

# The M&V system for EED alternative measures, Germany



## German Monitoring System for EED alternative measures

Scope and aims of the project:

- The project is administered by the Federal Energy Efficiency Center (BfEE) in cooperation with the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi).
- The project was carried out in cooperation with external experts (Fraunhofer ISI and Prognos AG). This allows for the development of specially designed Excel templates for the collection and verification of needed data for European as well as national reporting obligations.
- Furthermore, it helps to standardize evaluations for the different alternative measures reported under Art. 7, since it includes definitions and criteria for data collection and data generation methods which external evaluators shall apply.

## Critical success factors

The inclusion of continuous feedback from the specialised units of the BMWi as well as stakeholders from other ministries or scientific bodies ensures the support and acceptance of the Excel templates as well as the monitoring project itself.

A high degree of flexibility in terms of the created Excel templates is crucial to account for sector specifics.

## Innovation

A successful implementation and usage of the developed monitoring tools helped to increase efficiency in data collection as well as the data analysis itself. It also ensures quality, consistency and plausibility of the gathered data, since BMWi, BfEE and the contractors worked together to create a guideline, which includes coordinated definitions of the central applied assumptions and concepts.

## Key achievements

The monitoring system and its Excel templates created for the measures reported under Art. 7 EED as well as on the national level are used to saturate the different reporting obligations.

Furthermore, a guideline/user manual has been developed to provide information for external evaluators as well as for the specialised units in the BMWi with regard to the data which needs to be collected and filled in.

## Changes you would make in the future

New period 2021-2030

- Continuation of the monitoring system and inclusion of further measures reported under the NECP framework as well as the NAPE 2.0 (this is a national initiative to support the achievement of the 2030 energy efficiency targets).
- Continuously improving the monitoring templates to further strengthen standardization and increase applicability. It is also important to improve the validation process.

## Lesson learned

The guideline included in the templates is helpful. But nevertheless, a plausibility check of all data is crucial. The data delivered needs to be validated in detail. Data inconsistencies need to be reported back to the responsible units. Very often, discussions and feedback from external evaluators is needed in order to correct data. Enough time for validation is needed.

Moreover, it was very important to retain a certain flexibility in order to include new measures and to account for sectoral specifics.

## Replicating your approach

- Consult and recruit adequate external experts to help design and set up a standardized tool as it has been done in the German case.
- Try to define core concepts (e.g. final energy savings) which shall be evaluated. This helps to gather data in a more consistent and efficient way.
- Plan enough time for validation of the data in order to check the data back with the responsible units.

## Final comments

- German alternative measures reported based on Art. 7 EED include regulatory, financial, fiscal, voluntary as well as information provision instruments.
- To combine, harmonize and analyze the data for the different alternative measures an aggregation template was created, which merges the data of the different measures. This aggregation template is used to saturate the different reporting obligations.
- Basically two different calculation logics are applied in the templates. The first one is the so-called NAPE logic: Here, added annual savings in year X, include the annual new savings in this particular year combined with the annual savings realized in previous years. This calculation methods is used in most of the national reporting obligations. The second one is the Art. 7 EED logic, which takes energy savings in the whole EED saving period into account.

## Further information

Guideline for external evaluations:

[https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/DE/Downloads/M-O/methodik-leitfaden-fuer-evaluationen-von-energieeffizienzmassnahmen.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile](https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/DE/Downloads/M-O/methodik-leitfaden-fuer-evaluationen-von-energieeffizienzmassnahmen.pdf?__blob=publicationFile)

National Monitoring Report:

<https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/DE/Publikationen/Energie/fortschrittsbericht-monitoring-energiewende.html>

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