CONCERTED ACTION
ENERGY EFFICIENCY
DIRECTIVE

# 4th Meeting CA EED

# Summary of Proceedings

**Date: April 2019**

# Contents

# 1 Opening Session

In the course of the 4th Plenary Meeting of the CA EED in Helsinki over 130 experts, policy makers and implementers gathered together to discuss issues related to the implementation of the EED in Member States. The Plenary Meeting was designed to give Member States and Norway the opportunity to exchange experiences and learn from each other.

During the opening session DG ENER and EASME gave an overview of news and updates on current activities.

Following on, each Working Group presented their results on the following topics:

- Good practice in unlocking energy efficiency potential in the rental sector by overcoming split incentives
- Energy efficiency solutions for energy poverty in the context of Art 7
- Successful legislative frameworks for EPCs and other financial options

# 2 Parallel Sessions

The Parallel Sessions of the 4th Plenary Meeting covered the following topics: Good practice in unlocking energy efficiency potential in the rental sector by overcoming split incentives, Energy efficiency solutions for energy poverty in the context of Art 7 and Legislative frameworks for Energy Performance Certificates and other financial options.

## 2.1 Good practice in unlocking energy efficiency potential in the rental sector by overcoming split incentives

The main aim of the sessions was to identify, discuss and promote good practices to enable the unlocking of the energy efficiency potential in the rental sector currently blocked by split incentives.

**Session 1**

The first session included speakers focusing on split incentives in the residential and non-residential rental sector.

A representative from the Netherlands outlined a number of initiatives in their country where the rental market is strictly regulated. He said that (i) an added rental cost can be levied where there is a better energy performance certificate on the property, (ii) an added separate energy performance payment can be levied where there is a deep renovation of the home and (iii) tenants can request some basic renovations of their landlord which may result in a reasonable increase in rental cost once completed.

A representative from Ireland presented research from their country which found that the energy efficiency of rented properties was lower than privately owned homes. BER (Building Energy Rating) certified homes also have 3-5% higher rental costs than properties with no BER certification. In Dublin, the rental premium for upgraded properties generally matches the cost of the upgrade.

A representative from Sweden spoke about green leases in the non-residential sector in their country. These require collaboration of landlord and tenant with agreements on who covers what part of the investment and how the benefits are split. A letter of intent at the start of the process gives time for a full action list to be developed. He also presented a future model of implementing green leases.

At the end of session 1, ideas to deal with split incentives were collected from session participants, then grouped and prioritised based on votes from the floor. Those ideas with the highest votes were discussed further at the end of session 2. They included regulation, shared costs models, creating a fund and required renovation at key trigger points. The group outlined the positives, challenges and what each idea needed to succeed.

**Session 2**

In session 2, the discussion again focused on the split incentive issue in the rental sector with a focus on residential.

A representative from the United Kingdom presented on the introduction of minimum energy efficiency regulations in England and Wales where landlords must improve their properties to at least an ‘E’ rating, or spend £3,500 on upgrading their property. They are piloting enforcement through local authorities. There is an intention to move to band ‘C’ by 2035. Pilot studies are necessary to establish best practice enforcement techniques (including opportunities) and understand costs.

A representative from the European Investment Bank (EIB) outlined a number of projects where the EIB has part funded the cost, in Vonovia, Germany, for private homes and Zaragoza, Spain, for social housing. In some cases, there is increased rent (private homes) and in others the city covers the gap in rent to cover the costs (social homes). He noted that some barriers are not addressed by the EIB, e.g. regulatory barriers, split incentives, public sector limitations.

A representative from Finland professional building owners (RAKLI) outlined their process of voluntary energy saving contracts with targets for energy efficiency. The owners can develop their own strategy across their portfolio of buildings so long as they meet their overall target of savings. This is somewhat easier to implement in Finland as the landlord usually pays for the heat (district heating). He presented a number of working examples for non-residential buildings.

## 2.2 Energy efficiency solutions for energy poverty in the context of Art 7

The aim of the sessions was to identify good practices of energy efficiency solutions for energy poverty in order to facilitate the implementation of the EED Art. 7(11). The aim was also to get a better understanding of the issues and challenges linked to energy poverty.

At the start of the session the participants were asked how much they knew about energy poverty, if energy poverty was a serious issue in their country and how mature the policies for energy poverty are in their country. It was clear from the answers to these questions that there is a big diversity among MS as regards the knowledge about energy poverty, a majority of MS representatives indicated that they have relatively little knowledge of energy poverty, whereas only a few MS representatives considered that they have a large knowledge of energy poverty. A majority of the participants consider energy poverty a serious issue in their country and most MS representatives answered that they are just getting started with policies to combat energy poverty.

**Session 1 – Energy poverty - state of play in the EU**

A representative from the Energy Poverty Observatory (EPOV) gave an update of the situation in the EU as regards energy poverty and showcased the tools available at EPOVs web site, such as a guide for municipalities or other actors on how to create an energy poverty action plan. It was stressed that there is no EU-wide definition of energy poverty, but there are indicators and proxies available for MS to assess energy poverty in their country. The problem of lack of data was raised in the discussion following the presentation.

Within the European Energy Network, EnR, energy poverty has been a topic during the Romanian presidency in 2017 and the Italian presidency in 2018. Representatives from Romania and Italy presented the main outcomes of this work. One of the recommendations is to promote energy efficiency measures as key solutions to energy poverty, allowing for multiple benefits and structural change, and to act at local level.

There are many on-going EU projects related to energy poverty and it is still possible to apply for funding from H2020 for this kind of projects. A representative from EASME presented a few selected projects of special interest: ASSIST, FIESTA, SAVES2, SCORE and COMBI.

**Sessions 2 and 3 – What policies work for energy poor consumers? Good practices from MS**

In the second and third session, best practices from Bulgaria, the Netherlands, Belgium, UK and Ireland were presented. In between the presentations there were round table discussions among the participants on challenges/issues, solutions, lessons learnt and questions related to energy poverty. There was also a presentation by a representative from Hungary on the requirements on energy poverty in other directives, such as the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, the Electricity directive and the Governance regulation.

A representative from Bulgaria presented an example of an energy poverty policy in their country – a national program for multifamily residential buildings renovation. In the program there is a 100% grant support for upgrading buildings' energy performance to at least class C. The uptake of the program has been good but the high degree of support (100%) has both positive and negative sides. The positive side is that it increases the uptake because residents do not have to go into a financial contract with their neighbors which would have been the case if an upfront financing from the residents was required. The downside is that it limits the number of buildings that can be renovated due to the costs.

A representative from the Netherlands presented the neighborhood approach and energy coaches (previously unemployed persons) as examples of energy poverty policies in the Netherlands. He stressed that the energy transition should also include energy poor households. One key aspect in energy poverty policies is to use local actors and "speak the same language" as the energy poor households. Also, there is a need for cross-policy projects, energy policy alone cannot solve the problem of energy poverty.

A representative from Belgium presented on the problem in the Flanders region in Belgium of energy poverty linked to the poor quality of buildings. A whole range of policies to tackle this problem are in place such as free domestic energy scans, public zero interest loans, and higher energy efficiency grants for vulnerable households. A revolving fund is under preparation where the loans will be issued by local welfare organizations.

In the third session, a representative from the United Kingdom gave an update on the fuel poverty strategy for England. One key aspect of the strategy is that the energy poverty target is decided by the parliament and there is a

yearly debate in parliament about energy poverty. Other lessons learnt is that it is important to quantify the issue in order to be able to measure progress. It is recommended to carefully target the energy poor households and address the worst cases first. One example of targeting the households is that local authorities work with health professionals to identify vulnerable households who are in need of support.

A representative from Ireland presented the Warmer Homes Scheme which has resulted in an energy upgrade of 140,000 homes. She stressed the need to understand that energy poverty is a social and psychological issue and it is not evident how to reach out to the households in need of support. A close dialogue with the affected households is needed. In Ireland there is an on-going study of the health aspects of energy poverty.

In the discussion following the presentations many MS regarded the lack of a definition of energy poverty as a challenge but there was no request for an EU wide definition due to the large differences between MS. Most MS recognized the need to work closely with other policy areas such as social policies and health policies and to work with local actors. Target setting, monitoring progress and identification of energy poor households was also raised as challenges. Also, the link between Art 7 and policies to combating energy policy was questioned by some participants. They saw a potential conflict between the goal of saving energy under Art 7 and alleviating energy poverty.

## 2.3 Legislative frameworks for EPCs and other financial options

The main objective was to inform policy makers as to what role EPC can play within NECPs and policies. Through various presentations and facilitated discussions, attendees explored the interlinking policy/legislative, financial, project management, awareness / understanding / culture and market development critical related success factors for EPC.

**Session 1 – Policy and legislative critical success factors**

A representative from European Bank for Reconstruction and Development presented on the key elements for a successful EPC financial instrument. In particular, the concept of vertical financing; considering ESCO risk and financing requirements during a project's development. Access to different forms of finance is needed for the procurement/investment grade audit stage (high ESCO risk, using their own equity), implementation stage (medium to high risk, equity or bridge finance) and performance period (low risk, long term finance needed)**.** Allowing ESCOs 'sell' the stream of future receivables during the performance period will led to lower ESCO bids. He also presented practical policy recommendations for effective EPC and financial instruments, and related funding examples. Most importantly**,** explore the use of a model contract national and across MS especially where the market place is small **t**o reduce transaction costs, and avoiding competitive distortion risks (grants can negatively affect EPCs unless designed correctly).

A representative from the European Investment Bank (EIB) presented various advisory and financial supports, and examples. Estimating EPC project costs and cash flows, and managing risk at different stages of the project with regard to ESCO focused financing, is further complicated when considering complying with the Eurostat / Maastricht off government balance sheet constraints. He also indicated that the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) can offer grants to beneficiaries (max. rate 40%) and offer to ESCOs zero-rate loans (up to 35% of funding needs) over 15 years. The mechanism is under implementation for the energy and mobility fund. A unique info access point was set up by the EIB: the European Investment Advisory Hub. The EIB can help MS in elaborating their contract models and make them compatible with Eurostat rules.

A representative from the JRC presented the preliminary findings from the JRC 2019 EU ESCO market report. He discussed the difficulty of separating EPC specific data from general energy services data. Nonetheless, the report will be very comprehensive and will be available to MS to review in a few weeks. MS should contact the speaker directly to review their MS data before it is published.

Attendees were asked to reflect on what they believed to be critical success factors from the three presentations, and their own, and to post these into one of the five CSF areas.

**Session 2 – Financing EPC critical success factors**

There were 6 presentations from MS and financing experts on practical insights into the Critical Success Factors for their EPC programmes, existing and planned. Attendees were asked to reflect on what they believed to be critical success factors after each of the session 2 presentations, and again their own MS CSF.

**Germany** – a representative from Germany presented on the yearly German energy service market survey. It surveys about 3,000 housing, 2,750 companies, 470 stakeholders from the public sector, and more than 1,400 energy services providers. EPCs proportion of activity is small but it continues to be utilized widely and there is a positive outlook for EPC into the future in the ESCO market. A key reason reported why public bodies use EPC is because it is seen as a strategic way to reduce energy and control energy use. Germany under the project management CSF is developing various tools to evaluate EPC viability, establishing regional competence centres, and promoting tools, model contracts and documents in place already. Under Market Promotion and Awareness CSF, they are promoting pilot projects, and public funding for 'contracting check', again to assess EPC suitability and develop awareness of EPC.

**Slovenia** – a representative from Slovenia explained that EPC is driven by a tailored financial instrument, blended with Cohesion funding. €88m was invested over 2016-2018 of which €35m was funded by the cohesion fund, with €415m to be invested over 2016-2023 of which €117m will be funded by the cohesion fund for the retrofitting of 1.8 million $m^2$. It has retrofitted 0.6 million $m^2$ under 32 EPC projects in the public sector. EPC projects have resulted in 20% higher energy savings and 20% lower investments costs. The market has developed and there is a mix of EPC, EPC light, green EPC, EPC+SMEs models developing. Slovenian CSF were: EPC endorsement from various Ministries (including off balance sheet treatment and obligatory EPC for deep renovation investments); leadership and project management from a special ministry project office; specific NEEAP measures relating to EPC; extensive development of the EPC facilitators market through various Elena and H2020 projects; extensive standardization, from pre project technical guidance on measures, to contract, procurement, cost eligibility etc; tailored financial instruments delivering funds to ESCOs; a detailed quality assurance scheme. Future success factors are foreseen in further financial instrument development and a future project facilitators scheme and platform. There was a site visit to Slovenia in 2018.

**Slovakia** – a presentation was given on behalf of a representative from the Slovakian Ministry of Finance. At the time of writing, Slovakia's EPC model contract was approved as off balance sheet by Eurostat. Significant potential foreseen through the off balance sheet EPC model. EPC definition to be enshrined in legislation along with public sector right to use EPC. Only project using the model EPC contract can be stated as 'EPC'. Endorsed by Ministry for Finance; tailored financial instrument in development to allow the ESCO the sale of receivables, blending in ESIF grant money, allowing deep retrofits, whilst remaining off balance sheet.

**Ireland** – a representative from the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) explained that Ireland has had a limited number of but very successful EPC projects. The 'gaps' needed for future EPC success include; endorsement of EPC by the Ministry of Finance (study ongoing with the Structural Reform Support Service to assess role EPC can play in Irelands 2040 capital development plans); developing the facilitator market; building understanding and cultural acceptance of EPC; developing a project pipeline of projects across all sectors, leading to procurement frameworks, more comprehensive standardization; ministry led financial instrument**.** Ireland helps EPC development with technical assistance grants (75% to a max of €37,000).

**Latvia** – a representative from Latvia detailed the country has one very successful residential EPC example. They are exploring EPC policy solutions at ministry level, driven by the off government balance sheet possibility. Developing the financial instrument is the CSF (refinancing/forfaiting), followed by standardization/model contract, and convincing government to endorse it.

**Spain** – a representative from Spain presented on their Energy Efficiency Fund, which is funded by energy suppliers (as allowed by Art 20 of EED). It provides grants and reimbursable loans to various projects across many sectors and technologies. A public lighting example was presented highlighting the demand for the funding amongst municipalities (0% loans covering 100% of investment for a 10-year period without guarantee). Thanks to this scheme, more than 390,000 points of lighting (allowing 66% of energy savings) were renovated over 3 years. Whilst no specific EPC projects were presented, its purpose was to highlight how a bespoke financing solution could be developed, as an alternative or complement to EPC programmes

**France** – CSF slides can be viewed on the CA EED website.

A representative of the European Defense Agency indicated that military and defense offices offer high potential of energy saving, and invited participants to explore EPC opportunities in this domain.

**Session 3 – Bringing it all together – a model for national EPC approaches**

The critical success factors discussions from session 1 and 2 were summarized.

Table and panel discussions on applying the learning from sessions 1 and 2 to individual MS were held. From these exercises the following were deemed to be the critical success factors for an effective EPC programme. Some elements i.e. facilitators and a model contract, appeared in more than one of the five CSF areas, highlighting the need to address EPC holistically.

1) Long term policy and financial planning is fundamental for EPC success and crosses many areas. Namely it must include endorsement by the Ministry of Finance for use of EPC. Tailored financial instruments must consider the whole EPC lifecycle from an ESCO perspective to maximize value for money. Financial instrument design will need to resolve the interlinking effects of off government balance sheet rules, deep renovation objectives, and practical project financing requirements. The use of expert advisory supports, either through the EIB, EBRD, or national expertise bodies, is critical. Building these policy, legal and financial building blocks will be the cornerstone of building large scale and long term project pipelines. Which in turn will drive the ESCO market development. Local success stories, tailored for a policy audience as well as a client/ESCO perspective helps to build awareness, understanding and trust amongst parties
2) Competent and experienced facilitators to independently support all stages of the project process (data, baseline M&V, EPC suitability assessment, business case, aggregation, procurement and dialogue with ESCOs, performance M&V and management). This leads to confidence amongst clients as to the suitability of EPC and the procurement solution.
3) Standardisation should flow from long term policy, not just practical project standardisation. The model form of contract should arise from a national off government balance sheet form of EPC. National financial instruments will inform and establish evaluation tools, procurement, M&V etc. Nonetheless, standardisation is another critical factor for success. A model form of contract is a minimum standardisation requirement, followed by procurement, EPC appraisal and evaluation tools, and as the market develops should be expanded i.e. ESCO/EPC quality assurance, facilitator certification etc.

Ultimately a **vision** of 'EPC success' was presented, where EPC was an effective, streamlined policy and financing solution, with absolute clarity and confidence as to where and when to use it. In this vision scenario the building blocks 1-3 above were all present. But the overriding theme arising was **trust** and **understanding**. That the model is well understood by all as to what it is, isn't, where it can and should not be used, and well understood by competent people at the project level. And there is trust that EPC is the right option, is value for money (when applying the standardized model contract, competent people etc). Then we will not need to look under the hood at the detail, and just trust the approach 'works'.

A brief vote by all people attending session 3, highlighted that some are at the beginning of this journey, with most in the middle, with some MS like Slovenia and the Czech Republic approaching this vision for EPC. Another vote highlighted that there was general uncertainly as to the role EPC could and will play with NECPs.

# 3 Other Parallel Sessions

Other Parallel Sessions were organised to update participants about developments on specific topics: Energy community and Ukraine Taskforce; H2020 projects: Active citizens linking energy efficiency with renewables; Advanced heating and cooling solutions and customer services; The importance of transport sector for energy efficiency targets and practical solutions; and 2020 Taskforce on achieving energy efficiency goals.

## 3.1 Energy community and Ukraine Taskforce

Energy Community was established through the Treaty signed in October 2005 and enforced since June 2006, and covers the full members: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kosovo*, North Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine, and Observer countries, Turkey, Norway, Armenia.

The Treaty obliges the signatories to transpose and implement the EU **energy efficiency**: Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU; Energy Performance in Buildings Directive 2010/31/EU and Regulation EU 2017/1369
The EU Clean energy package adopted in 2018 regarding the amended EED, EPBD and the Governance Regulation is expected to be adopted with certain adaptations by the Energy Community Ministerial Council in 2019.

The transposition and implementation of the current energy efficiency Acquis proved challenging, but the Energy Community countries have made significant progress with the technical assistance offered by many donors and the support of the Energy Community Secretariat. The Session highlighted the need for closer links with the EU Member States through the Concerted Action, that will help further strengthening of the energy policies in these countries, as well as better understanding of the implementation modalities of various articles of EED.

Ukraine enjoys a special support from the European Commission via a special COM task force (SGUA). Under the EU-Ukraine Partnership Agreement, apart from the energy efficiency acquis covered by the Energy Community Treaty, also the Ecodesign legislation is required to be implemented in Ukraine.

The Session outlined the main energy efficiency reforms implemented in Ukraine in the past 4 years. Some policy measures directly implementing certain parts of the EED have already been put in place (e.g. Energy Efficiency Fund, law on metering and billing of heat and water, etc.). However, implementation of a comprehensive set of EED-related energy efficiency measures is still a challenge and would benefit from learning from practical experience of the EU Member States. In this context, further building of understanding and implementation capacities of both the central and the local administrations in Ukraine is a particular challenge.

## 3.2 H2020 projects: Active citizens linking energy efficiency with renewables

As an introduction to the session a representative from EASME gave a presentation on the different types of projects funded under H2020 to engage and support energy consumers.

Two practical examples were presented on how collective actions can help citizens optimise their energy consumption and production.

First, a representative from a Belgian consumer organisation presented CLEAR2.0 project (H2020) and survey findings on households' use of monitoring systems to reduce energy consumption (heating, cooling, electricity) and to optimise their energy systems. Several monitoring systems were tested, with preliminary results indicating opportunities for optimization in the different household profiles. The project stressed the potential role of collective purchase groups in helping consumers switch to more energy efficient solutions, highlighting that whilst 100,000 consumers have signed up to the purchase groups organised (average 40% discount from market prices), regulatory instability was still a key barrier for consumers. Particularly positive consumer uptake was recorded in CZ and SI.

Second, a representative from the Dutch Federation of Energy Co-operatives, presented REScoop PLUS project (H2020) and the positive role energy cooperatives can have in promoting energy efficient behaviour and reducing overall energy demand. Statistics and behavioural analysis carried out showed that joining an energy cooperative leads to more than 20% reductions in energy demand, with members undertaking more individual energy saving actions the longer they had been members in a cooperative.

## 3.3 Advanced heating and cooling solutions and customer services

**Site visits of biomass boiler plant and underground district cooling plant at HELEN LTD Salmisaari energy area in Helsinki**

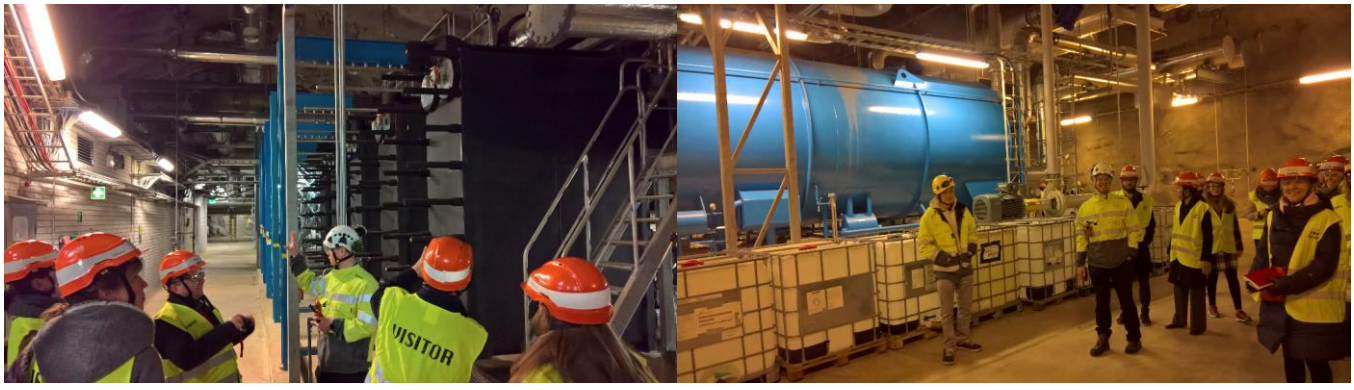
Decarbonisation, competition and digitalisation are the key drivers of Helen's (the Finnish district heating and cooling (DHC) company) necessary transition. Satisfied customers and their energy services are playing a key role (value creation) and are an important element of the efficient, flexible, smart, and carbon neutral DHC systems. The pilot advanced energy services presented can provide better indoor climate regulation with 5-25% energy savings potential and options for demand side management in buildings (peak saving of heating and cooling demand, etc.). This is necessary for effective demand control and integration of different limited (centralized and decentralized) low carbon sustainable supply sources (waste heat recovery, geothermal heat, heat from waste, sea water, biogas, solar, biofuels, etc.). DHC systems are becoming bi-directional, where each customer can act as a prosumer, with active third party access (TPA), triggered by dynamic price signals. DHC infrastructure is an important pillar of the smart modern urban infrastructure as it can provide effective management and optimisation of energy flows (heating, cooling and electricity), energy recovery (data centres, industrial processes, waste water, sea water, etc.), use of different RES technologies, and power grid balancing services with energy storages and flexible generation (enables weather dependent RES electricity integration).

The transition towards customer and market-driven DHC systems also requires new regulatory approaches to enable their development and optimisation (de-carbonisation) and higher customer engagement. The presented transition from unit-price regulation into revenue cap regulation could be one of the potential solutions.

The underground cooling station at Helen integrates seawater heat exchangers, absorption and compressor chillers, which are linked to the heat and cool storages and CHP units – tri-generation, which demonstrated very flexible and high efficiency cooling supply system. The wood pellet boiler is a new sustainable RES source of heat complementing existing CHP unit of coal, which will be completely switched to RES by the year 2029.

**Site visit photos**

Visit of wood biomass pellet boiler plant – pellet transport and pellet mills




Visit of underground cooling station – seawater exchangers and absorption chiller

## 3.4 The importance of transport sector for energy efficiency targets and practical solutions

Transport emissions are rising significantly in the EU. even as other emissions fall or are stable. EU Transport energy use is well broken down by Odyssee-Mure. The key point is cars use the most energy and its growing in almost every MS. Transport consumption for many MS is one of their largest energy uses, along with thermal and electricity. Integrated and far-reaching transport policies must become key elements of NECPs.

Transport solutions are complex and multifaceted. Many solutions default to changing our vehicle or fuel choices rather than fundamental mobility and transport planning. The latter of which requires long term integrated planning. Do we have the knowledge, competencies and capacity to innovate and realise fundamental step changes in our transport systems?

An independent transport energy consultant, presented a strategic framework for addressing these fundamentals; ***ASI*** – Avoid Shift Improve. This approach is promoted by the IEA and other policy platforms i.e. the Paris COP21 NDC partnership promotes ASI.

The consultant presented various data as to the trends and predictions for future transport related energy use. The nature of transport is shifting as the electrification of mobility drives innovation in this space. Some scenarios see significant transport emission increases. If the 'Avoid' principles take off due to advances in e-working, and greater policy measures to incentivise people to avoid transporting 'air'. The example was given of transporting Easter eggs which consist 90% of air, and 10% of chocolate and packaging. Can we reinvent the Easter Egg and present it just as a chocolate bar, saving substantially in the need for transport volume? Participants were asked as to whether 'Avoid' measures were encouraged under Art 7 in their MS. None of the participants did so, citing the lack of an accepted methodology for measuring the savings.

With regard to 'Shift' options, the solutions for car travel are largely known and maturing e.g. walking, cycling, public transport, electric vehicles etc. However, **goods transport** is a challenge and the sector believe they are not getting a fair hearing as it is so fragmented with 540,000 SME operators. For example, air quality concerns are now prominent, but there is a perceived lack of policies to encourage buy new Euro VI engines (freight use VI not 6 which is used in cars trucks and buses) or electric trucks. We need longer bigger trucks to move more goods to keep up with demand.

In general, the consultant pointed out the enormous cost of our car reliance and the impact it has on occupying 90% of our road capacity, leaving little room for public transport, cyclists and pedestrians. Even if we change from fossil fuelled cars to electric cars, there will still be the same or worse gridlock on the roads, driving up emissions.

He lastly presented a synopsis of the vast array of 'Improve' measures globally. From the impacts of good energy management to eco driving and behaviour. From the participants, Ireland, Slovakia, Finland and France allow such measures under their Art 7 schemes. Those not utilising them point to the lack of competence and standardisation they believe is needed to comply with Art 7.

The consultant discussed that the standardisation of measurement within the sector is very disparate, with only a few experts internationally. There is a vast array of standards but these can be hard to interpret and deploy in practice. All agreed there was a need to standardise how we measure the performance gain / emissions reduction. One approach is being developed by the Global Logistics Emissions Council (GLEC). The GLEC standard sits between all the others for reporting transport related emissions. These standards will become the industry standards for reporting emissions to all relevant parties. He is working with the GLEC and promoting their approach. He encouraged all national transport policy makers to be aware of this body and their work.

Attendees went through a small exercise to understand how the ASI framework could be applied to their own car usage. Lastly, there was a quick session on what next for transport in the context of the CA EED. Attendees generally welcomed CA EED cover transport in more depth, either as a parallel or other parallel session. They were especially interested in transport in the context of Art 7 and 8. Specifically more examples of freight solutions, quality energy audit and auditor training and development, measurement and verification of savings under the ASI framework, and standardisation of measurement, technologies and vehicles. It also has relevance for Art, 15, 16, 17 and 18.

## 3.5 2020 Taskforce on achieving energy efficiency goals

In response to the growing energy consumption trend since 2014, the European Commission set up a dedicated Member State Task Force in autumn 2018 on mobilising efforts to reach the EU energy efficiency targets for 2020.

The work of the task force is summarised in the report including a number of actions which were identified as a result of the consultation process with the Member States and stakeholders**.**

The Commission briefly gave an overview of the work of the Task Force to reach the energy efficiency targets for 2020 and also informed about the latest developments and next steps in relation to this process. In this context, it is important that MS describe in their annual reports 2019 (if possible by using the Commission template sent to the EED committee) on progress achieved in relation to the specific measures introduced in the context of the Task Force. It is planned that the next Task Force meeting will take place in July 2019 if the Eurostat estimates for 2018 will be available to assess the progress (otherwise the meeting would take place in the autumn).

Four MS (Bulgaria, Italy, Cyprus and Lithuania) presented their measures implemented to mobilise the efforts at national level. Bulgaria informed about the modifications made to its EEOS amongst others. Italy presented its information and training programme (2016-2018) with an aim to trigger behavioural change (estimated savings are around 0.03 toe per household). Cyprus presented a list of measures targeting different sectors (e.g. an EEOS planned for 2019).

Lithuania gave an overview of several measures put in place targeting the residential sector (e.g. subsidy for replacement of boilers in households not connected to the district heating with high efficiency biomass boilers). In addition, Lithuania is planning to launch a support scheme for SMEs to promote implementation of recommendations from energy audits (in the 3rd quarter of 2019).

# 4 Open Space

One Open Space Session was held at the 4th Plenary Meeting in Helsinki. The presentation was on the results of the H2020 funded project, guarantEE.

## 4.1 Results of three years H2020 guarantEE

A representative from the Netherlands presented the results of three years of the H2020 funded project, guarantEE. This included information about the EPC facilitators, the requirement of EPC faciliators, the EPC PreCheck to help future clients in 5 minutes to find out if an EPC is suitable, and finally the policy recommendations on guarantEE.

guarantEE was a three year H2020 project on Energy performance contracting with 14 partners.

# 5 Closing Session

The Closing Session provided participants with an overview of the discussions and results of the sessions and an overview of key learnings from the site visit.

Conclusion presentations were given and posters displayed on the following topics:

- Good practice in unlocking energy efficiency potential in the rental sector by overcoming split incentives
- Energy efficiency solutions for energy poverty in the context of Art 7
- Successful legislative frameworks for EPCs and other financial options
- Advanced heating and cooling solutions and customer services

# 6 Presentations and Good Practice Factsheets

A number of presentations provided participants with valuable insights into Member States' EED implementations as well as examples from EU projects and information from the European Commission. Presentations are available on the CA EED website.

**Good practice in unlocking energy efficiency potential in the rental sector by overcoming split incentives**

EIB financing to Residential Sector: Experience in Social Housing

Mapping - Existing forms of collaboration between property owners and tenants in Sweden

Split Incentives in Energy Efficiency in Ireland

Minimum Standards in the Private Rental Sector - England and Wales

Split Incentives in the residential sector in the Netherlands

**Energy efficiency solutions for energy poverty in the context of Art 7**

EnR Position Paper on Energy Poverty in Europe and MS 2018

Energy Poverty in the EU - State of play

2019 EnR Position Paper - Energy Poverty in the European Union

Addressing energy poverty alleviation through IEE/H2020 projects

The Dutch way of dealing with energy poverty

Energy poverty in Bulgaria

EU legislation related to energy poverty

Energy Efficiency solutions for energy poverty - Good practices in Flanders (Belgium)

Energy poverty in England

The Warmer Homes Scheme - tackling energy poverty in Ireland

**Successful legislative frameworks for EPCs and other financial options**

Latvian CSF

Opportunity to use off balance sheet private Sector finance for Performance based deep retrofits: successful financial instruments supporting EPC programmes

Financing EPC for the public sector

EPC in Slovenia

The JRC ESCOs Report 2018

Irish EPC critical success factors

**H2020 project(s) on: Active citizens linking energy efficiency with renewables**

Energy Communities and Energy Efficiency (REScoops)

**Advanced heating and cooling solutions and customer services**

Helen presentations

Fortum presentations

**The importance of the transport sector for EE targets and practical solutions**

Importance of the transport sector for energy efficiency targets

**2020 Task Force on achieving energy efficiency goals**

Mobilising Efforts to Reach the EU Energy Efficiency Targets for 2020 - New and strengthened energy efficiency measures in Cyprus

Lithuanian efforts to reach the EU energy efficiency targets for 2020

Energy Efficiency in Bulgaria

The Italy's 3-year Training and Information Programme

Task Force on mobilising efforts to reach the EU energy efficiency targets for 2020

## Legal Disclaimer



The Concerted Action for the Energy Efficiency Directive (CA EED) was launched in 2013 to provide a structured framework for the exchange of information between the 28 Member States and Norway during their implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED). Since spring 2017, the CA EED is funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 in its second phase.

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

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