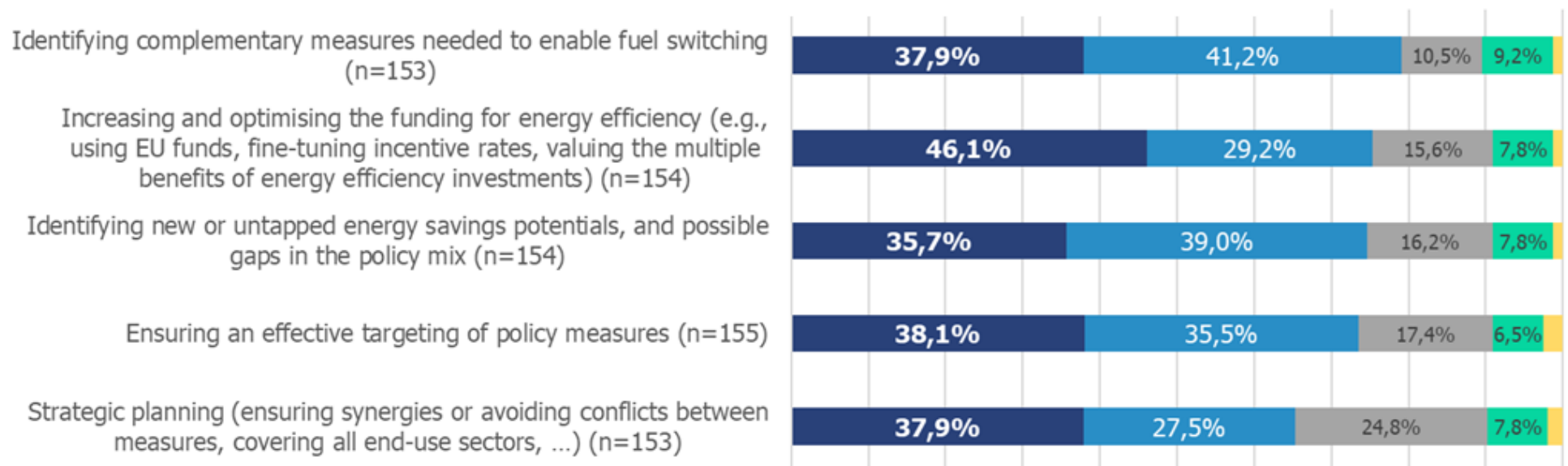
The survey did not aim to get a sample representative of the 27 EU Member States. However, the answers can be considered reflecting the views of the policy makers and stakeholders interested in the future activities and resources developed by the project. These results will indeed be used to guide the selection of topics to be addressed in priority in ENSMOV Plus. Further topics may be discussed through direct support activities, when policy makers contact us bilaterally on specific issues.

# Main results: identifying where and how to act, and securing the impacts

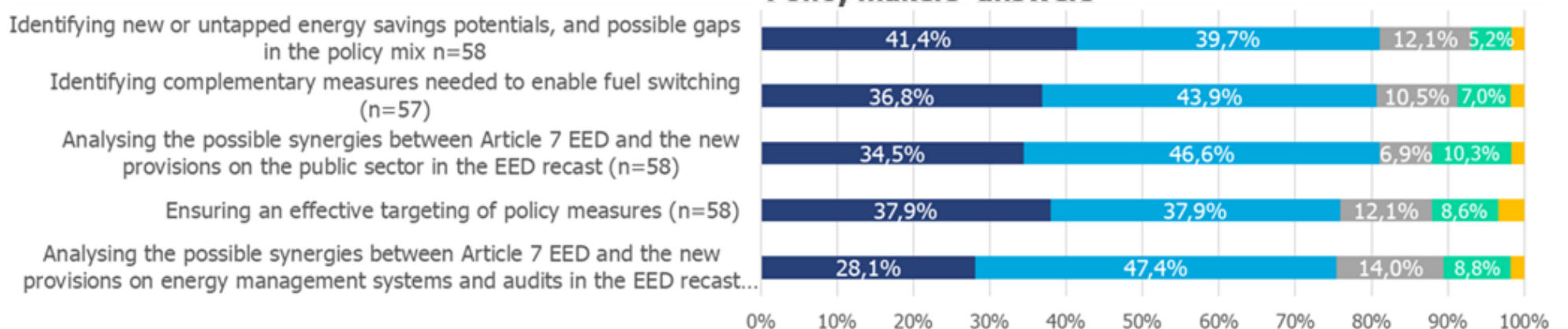
## Policy design & implementation: identifying potentials, improving the targeting and funding of policy measures, and identifying synergies with other policies

The respondents could rate 24 issues pre-selected about policy design and implementation. Here are the top5 issues as rated by all respondents and by policy makers only.

**Priority issues for Policy design and implementation (All answers)**



**Policy makers' answers**



Highest priority ■ 5 ■ 4 ■ 3 ■ 2 ■ 1 Lowest priority / Not relevant to me

The issues with the highest shares of high priority (scores 4 and 5) deal with **identifying either new potentials for energy savings or complementary measures for fuel switching**. This can be linked to the increase in Member States' energy savings targets. The issue of ensuring an **effective targeting of policy measures meant to tackle energy poverty came next**. This can be linked to the new Article 8 provision on a minimum share of savings to be achieved among priority groups.



Then some differences are observed between the answers from policy makers and the energy and other stakeholders. Policy makers rated higher the issues related to **analysing synergies with other policies** (especially the new EED provisions on the public sector and on energy management and audits for companies). Whereas the energy and other stakeholders rated higher the issues related to **increasing and optimising funding, and strategic planning**.

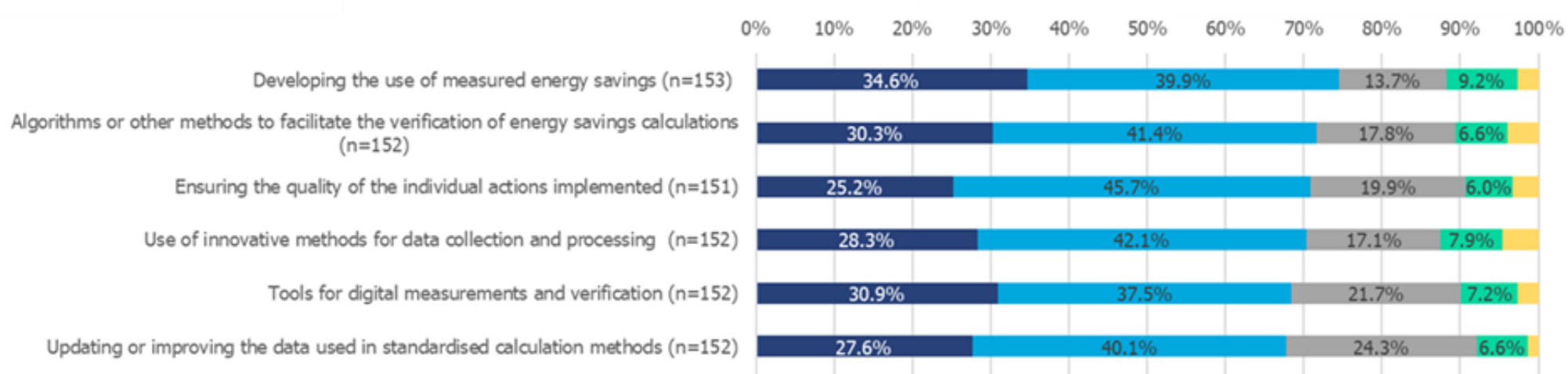
The top4 issues related to policy design & implementation are also in the top6 of all issues.

Based on these results and taking into account the topics previously covered in ENSMOV, the ENSMOV Plus' consortium decided to start the work on policy design & implementation by gathering recent studies and findings on energy savings potentials, and then analysing good practices on the targeting of energy efficiency policies tackling energy poverty.

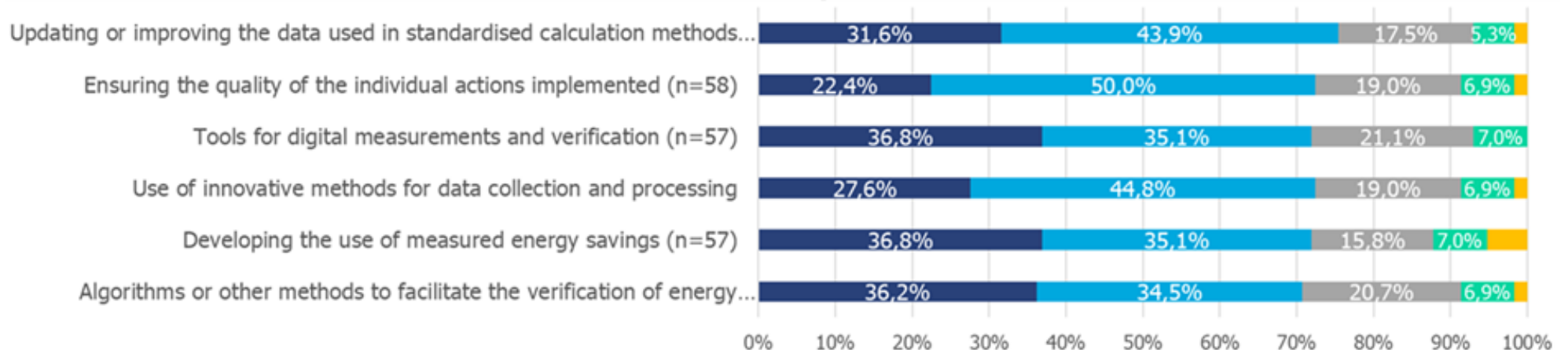
### Monitoring & verification: improving confidence in energy savings data, ensuring quality of actions, and using innovative methods and IT tools

The respondents could rate 25 issues pre-selected about monitoring & verification. Here are the top 6 issues as rated by all respondents and by policy makers only.

**Priority issues for Monitoring and Verification (All answers)**



**Policy makers' answers**



Highest priority ■ 5 ■ 4 ■ 3 ■ 2 ■ 1 Lowest priority / Not relevant to me

Developing the use of measured savings got the highest score from all answers. It was also rated high by policy makers. This can be connected to the issue of updating or improving the data used in standardised calculation methods (highest score by policy makers). Both are about improving accuracy and confidence in energy savings data.

Ensuring the quality of the individual actions also got high scores from both, all answers and policy makers. This can also be linked to the two previous issues, with the common objective to make that policy measures deliver the expected impacts.

The third group of high-score issues deals with making best use of the recent developments in the field: algorithms or other methods to facilitate the verification of energy savings calculations; use of innovative methods for data collection and processing; and tools for digital measurements and verification.

Developing the use of measured savings is the only M&V issue part of the top6 of all issues (with the fourth highest score overall).

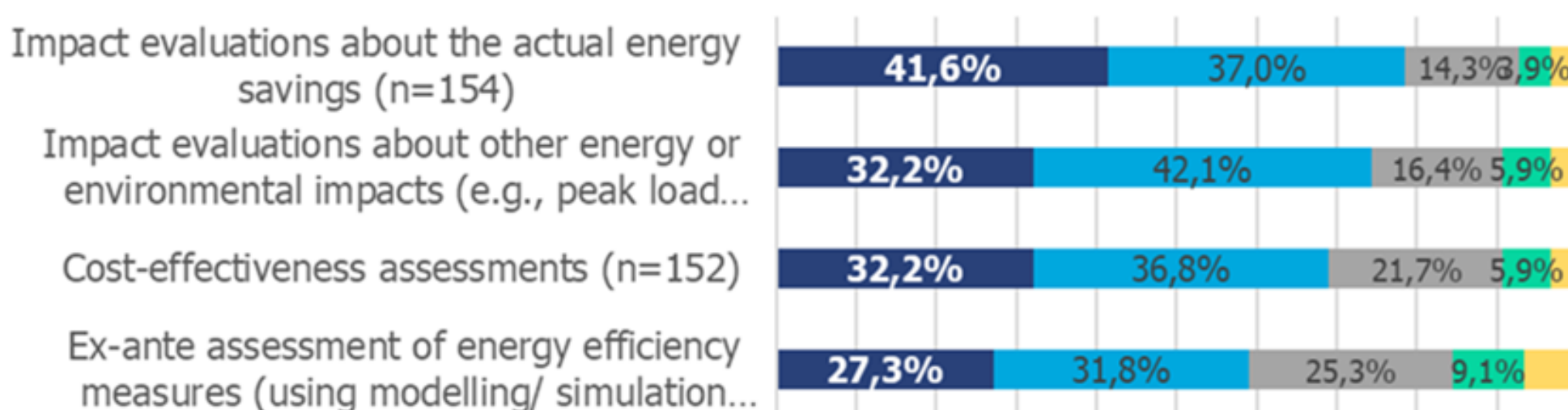
Based on these results and taking into account the topics previously covered in ENSMOV, the ENSMOV Plus' consortium decided to start the work on monitoring & verification by gathering examples about both, the use of measurements and updating of data used in standardised calculations.

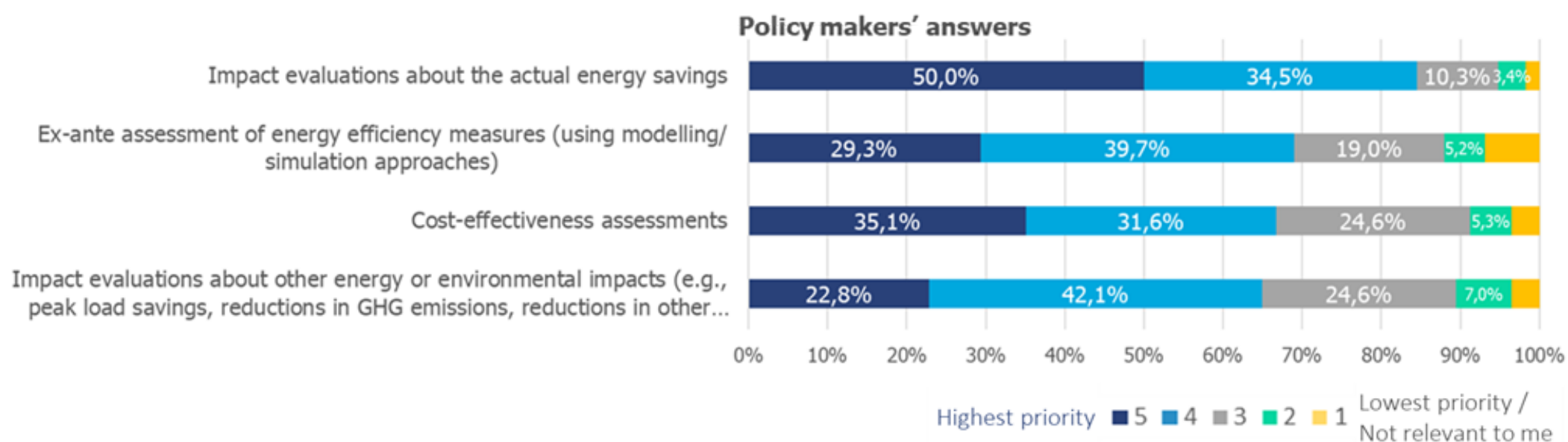
This can be continued by identifying available tools for digital measurements and verification, and/or gathering examples about using innovative methods for data collection and processing.

Policy evaluation: knowing the actual impacts, assessing cost-effectiveness and anticipating what energy efficiency measures can deliver

The respondents could rate 18 issues pre-selected about policy design and implementation. Here are the top4 issues as rated by all respondents and by policy makers only.

Priority issues for Policy evaluation (All answers)





**Impact evaluation about actual energy savings** got the highest score from all answers, and even higher from policy makers. This high interest is consistent with the high score given to the use of measurement about M&V.

**Impact evaluations about other energy or environmental impacts** (e.g., peak load savings, reductions in GHG emissions, reductions in other pollutant emissions) also got a high score from all answers, though a bit less by policy makers (but still in their top4). This can be because energy efficiency policies are meant to contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions, and other energy or environmental impacts such as peak load savings or improving air quality are also important objectives for these policies. This is related to the assessment of multiple impacts, which is already addressed in other EU projects such as the [MICAT project](#).

**Cost-effectiveness assessment** is a topic that was already ranked a priority in the ENSMOV project, and can be connected with the topic of optimizing the use of funding also rated high in the field of policy design & implementation.

**Ex-ante assessment of energy efficiency measures** is also included in both top4 from all answers and from policy makers. This can be connected to the high interest in identifying energy savings potentials.

Impact evaluation about actual energy savings has the highest score of all issues, but is the only evaluation issue part of the top6 of all issues.

Based on these results and taking into account the topics previously covered in ENSMOV, the ENSMOV Plus' consortium decided to start the work on policy evaluation by gathering examples and recent studies of impact evaluation about actual energy savings. The project also includes specific tasks focused on modelling that will contribute on the topic of ex-ante assessment of energy efficiency measures.



## Stay tuned: more content and activities to come soon!

The complete results of the survey and an analysis of the fit-for-55 package will soon be published on the ENSMOV Plus website where you can also subscribe to the ENSMOV Plus' newsletter: <https://ieecp.org/projects/ensmov-plus/>

The online platform gathering a wealth of resources useful for the implementation of Article 8 EED will be updated from June 2023: <http://energysavingpolicies.eu/>  
The first online workshops to discuss the issues selected above will start from September 2023.

ENSMOV Plus is also active on social media to share the latest news relevant to Article 8 EED, on [LinkedIn](#) and [Twitter](#).