CONCERTED ACTION
ENERGY EFFICIENCY
DIRECTIVE

5th Plenary Meeting CA EED

Summary of Proceedings

December 2024

Contents

1 Opening Plenary Session

In the course of the fifth Plenary Meeting of the CA EED3 over 140 experts, policy makers and implementers gathered together in Warsaw 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.

1.1 Presentations by Coordinator, CINEA and Domain Coordinators

Opening speech from the Ministry of Climate and Environment, Poland

Coordinator opening presentation 5th PM

Welcome and Opening remarks, DG ENER.B2

News from CINEA, 5th Plenary Meeting

Opening presentation – Designing, implementing and monitoring measures for alleviation of energy poverty

Opening presentation – Local heating and cooling plans - transposition and successful link to existing planning

Opening presentation – Establishing baselines and systems to track the various public body targets

Opening presentation – Energy Services Implementation Challenges

Opening presentation – Energy Efficiency First - Guidance documents

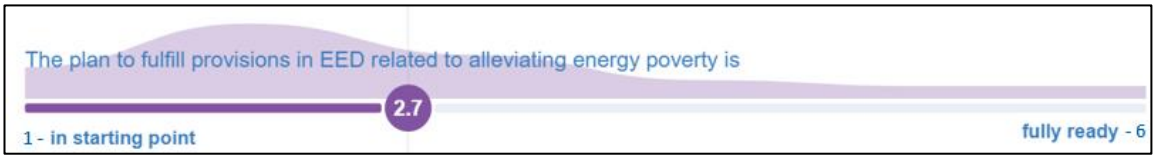
2 Parallel Sessions

The Parallel Sessions of the 5th Plenary Meeting covered the following topics: Designing, implementing, and monitoring measures for alleviation of energy poverty, Local heating and cooling plans, Establishing baselines and systems to track public body targets, and Energy services implementation challenges.

2.1 Designing, implementing, and monitoring measures for alleviation of energy poverty

Energy Poverty is a new quite extensive and cross-cutting theme in EED recast. It has a dedicated article, Art. 24, and is in addition specifically mentioned in Articles 3, 5, 8, 9, 22, 30, Annex V and in several recitals. Member States shall, without prejudice to their national economic and social policies take appropriate measures to empower and protect people affected by energy poverty, vulnerable customers, people in low-income households and, where applicable, people living in social housing. In the Member States, the situation regarding energy poverty differs significantly, as do the ways in which this is addressed and monitored. Thus, it is obvious that there will be different approaches to fulfil the requirements, and in the Warsaw Plenary Meeting, Member States had a possibility to share experiences on those.

The topic was structured into three sessions, the first focusing on the status of implementation in MS and planning the way ahead. In the first session, some highlights of the session working document, based on a MS survey in June 2024, were presented. Based on the survey results, the significance of the issue of energy poverty has a wide variation between MS and it is already widely implemented either in energy or social policy in most MS. There are also several measures already in place in MS to alleviate energy poverty, targeting the energy poor and/or other vulnerable groups. However, only very few MS had in June 2024 a clear implementation plan in relation to the energy poverty related provisions in the articles in EED recast. According to the survey, most MS also already have definitions for energy poverty, energy poor and/or vulnerable customers, but there are differences in assessing and notifying the proportion of households in energy poverty. In addition, M&V related to energy poverty provisions is also still under consideration in most MS as seen below from the Menti-survey made in the second session.



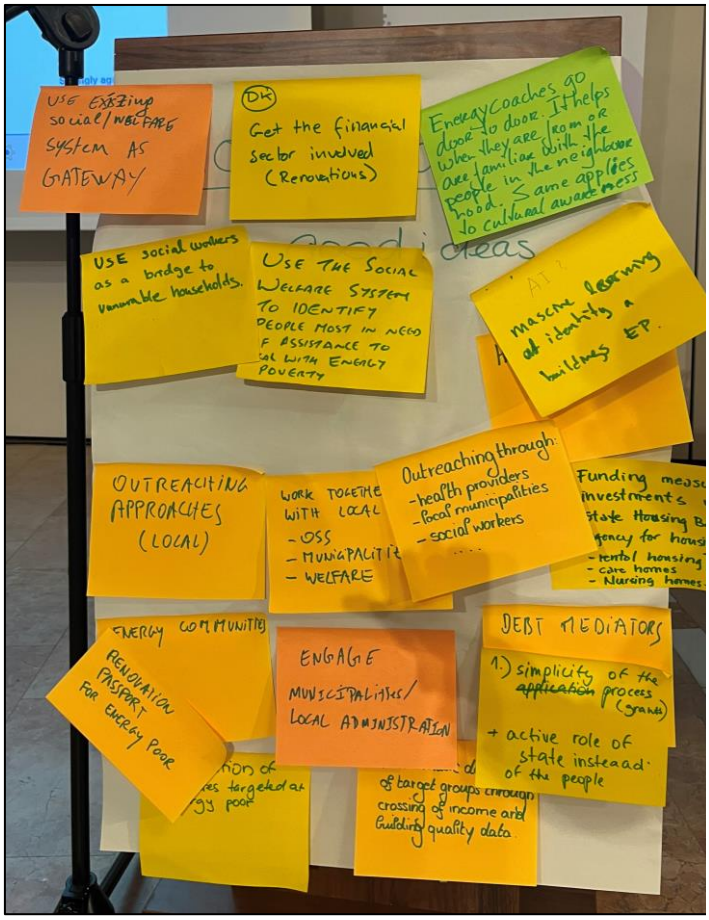
An overview of the session working document was followed in the first session by a common remote comprehensive presentation by **DG ENER**, concentrating on the Commission recommendations related to EED recast Article 24, having links to Article 30 recommendations, and Article 8 + Annex V recommendations. Energy poverty provisions in the Commission Article 3 and Article 5-7 recommendations were also presented. In addition, the presentation covered energy poverty related links to Social Climate Fund (SCF) and reporting related to Governance regulation (NECPR). A number of points were highlighted in the presentation, among: default option to establish the share of end-use energy savings among the target groups is to use of the proportion of households in energy poverty in the NECP, fallback option is to use of the arithmetic average of four statistical indicators in Article 8(3) for the year 2019; funding schemes should be designed so that they are accessible by vulnerable groups; ensuring the longevity of funding is crucial to maintain consistent access to financial support; calculating energy savings for the purposes of Article 8(3) using standardised occupancy and thermal comfort conditions or parameters requires MS to explain the comfort level defined as 'decent'; using SCF for implementation of energy poverty provisions have links to NECPs and Social Climate Plans to be submitted by MS by the end of June 2025; there are no reporting requirements in 2025 NECPR related to the topic; in 2027 NECPR, the last 2 months of 2025, after the EED transposition deadline of October 2025, are relevant to be reported; reporting guidelines for 2027 NECPR are being updated and will be shared shortly (beginning of November 2025). The presentation is certainly worth looking at afterwards.

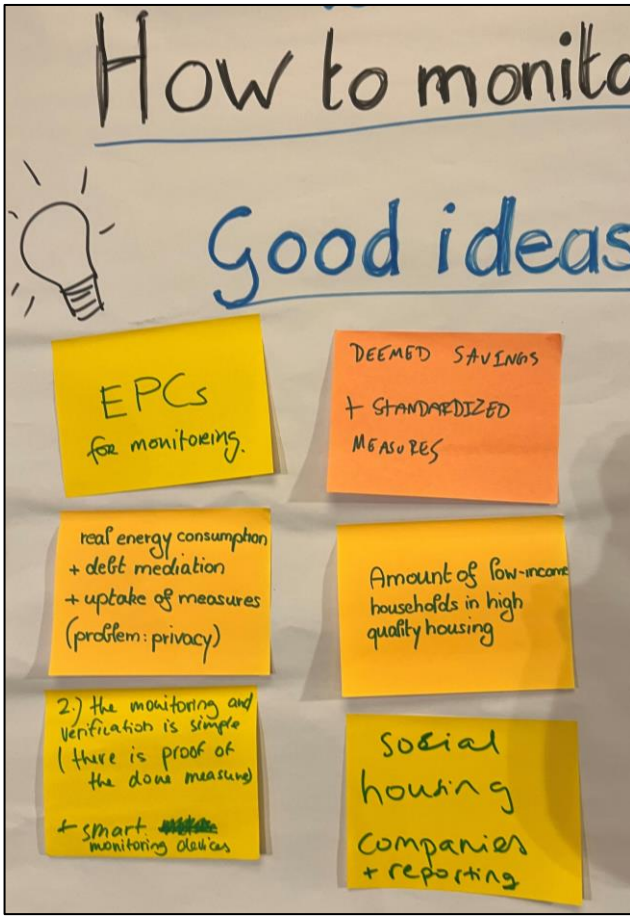
The second session focused on the theme to define and identify the energy poor and vulnerable customers. The **Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Lithuania** presented how they in Lithuania have planned to define and identify the users in energy poverty and vulnerable customers and what kind of measures they have planned to implement related to energy poverty provisions in EED. The second MS presentation was from the Netherlands. The **Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO)** presented the main three indicators in their country related to energy poverty, data they use and their monitoring of implementation. In addition, the **French Ministry in charge of Energy / DGEC**, presented France´s already long lasting work around energy poverty, e.g. national observatory on energy

poverty since 2012, White certificate scheme, where energy poverty has been taken into account since 2015 and different subsidies related to alleviate energy poverty.

The theme of the third session was to design and implement measures for the targeted groups. The **Flemish Energy and Climate Agency** covered in their presentation, energy poverty measures in Flanders in Belgium. Those included social tariffs to electricity and gas, financial support for heating on oil and gas, financial support for heating during winter, income based grants, bonus for deep renovations, different kind of low and zero interest loans, 250 € grants for purchase/lease of energy-efficient household appliances, free energy scans and a new renovation guidance. **DECC, Government of Ireland** presented energy poverty policies and measures in Ireland, as well as how energy poverty is measured. Also, in Ireland the work among this topic has long roots. Energy Poverty Action Plan was set out the range of measures implemented for winter 2022/2023, as well as key longer-term measures. The measures are targeted at four areas: meeting the cost of energy; energy efficiency; research; governance and communications.

MS presentations in the second and third sessions were followed by active and lively moderated group work. where participants had the opportunity to discuss the themes during the session. A long list of possible ideas to reach different energy poor groups with measures targeted to those groups and ideas to monitor savings related to alleviating energy poverty among these groups (Article 8(3)) were listed. Data access related to ideas always needs to be checked.





One common conclusion of the work and output of the sessions could be that implementing energy poverty provisions in EED is a multifaceted issue whose significance differs among MS, and a broad approach in implementation is needed.

The three sessions were well attended. In all sessions, there were around 40 participants representing ministries, energy agencies, energy authorities, and a Commission and CINEA representative.

Based on the Menti-survey at the end of the last session gave a positive signal that the topic was well received and useful.

Links to publicly available presentations in the parallel sessions can be found in Chapter 6.

2.2 Local heating and cooling plans - transposition and successful link to existing planning

Around 1300 municipalities or 35%-40% of EU population would apply for the preparation of Local heating and cooling plans (LHCO) based on the 45.000 population threshold for municipalities. However, the share of municipalities that reach this threshold differs strongly between MSs (in 6 MSs, less than 20% of municipalities exceed the threshold). The Commission does not consider that further guidance on LHCP is necessary and expects that LHCPs will describe how the content of the CA will be implemented on the municipal level, DG ENER pointed out in their presentation.

According to the new Heat Planning Law and after implementation on State level, all municipalities in Germany are obliged to prepare local heat plans by mid-2028 (municipalities with over 100.000 inhabitants already by mid-2026) and update them every 5 years. In the discussion, the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action, Germany, pointed out that the Comprehensive assessment can be a source of information for the local plans. Because cooling does not yet amount to a significant part of energy consumption in Germany, it will be included in the update so as not to burden the planning authority now. Pre-testing will identify areas not suited for district heating or hydrogen based on existing data, so no extensive data collection and analysis will be needed there. The Heat Plan includes zoning for the entire area and based on it, the municipality can take extra-obligatory zoning decisions by which requirements for minimum share of renewable energy in new heating systems under the Building Energy Act can be applied earlier. The Centre for Local Heat Transition provides guidelines and other support to overcome the lack of local capacities. Also, financial support through re-allocation of revenue from sales tax between federal/state level is provided.

In the Netherlands, the approach to the heat transition is to put the municipalities in the lead and support them with funding: every municipality has dedicated persons working on the topic. This is supported by regional energy strategies, which focus on identifying and using local sources of renewable energy, which also includes local heat sources, pointed out by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO) in their presentation. National support to municipalities comes partly through the National Programme Local Heat Transition (NPLW) where a Start Analysis was produced which describe the best approach to heating down to small, local areas, based on 5 strategies. The aim is to obtain as much public information as possible. At the moment, information on waste heat is still incomplete, but much can be done with analysis of CO_2 emissions. New obligations have been introduced that mandate new installations to provide information, where data centres have been quite open to providing data. Municipalities must designate a heat company for their local area which should be private, although there are not yet enough public companies.

In their presentation and subsequent discussions, e-think Energy Research, presented a number of very useful recommendations regarding LHCP:

- **Data availability:** consolidation of data from all different sources and enabling the sharing and usage of information from the national level down to the local should be supported by the national legislative framework.
- Local authorities to ensure **regular planning and monitoring** and **dedicated full time staff** constantly working on the heating and cooling transformation
- **Population threshold:** in the end, every municipality needs a plan, but, larger municipalities are potentially more important and complex, so these could be prioritised, approach to small municipalities from the regional level.

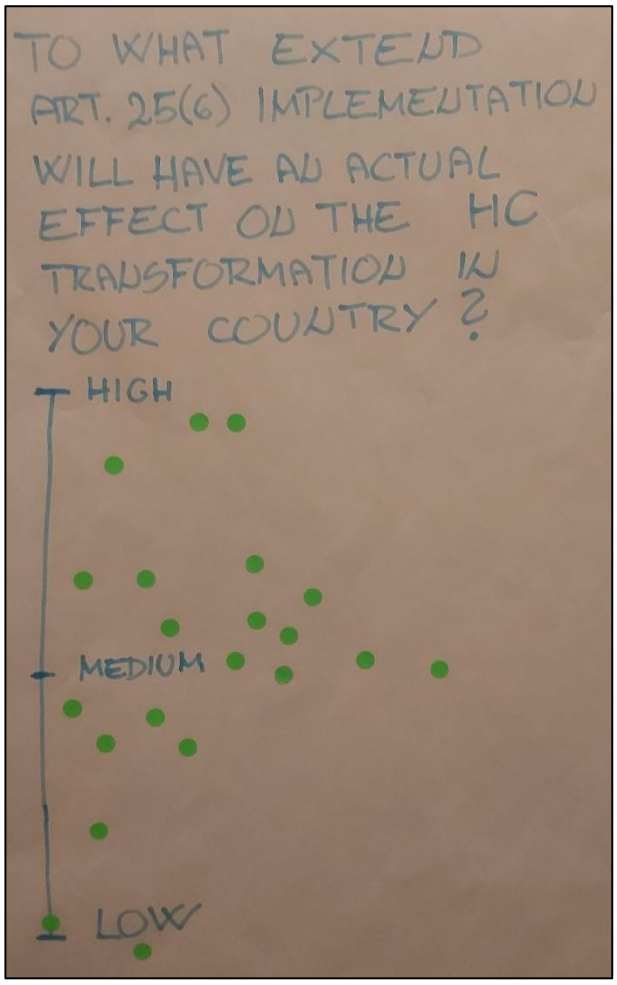
- **Deadlines for implementation:** be quick, 1.5 - 2 years is a valuable timeline, action can start with a plan containing less analytical detail, improved by the following updates.
- **Energy efficiency first (EE1st) should not be forgotten** - we should achieve large decrease in energy demand by 2050 and EE1st can play a large role in this,
- **Link with the national level:** breakdown of national to local level is difficult. What is meaningful: regular discussion on solutions from national to local level, and calculating up how all these local plans work toward the national level.

In the group work and discussion, we looked for answers on next two questions:

How to link LHCP with the CA and other local planning? For some MSs there is little to no link between the CA and LHCP. Often, these are MSs where the internal planning process has already started on the local level. These MSs expressed that the CA is more of a reporting exercise, than a useful tool. However, there are efforts to work down from the national to the local level and make the CA more useful to LHCPs. Some MSs see an opportunity to take data from CA (top down) link it with bottom-up municipality data – to see where the gap is and fill it with data. The difference between aggregated and local data seems difficult to resolve.

How to support local and regional authorities? A common response was to recognise the differences between municipalities and tailor support to specific local bodies and circumstances. Roles where the national government can excel are on resolving data access issues through legislation and providing spaces for knowledge and practice-sharing between municipalities. Funding should also be made available for the extensive planning work that will need to take place at the local level. Finally, the suggestion was made that making LHCPs binding could give strong instruments to local and regional authorities to act.

The evaluation of the participants at the end of the sessions shows that, despite highly dispersed views, overall, they expect positive effects of LHCP on the heating and cooling transformation.



2.3 Establishing baselines and systems to track public body targets

There were four sessions at the Warsaw plenary.

Session 1:

In the first session, Alan Ryan of SEAI, IE introduced the session and gave an overview of the various public sector targets and baselines required from across the EED, EPBD and RED.

The first session was a detailed overview of the guidance document published in June related to Articles 5, 6 and 7.

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32024H1716&qid=1719245800368

DG ENER went into detail on the data baselining and inventory baselines required under Art. 5 and 6 specifically. This was a highly interactive session with participants asking lots of questions.

Specifically, they covered:

- A recap on the definition of public bodies which was discussed a lot at the Budapest plenary, and specially the impact of including or excluding pbs from the baselines.

- They presented a graph from the guidance to explain the baseline would work for the Art. 5 target of 1.9% per annum and the 2021 baseline, and when certain requirements apply, or adjustments are considered. For example, how transport savings can be included, timings of various requirements around the baseline and how allowed adjustments work.
- The inventory requirements around Art. 6 were also discussed in detail. Specifically, how to apply the 3% renovation target under Art. 6, and if using the default or alternative approach
- There were so many questions and engagement that we continued discussing the Art. 6 guidance in session 3.

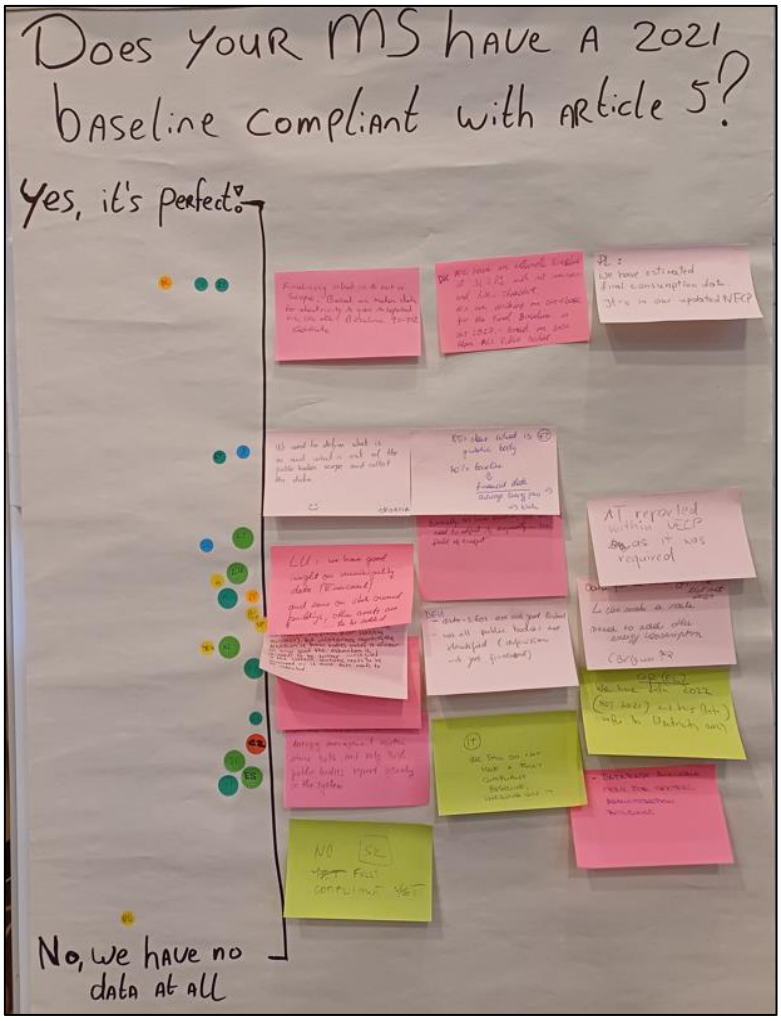
Session 2:

This session focused on the baselining requirements of Art. 5. There were 2 MS presentations from Croatia and Luxembourg.

Croatia gave an excellent presentation on the Croatian Energy Management Information System (EMIS). This system meters and tracks the energy consumption, water and other factors across 000s of public sector buildings and utilities. They have extensive data in order to develop relevant baselines for Art. 5 and 6. A key point made by Croatia was that they have evidence that such systems save a minimum of 5% of energy consumption. This more than justifies the cost of developing and operating such a system.

Luxembourg also gave an excellent presentation on Luxembourg's Enercoach system. It tracks public sector energy consumption across all the municipal districts who report annually. The have advanced plans to expand the system to comply with Art. 5 and 6. They have also seen significant savings from monitoring energy data.

This was followed by a workshop to understand the state of play in MS with regard to establishing Art. 5 baselines. MS baselined on a flip chart where they felt they were with regard to complying with Art. 5, which is shown below. MS then worked at their tables to share their experiences, and where there are barriers and solutions to fully complying with Art. 5 and the recently published guidance.



An interesting observation was that PL had indicated that it felt it wasn't too far away from having a baseline that is currently complaint to Art. 5. Whilst they don't have the detailed energy data like Luxembourg, Croatia or Ireland, they had enough estimated data in order to produce a baseline at this stage. This is allowed under the guidance, and a final robust baseline will not be required till a few years later. This was of interest to other MS without energy monitoring systems in that they can comply now and have time to build the detailed systems.

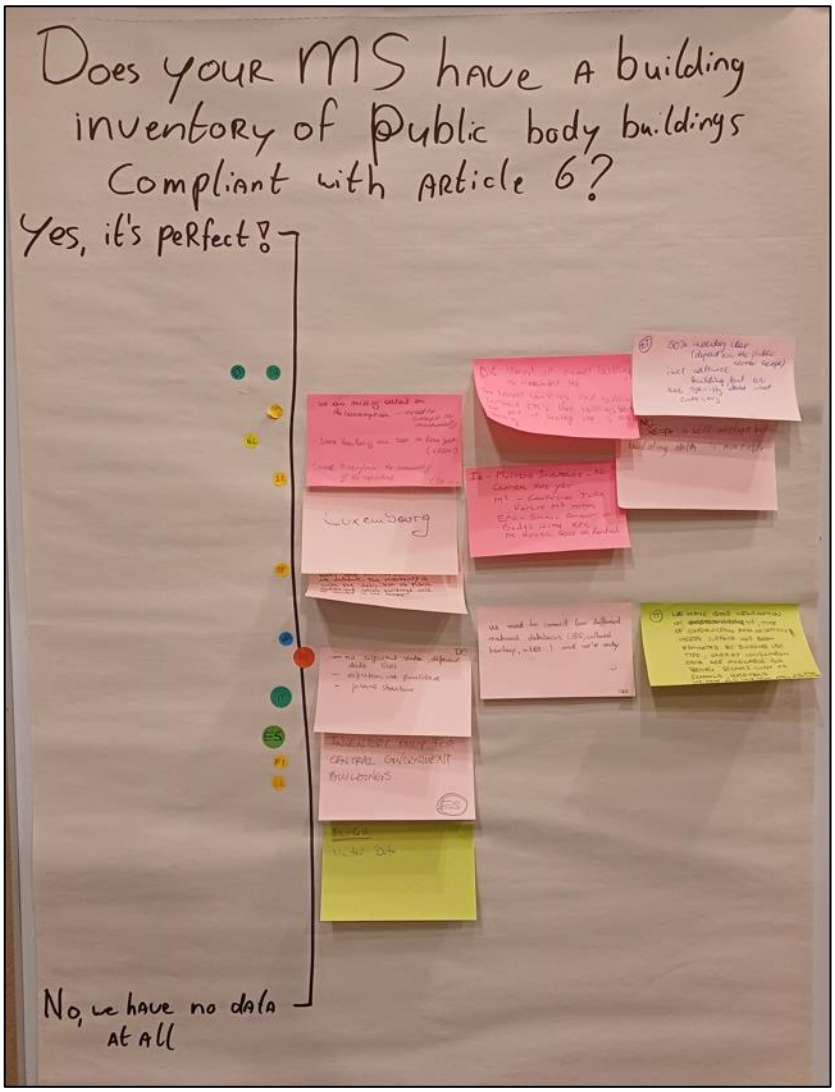
Session 3:

The third session focused on Art. 6 inventory establishment and associated baselining requirements. There are many different elements to Art. 6 and strong links to the digital logbooks and passport systems required under the EPBD.

The IE and the CA EPBD team gave an excellent overview of the EPBD and specifically those elements of relevance to Art. 5 and Art. 6 of the EED. They covered the concept of the digital logbook and the passport system, which Art. 6 of the EED will link to strongly. They mentioned that all public sector buildings under the EPBD will need to get an

Energy Performance Certificate. The presenter gave some examples of how MS, especially IE, is exploring how they can link digital logbooks and passport systems such that there is one system for tracking EPBD and Art. 5/6 of the EED. Most MS expressed they were exploring this is the session and in the questionnaire.

This was followed by a workshop on how MS are progressing on their Art. 6 inventories. MS firstly marked on a sheet where they felt they were regarding Art. 6 inventory compliance.



There were a lot of discussion as to what was 'NZEB'. And that it's up to each MS to define what is meant by NZEB. And the need in the EPBD transposition in MS to ensure that how they determine what is NZEB aligns with the Art. 5 and Art. 6 targets. This is especially relevant for the Art. 6 3% per annum renovation target to NZEB or ZEB for complex facilities like hospitals or research universities. The cost to undertake deep renovation on these facilities is very costly. Sometimes 90% of the ACTUAL savings in kWh and C02 can be achieved by retrofitting to what might be a B level. And the cost could be near doubled to retrofit to an A, for little ACTUAL energy savings, as the hospital needs to be decanted to another building and all the cost this entails. MS understood how the need to link it with their EPBD transposition teams to explore how the new rescaling and methodologies under EPBD align with Art. 5 and 6, and perhaps better align them with Art. 5 and 6 targets, which is about ACTUAL energy savings, where the EPBD EPC was previously about THEORETICAL savings.

Session 4:

Session 4 attempted to bring it altogether. There were a number of questions designed to tease out the specific steps MS will take from here on in to address the baseline requirements of Art. 5 and 6. This was done through 'musical chairs' where everyone moved tables for every question to ensure they all got a flavour of what was happening in each MS.

Governance and accountability: MS shared at their tables who will be accountable for achieving the targets and how will this be governed. Some MS have good governance systems in place already for target setting they will use of the EED. Others have to develop such systems. Will the public bodies take action if not made accountable? How do you ensure public bodies report their data regularly and participate to ensure the baselines are robust and measurement is robust, what works with MS already? What are the data systems and additions to baseline work needed to achieve this?

Communication: how MS communicate the obligations to PBs and how is it working. Nearly all MS have communicated something to PBs. The main feedback is around the resources and finance required to achieve the target. Some MS have programmes in place (IE, HR etc) designed to achieve target whilst most MS have some form of support programmes for grants or advice in place that need to be enhanced.

System specific issues: Again, this focused mostly on how to link with the EPBD and building systems akin to LU and HR.

2.4 Energy services implementation challenges

Session 1"Unlocking the Potential of Energy Performance Contracts (EPCs) in Public Buildings: Implementation Challenges and Best Practices"

Tadeusz Skoczkowski highlighted the "Energy Services Implementation Challenges" session report. He overviewed the purpose and scope of the report. The report highlights key areas such as the clarity of energy services definitions, the effectiveness of instruments supporting energy services, non-regulatory and regulatory barriers, and the role of advisory bodies and complaint mechanisms.

DG ENER, reviewed Article 29, "Energy services" of the EED recast. They focused on new elements in the article and discussed aspects that may be unclear and require clarification or interpretation. DG ENER also addressed the European Commission (EC) recommendation on the interpretation of Article 29 (2024/2476). The discussion proved that the EC needed to provide additional guidance and examples to ensure a better understanding of the EED provisions across all MSs.

France presented in detail a program "Facilitating access to EPC for local public authorities – the EPC model contracts developed by ACTEE". The presentation discussed developing and implementing EPC model contracts for local public authorities in France. It emphasized the program's operator role in facilitating energy renovations through expertise and funding and creating an adaptable EPC contractual kit to balance risks and rewards between public authorities and service providers. One example highlighted was the successful application of the EPC model in the energy renovation of sports halls in Annemasse Agglomeration, achieving significant energy savings. The presentation also addressed the compatibility of these contracts with the 2018 Eurostat guidance on off-balance sheet treatments.

Ireland presented a program "EPC implementation in Ireland's public sector". The presentation showed that effective solutions are ready to be adopted in other countries. The presentation discussed the implementation of EPCs in Ireland's public sector, focusing on the approximately 13,000 public buildings that require energy efficiency measures. The presentation highlighted Ireland's ambitious energy efficiency targets, the role of the National Energy Services Framework in guiding public entities through the EPC process, and the significant financial investments required to meet these targets. Challenges such as limited ESCO market activity, procurement difficulties, and the commercial realities of decarbonization were addressed. The next steps included exploring private finance options, retro-commissioning programs, and frameworks to simplify EPC delivery across public sector projects.

Session 2 "Enhancing the Adoption of Energy Services in the Industrial Sector"

Poland gave a presentation on "EPC implementation in public buildings – new measures in Poland". They showed how Poland establishes a path for implementing EPC projects in the public sector. The presentations focused on adopting EPCs in public buildings, particularly in Poland. Key regulatory measures, including the Energy Efficiency Law and Eurostat guidelines, were discussed, highlighting their impact on EPC implementation. Non-regulatory efforts, such as guidelines, model contracts, and advisory services like the OSS EPC Facilitator, were introduced to support public sector projects. Examples of EPC projects in Polish towns were also shared, demonstrating the effectiveness of these initiatives in achieving energy savings and modernization of public facilities.

Then, the participants took part in the Mentimeter survey. The results confirmed that industrial companies in MSs exhibited varying awareness regarding available energy services, such as energy performance contracts and energy audits, as outlined in Article 29. One of the most significant barriers hindering their adoption of these services is the lack of sufficient understanding and confidence in their benefits. Financial instruments like loans, grants, and guarantees have a mixed impact on encouraging investment in energy services, with effectiveness depending on accessibility and company size. Quality labels and certifications for energy service providers, such as ESCOs, were essential for companies when selecting energy services. Additionally, innovative energy solutions, particularly those improving energy efficiency, were recognized as having significant potential. Few companies explore combining energy services, including EPC, Voluntary Agreements, and Energy Management Systems.

Following this, a brainstorming table discussion was held. The industrial sector's adoption of energy services has gradually focused on energy audits and EPCs as the most commonly utilized services. Successful implementation examples were shared, highlighting facilities that improved energy efficiency and reduced operational costs through these services. However, adoption varies across industries, with larger companies more engaged than smaller enterprises.

Several barriers were identified that hinder the uptake of energy services in the industrial sector. Regulatory complexities, financial constraints, and limited market readiness were key challenges. For small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), the lack of resources and expertise to navigate these services posed a significant obstacle. The need for simplified regulatory frameworks and tailored support for SMEs was emphasized.

Existing financial instruments such as loans, guarantees, and incentives were found to be moderately effective in encouraging investment in energy services. However, their accessibility and complexity limited their broader impact. Participants discussed how industries could benefit from advanced energy services like demand-side response, flexibility services, and energy storage. Still, they noted that the lack of technical expertise and high upfront costs remained barriers.

The adoption of quality labels and certifications, such as those for Energy Service Companies (ESCOs), was still in its early stages. Larger industries were more likely to adhere to these standards, while SMEs showed less engagement. Participants suggested that increasing awareness and providing incentives for certification could enhance the adoption of quality standards across the sector.

Innovative energy solutions, including EPCs, advanced energy monitoring systems, and the integration of renewable energy, were identified as holding significant potential for the industrial sector. To successfully incorporate these innovations, participants emphasized the need to ensure cost-effectiveness, accessible financing, and practical implementation strategies that deliver energy savings and operational benefits.

Conclusions

Regulatory complexities, financial constraints, and market-related challenges were the primary barriers preventing the widespread adoption of EPCs in public buildings. Simplifying regulatory frameworks, improving access to financing, and increasing awareness and expertise among public entities are critical to overcoming these obstacles. Implementation of EPC in the industry is delayed compared to the progress made in the public sector. However, for different reasons, the industry poses a greater challenge than the buildings, e.g., technology complexity, stress on revenues, large up front investments, and the responsibility of an EPC-implemented company.

Successful examples from MSs demonstrated that solid public-private partnerships, streamlined regulations, and financial support mechanisms were essential for effective EPC implementation. Recommendations for scaling EPC use included enhancing financial instruments, developing standardized EPC frameworks, and promoting cross-border collaboration to facilitate knowledge sharing and capacity building across the EU.

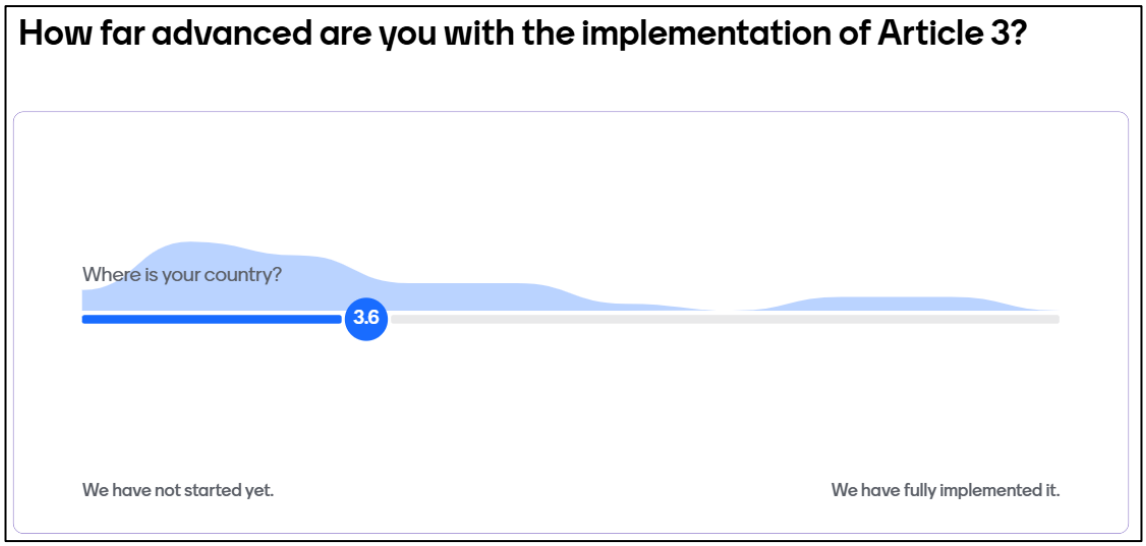
3 Information Sessions

Information sessions were organised to brief participants about developments on specific topics: Energy Efficiency First – Guidance documents and CINEA/Life project - Supporting the monitoring of energy efficiency trends and targets.

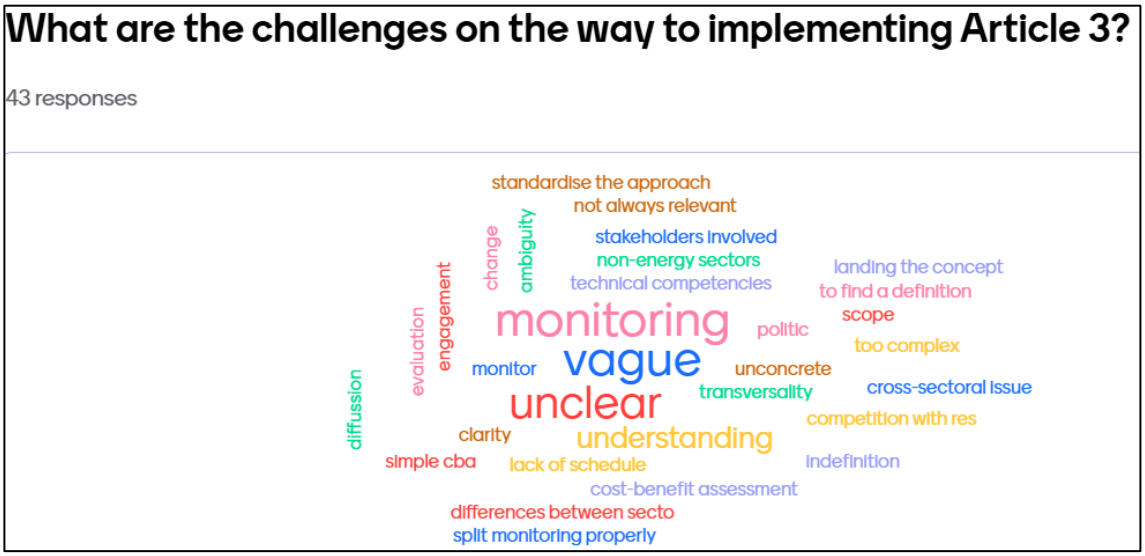
3.1 Energy Efficiency First – Guidance documents

Two sessions were dedicated to Article 3 of the EED recast and focused on the Commission's Recommendation and practical examples from the Member States (MS).

The first session started with a survey via Mentimeter to find out how far the Member States are with the implementation of the Energy Efficiency First Principle (EE1st). The first question gave an overview of the status of implementation of Article 3 in the Member States, on a scale from 1 (not started) to 10 (fully implemented). It turned out that most MS are at the beginning of implementation.



In addition, most MS have not yet designated the competent authority responsible for monitoring the application of the EE1st in accordance with Article 3(4). There is a mixed picture as to which institution this will be, but participants tend to favour a ministry. The vast majority of MS have not yet applied the EE1st in practice, but when they have, it is mostly for buildings, followed by energy infrastructure. When asked about the challenges on the way to implementing Article 3, Member States replied that they did not yet know exactly how to implement (*vague* and *unclear*) and monitor Article 3.



The meeting continued with a presentation by the Commission on Recommendation 2024/2143, which provideds guidance on the interpretation of Article 3 of the recast EED. It contains some clarifications, examples and explanations on the application of this principle. The Commission also pointed out that the Recommendation binds the Commission in its interpretation of Article 3, but that MS may deviate from the Recommendation but should be prepared to motivate this. One of the points raised in the discussion was the question of how OPEX is to be considered when applying the EE1st, as the EED recast does not include any specifications on whether CAPEX and/or OPEX have to be considered to define major investment decisions, and the Recommendation mentions that the operating expenses are excluded from upfront investments. However, the final decision on the interpretation of EU law can only be taken by the European Court of Justice. The Commission also emphasised the importance of applying the EE1st in the planning phase and informed about two guidance documents planned for 2025 (one under Article 3(6) on the CBA methodology and one sector-specific guidance document). The Commission informed about an online workshop on this article which takes place on 7 November 2024.

The second session focused on practical examples of the EE1st and four MS of the recently started ENEFIRST+ project presented their plans and initial results of their pilot projects.

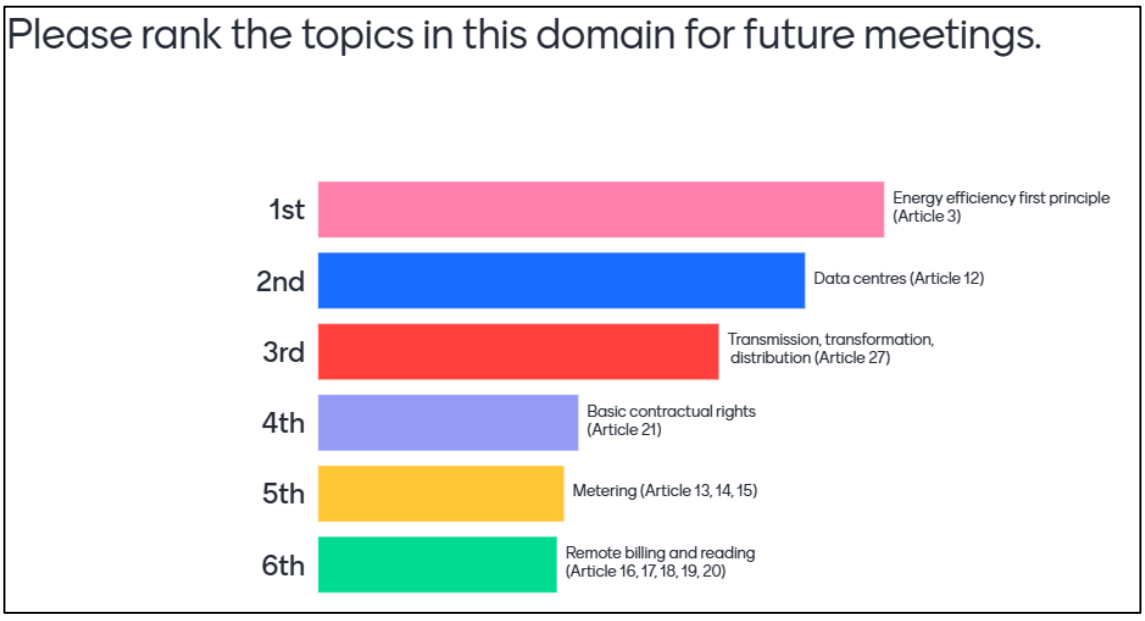
Croatia focused on transmission network planning and analyses the current position of the EE1st in the national policy and legal framework. It will also analyse how the EE1st can be transposed into national law and proposed how planning, policy and investment could be linked to this principle. The pilot case in Croatia focuses on a 10-year planning process and a cost-benefit analysis for investments in the transmission grid.

Greece concentrated on the experience in the heating and cooling sector. The pilot project aims to design strategies for heating and cooling and to develop the corresponding investment plans at the different administrative levels. It also aims to provide useful insights and a solid methodological basis for the effective implementation of Article 25 of the recast EED and for the improvement of the NECP.

The Italian case study analysed the application of the EE1st in the Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAPs) of Italian municipalities. They plan a qualitative-quantitative analysis of the compliance of SECAPs with the EE1st and the definition of recommendations and guidelines for the application of the principle in local planning to complement the JRC guidelines for SECAPs.

Poland investigated the integration of decentralised energy resources and socio-economic aspects of small end users' participation in demand response programmes. The idea of the case study is to assess the willingness and conditions for participation of small electricity consumers in prosumer and DSR programmes. The conditions for participation in such programmes from the perspective of small consumers are not yet well known. The participation of small consumers has only recently become possible due to fundamental changes in energy legislation, regulations, technologies and citizens' attitudes towards energy.

Finally, a survey of participants was conducted via Mentimeter to prioritise future topics and identify the most important issues. As expected, the EE1st is currently the highest priority for MS in this domain, followed by data centres and transmission, transformation and distribution. The lowest priority was given to metering, billing and contractual rights. Based on this feedback and discussions with MS, this domain will focus on Article 3 (energy efficiency principle) at the next Plenary Meeting.



3.2 CINEA/Life projects - Supporting the monitoring of energy efficiency trends and targets (Art. 4, 5-6, 8/9)

CINEA explained the background and rationale of session. Notably, the info session aimed to introduce participants to new tools and features that help monitor energy efficiency trends and Member States' progress against the targets set out in Articles 4 and 8/9 and moreover help substantiate the policies to implement public sector targets and public buildings obligations under EED-articles 5 and 6.

In the first part of the session was a presentation on Odyssee Mure, an initiative of more than 30 years which has substantially supported policy makers at all levels in monitoring energy consumption and energy consumption trends,

differentiated by sector and final energy use, and well ahead of the official Eurostat figures. The first part of the presentation focused on the new features that Odyssee offers, in particular, new energy poverty and energy sufficiency indicators, visualisation of energy efficiency savings “as a first fuel”, and a new tool for the decomposition of CO2 emissions. The rest of the presentation focused on the policy evaluation dimension of Odyssee Mure (“Mure”), for example with the facility for the multiple benefits of energy efficiency and the policy radar to detect early discussions and EE policy improvements. In their presentation, the two speakers illustrated the links and the specific contribution of the tool(s) to the different articles of the EED and highlighted horizontal aspects, such as energy poverty and wider benefits.

In the second part of the session, the European Building Stock Observatory (BSO) was presented, which is designed to be the new central Repository for building stock data in the EU. The BSO has been fully relaunched in 2023 and has gained immediate policy relevance, not only because the revised Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) requires Member States to report annually their buildings data. With a view to the EED, the BSO will be an essential source and inventory of data for monitoring the public buildings stock subject to Article 6; accordingly, Article 6 also refers to the BSO as repository for comparable buildings stock and energy performance data. Also presented were basic methodologies, use cases and features of the BSO and highlighted the relevance of the BSO for the implementation of the EED.

After the presentations, the floor was open for participants to exchange with the project teams.

The session concluded with the finding that the implementation of the revised Directives will, even more than in the past, require more reliable and coherent data, and this means complementary and compatible tools as well as consistent data methodologies across Directives, sectors and countries. This also means that the implementation work should be well dovetailed across EED and EPBD.

4 Other parallel sessions

4.1 Open Space session

During the open space session, representatives from four Member States—Germany, Sweden, Estonia, and the Netherlands—discussed the challenges associated with Article 26 of the EED on heating and cooling supply. The discussion specifically focused on developing an alternative approach, as outlined in Article 26(2), to the efficient district heating and cooling system criteria established in Article 26(1). Member States shared that their methods for allocating CO_2 emissions per unit of heat or cold delivered are still in the early stages of development, with anticipated challenges ahead. The guidance provided on Article 26 was considered of limited use in supporting the development of this alternative approach.

5 Closing Plenary Session

The Closing Plenary Session provided participants with an overview of the discussions and results of the Parallel Sessions.

5.1 Conclusions from Parallel Sessions and the CA EED Coordinator

Conclusions presentation - Energy efficiency first principle and the EED In practice

Conclusions presentation - Local heating and cooling plans - transposition and successful link to existing planning

Conclusions presentation - Establishing baselines and systems to track the various public body targets

Conclusions presentation - Energy Services Implementation Challenges

Conclusions presentation - Energy Efficiency First - Guidance documents

Conclusions from CA EED Coordinator: Coordinator closing presentation 5th PM

Invitation to the 6th Plenary Meeting CA EED in Berlin

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. All presentations are available on the CA EED website.

Designing, implementing, and monitoring measures for alleviation of energy poverty

Parallel session presentation – Alleviation of energy poverty

Implementing energy poverty provisions, use of SCF, reporting under NECPRs - DG ENER

Defining and identifying the users in energy poverty and vulnerable customers - Lithuania

Energy Poverty - Netherlands

Energy Poverty Policy Measures - France

Energy Poverty Measures in Flanders - Belgium

Energy Poverty Policies and Measures - Ireland

Local heating and cooling plans

Parallel session presentation – Local Heating and Cooling Plans

The role of Local Heating and Cooling Plans and related provisions of the EED - European Commission

Heat planning law - Germany

Policy for local heating and cooling plans - Netherlands

Supporting Local heating and cooling planning (LHCP) in the EU - e-think energy research

Parallel session presentation – Heating & Cooling groupwork introduction

Establishing baselines and systems to track public body targets

Article 5, 6, and 7 guidance documents, focusing on Art 5 and 6 specifically, Rados Horacek

Energy Management Information System in Croatia

EnerCoach in Luxembourg

EPBD and EED Interaction for Public Buildings and Bodies

Energy services implementation challenges

Parallel session presentation - Public body targets

Article 29 & Guidance - European Commission

EnPC model contracts - ACTEE

EPC implementation in public sector buildings - Ireland

EPC implementation in public buildings - new measures - Poland

Energy Efficiency First – Guidance documents

Info session presentation – EE1st Guidance Documents

EE1st - 2024/2143 setting out guidelines for the interpretation of Art. 3 & upcoming documents - European Commission

Introducing Enefirst Plus

Enefirst Plus - Status of EE1st implementation and pilot case study - Croatia

Experience in applying EE1st procedure - Greece

The EE1st principle embedded in SECAPs - Italy

Socio-economic aspects of participation of small end users in demand response programs - Poland

Info session presentation – EE1st Guidance documents - Mentimeter introduction

Info session presentation – EE1st Guidance Documents - Mentimeter future topics

CINEA/Life projects - Supporting the monitoring of energy efficiency trends and targets (Art. 4, 5-6, 8/9)

ODYSSEE-MURE : Main features useful for the monitoring of the EED and the building Observatory

A new central Repository for building stock data in the EU – The European Building Stock Observatory (BSO)

Bonus session

EED recast obligations, Article 23 – Partnerships Citizens Recommendations - European Commission

7 Other relevant documents – EED Commission recommendations and guidance notes

EED recommendations and guidance notes have been published by the Commission. These cover: Article 3 - energy efficiency first principle; Article 4 - energy efficiency targets and national contributions; Articles 5, 6 and 7 - energy consumption in the public sector, renovation of public buildings and public procurement; Articles 8, 9 and 10 - energy saving obligations; Article 11 - energy management systems and energy audits; Articles 21, 22 and 24 - consumer related provisions; Article 26 - heating and cooling aspects; Article 29 - energy services; Article 30 - national energy efficiency funds, financing and technical support.

The guidance notes can be found on the following page of the CA EED website:

Official EED Documentation

Legal Disclaimer

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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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