



**CONCERTED ACTION
ENERGY EFFICIENCY
DIRECTIVE**

Tools, guidelines, methods and management of the comprehensive assessment Executive Summary

WGR 7.2

**Core Theme 7
Working Group Report 2**

**Bjarne Juul-Kristensen, Danish Energy Agency, Denmark
Stane Merse, Jozef Stefan Institute, Slovenia
Jørgen Hvid, Rambøll, on behalf of Danish Energy Agency, Denmark**

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At a meeting in Vilnius in October, sessions focused on preparations for the comprehensive assessment of the potential for CHP and district energy (as required by Article 14.1 of the Energy Efficiency Directive). Topics for discussion were selected based on the needs expressed by MS in a survey held prior to the Vilnius sessions.

The survey showed that most MS face a number of challenges in implementing Articles 14 and 15 of the EED, although a few MS have already progressed quite far. The greatest challenge is the deadline for implementation; this includes:

- Notification of exemptions by 31 December 2013 (Article 14.6)
- The framework for cost-benefit analysis of installations by 5 June 2014 (Article 14.5),
- Transposition of the directive by 5 June 2014
- Assessment of grid efficiency by 30 June 2015 (Article 15.2)
- Submission of comprehensive assessment by 31 December 2015 (Article 14.1).

At the time when survey responses were submitted, half of the MS had started actual work on the comprehensive assessment. Reasons for not starting yet included lack of resources and uncertainty about the process for implementation.

Most MS stated that they lacked tools and methods for undertaking the comprehensive assessment and for undertaking cost-benefit analyses. Such tools and methods do largely exist; however, they may not all be immediately transferable across MS due to language and other issues. Examples of existing tools and methods are:

- Mapping tools for energy demand and energy resources
- Building energy demand analysis tool
- Cost-benefit analysis tools
- CBA guidelines

In terms of data collection, several MS expressed concerns about the availability of data. MS can benefit from an exchange of experiences on this subject, as demonstrated during the workshop. For example, two MS offered examples of how they manage to map energy demand and resources by use of existing available data. With regard to industrial energy demand, the EU E-PRTR database has proven to be a valuable source of data.

In terms of district cooling (DC), there seems to be significant scope for sharing experience. Only one MS seems to have undertaken a comprehensive assessment of the potential for DC in their country. The experience gained here would most likely be highly valuable for other MS.

The context for implementation of the EED varies a lot across MS. While some MS seem to have implemented a large share of their potential for cogeneration (CHP) and district heating (DH) and have the regulatory and administrative frameworks well in place, the other MS in general have a longer way to go in terms of analysis, regulation and implementation.

The certain MS face a specific situation; whilst they have a considerable existing DH and CHP sector, they are facing considerable economic and technical challenges. In these countries, the assessment of potential may to a large extent have to address the potential for keeping existing customers connected to DH networks and for increasing energy efficiency in the heating sector. The regulatory mechanisms needed to realise this potential may vary from the mechanisms applicable to other MS.

Several MS are planning to outsource at least part of the work of undertaking the comprehensive assessment. Whichever approach is chosen, it seems to be important to make effective use of existing experience, tools and methods across MS.

**For more information please email
Bjarne Juul-Kristensen bjk@ens.dk**

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The Concerted Action for the Energy Efficiency Directive (CA EED) was launched by Intelligent Energy Europe (IEE) in spring 2013 to provide a structured framework for the exchange of information between the 29 Member States during their implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED).

For further information please visit www.eed-ca.eu or contact the CA EED Coordinator Lucinda Maclagan at lucinda.maclagan@agentschapnl.nl



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