

After Event  
Briefing

# Enhancing the implementation, monitoring & verification practices of Energy Saving Policies under Article 7 of the EED



TOWARDS BETTER ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES



Final Conference  
19th October 2022



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# About ENSMOV

Article 7 of the EU's Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) obliges participating EU member states to reach specific energy savings by the end of 2020. This task has proven to be overwhelming for public authorities, who tend to operate with limited time and resources.

ENSMOV is a H2020 funded project to help 14 EU states with the implementation of Article 7 by providing workshops on requirements in 10 key areas, technical support, and a way of sharing experiences - especially through the web platform - which is particularly important on a local level. The ENSMOV project will involve 150 participants, including at least 45 state officials.



## Project Partners





Samuel Thomas,  
Regulatory Assistance Project  
(RAP)

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ENSMOV's key achievements

Project objectives

Facilitation and knowledge sharing

Tailored resources and tools for  
Member States

Assist national authorities in MRV  
schemes

Online Resources 

[Article 7](#)

[Project results](#)

[Policy  
Briefs](#)

[Article 7  
Platform](#)

[Reports](#)

[Webinars](#)

How ENSMOV works

Segment 1: Needs and gap assessment: systemic analysis of Article 7 EED.

Segment 2: Stakeholder engagement: matchmaking resources, supporting knowledge exchange.

Segment 3: Implementation: online events and workshops.

Segment 4: Tracking achievement and lessons learned: resources there for the future and [online platform](#).

Final outputs and beyond the project: Policy brief and policy guide.



## Panel Debate with

- Radoš Horáček (DG ENER)
- Antonin Chapelot (Coalition for Energy Savings)
- Samuel Thomas (RAP)

Moderated by Dario Di Santo (FIRE)

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A revised Efficiency Directive Article 7 (8), what is new?

Radoš Horáček :

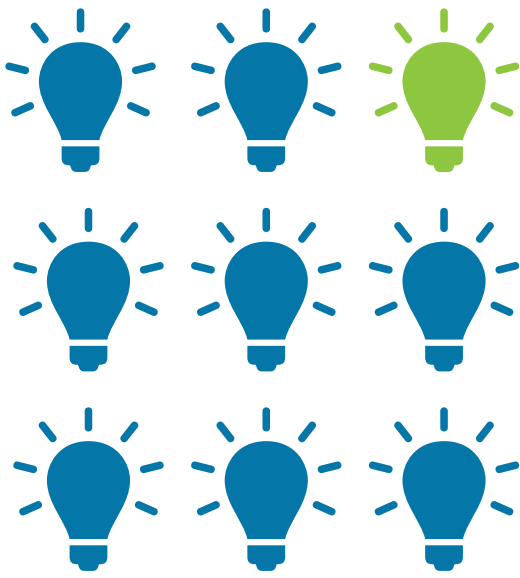
- The Commission offers good practices but no binding document for Member States.
- The just transition subtarget requires Member States to achieve a share of the required total amount of energy savings among vulnerable customers and the energy poor.
- NECPs remain key for reporting in accordance with the governance regulation.
- Some Member States prefer to manage on their own with just targets set, whereas some Member States prefer a list of concrete measures, a combination of the two approaches also works.

- We need to come up with the methodology and evaluation programs that enable the impact of policy measures and differentiate the impact of high prices.
- With the shift from Article 7 to Article 8, there is now pressure for the need of decarbonisation and energy security.
- We need to subsidise the electrification of heating systems : implication for policy measures, improve guidance in terms of heat pumps for example.
- Evaluation shows that ringfences on energy savings for measures in energy poor households are delivering.

Samuel Thomas :

- The current policies are focused on short term targets to avoid the adverse effects of war and Article 7(8) is a long lasting way to general real structural change.
- Targets should not stop at 2030 but continue in terms of obligations to keep the energy efficiency framework in the future.

Antonin Chapelot :



## Panel Debate with

- Stefan Bouzarovski, The University of Manchester (UoM)
- Guillaume Joly, The European Consumer Organisation (BEUC)
- Benoit Ferres, IFP Energies Nouvelles (IFPEN)
- Teresa Aristegui, DG ENER (quoted as not present)

Moderated by Vlasia Oikonomou (IEECP)

## Alleviating energy poverty through Article 7 of the Energy Efficiency Directive

Teresa Aristegui :

- The Social Climate Fund is a creative framework to address the social needs and turn funding into long-lasting opportunities. It will be complimentary and part of the EED Recast.
- It is important to distinguish between low-income groups (some Member States refer to first income quintile distinction but others use second and third quintile as reference.) What percentage of the population will be affected?
- Article 7 (8) and Energy Efficiency Obligations (EEOS) can help households and should not be seen as competition for social policies.

- Article 7 (8) is a revolutionary development for energy poverty policies.
- To measure energy poverty we need focus on the fact that it is an income based problem, but all measures currently tackling energy poverty do not necessarily include all energy poor households, it is very hard to have an indicator that equals to the total amount of energy poor households.
- What kind of measures will target to protect vulnerable people and encourage energy savings?
- It is useful to consider the hypothetical level of energy consumption that is needed to achieve thermal comfort, which can be another way to account for energy savings.

Stefan Bouzarovski :

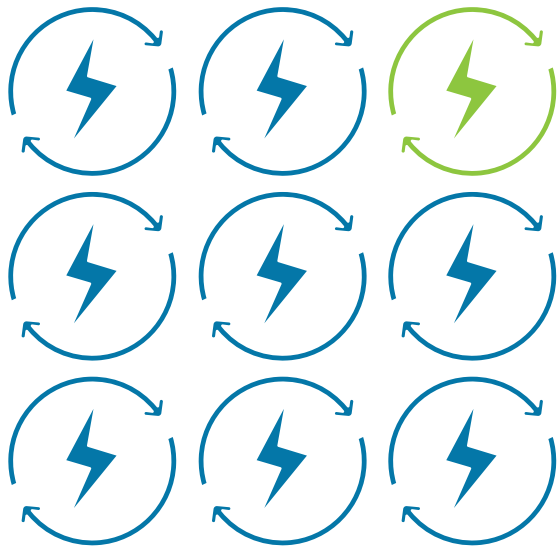
Benoit Ferres :

- Energy poverty schemes have been put in place in France since 2016, we have observed a real evolution to address distributional inequity.

- Energy Poverty has been in the public debate for the last 20 years in France, not at national but local level with associations and non profits working with vulnerable citizens who struggle to stay warm during winter.
- We need societal engineering to create a network, a community for people to talk to each other. The EED's mandatory creation of a platform of stakeholders involved in tackling energy poverty and the capacity to identify them is crucial as they are made of national and local authorities and ministries, social, and energy non profits.
- We must address upfront costs as energy poor people cannot pay them upfront, how much can EEOs be reimbursed.
- We should combine subsidies with financial instruments that allow money to be disbursed upfront (ex: revolving funds).

- One universal measure we need to think about and focus on is energy advice and assistance, it will be a key challenge in the period to come.
- The technicalities around Article 8 are important but might result in some houses to be renovated just to meet targets.
- The danger is that some measures are not always sustainable but can still count as energy efficiency targets.
- We will need more indicators with a sufficiency principle, multiple indicators are more favourable to move forward.

- We need various tools of indicators on health and housing with platforms to keep statistics, approaches, reports, etc. We know that one stop shops at local level are great to provide advice and support.



## Panel Debate with

- Vesna Bukarica, Energy Institute Hrvoje Požar (EIHP)
- Dario Di Santo, (FIRE)
- Tsvetomira Kulevska, Sustainable Energy Development Agency (SEDA)
- Gregor Thenius, Austrian Energy Agency (AEA)
- Ármin Bőhm, Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority

Moderated by Christos Tourkolias (CRES)

Additionality: dimensions, compliance and challenges and how Member States handle it

Vesna Bukarica:



- Additionality is transposed in energy efficiency policies where energy savings need to be additional to technical standards. Policy makers design alternative policy measures which will be subsidy programs.
- The energy renovation program for buildings has technical requirements on the building envelope.
- EEOs are very recent in Croatia (4th year), the new scheme did not come with enough information on additionality..
- There is still clarification needed on what can be done and what can be claimed as savings and what cannot.

- Italy uses simplified additionality with white certificates.
- It is difficult to measure savings with dedicated metres, especially at small scale, there needs to be more time to measure consumption, especially in the industrial sector as there is no time to wait for results.
- The MRV approach is very useful for ministries and agencies.

Dario Di Santo :



Tsvetomira  
Kulevska:



- Bulgaria adapted a mixed approach with alternative measures including subsidy programmes and EEOs.
- Bulgarian policies ensure that technologies are calculated to be additional.
- EEOs tend to be complicated to follow and understand for obligated parties, many refuse to go forward with the implementation.
- If savings do not go above the assigned threshold, obligated parties tend to step back and the Bulgarian state loses its savings.



- To be cost efficient, the most important part is the real savings in comparison to achieving additionality.
- It will be difficult to communicate and persuade policy makers to accept additionality.
- Two methods: Deep savings and individual action.



- The EED is implemented but faces many obstacles due to complicated methodologies, duplication and the compliance system.
- We need more communication to address questions and well defined auditor certificate requirements with integrated auditor exams.
- The KEHOP original programme is useful to update the MRV scheme and automation.