



CONCERTED ACTION
ENERGY EFFICIENCY
DIRECTIVE



**CA EED
Impact Report
2017 - 2019**

Visit the CA-EED website:

www.ca-eed.eu



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Welcome

Welcome to this first Impact Report that details the activities, and most recent successes, of the Concerted Action for the effective implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive (CA EED) across all 28 EU Member States, plus Norway.

The primary aim of the CA EED is to facilitate and enhance effective implementation of the Directive through the sharing of both good practices and, of equal importance, lessons learnt by the implementing authorities in each participating country.



Dear Reader,

Since 2008, the Concerted Action on the Energy Efficiency Directive has been a very important tool to help EU Member States implement the Directive. Its focused approach offers a wide possibility for participants to learn from each other. The attention to detail in the preparations for each Plenary Meeting and the participation of experts from different national backgrounds – and with years of experience in the field – provide an open learning environment and offer good and replicable examples for concrete solutions to implement the provisions of the Directive. The recent addition of study visits target specific aspect of implementation and bring a benefit of learning from implementation on the ground.

Some important details for the benefits of the Concerted Action for the Energy Efficiency Directive can be found in this Impact Report. During the first half of the period of the current grant agreement from Horizon 2020 spanning from 2017 to 2021, the level of appreciation for the Plenary Meetings has steadily been close to 90%. Participation is also consistent with a high percentage of returning participants (60%), while the rest are often newcomers to the field learning the valuable in-and-outs. These figures, more than any words, illustrate the success of this experience, which is always cited as a best practice example on how bringing experts together can be useful.

In view of the challenges and opportunities that the European Green Deal will bring to make Europe the first decarbonised continent, the Commission looks forward to the work of the Concerted Action for the Energy Efficiency Directive to bring together experience and knowledge from different fields and hopes it will keep bringing the benefits it has so far.

Hans van Steen
Acting Director on Renewables, Research and Innovation, Energy Efficiency,
Directorate-General for Energy,
European Commission

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Introduction

We are the Concerted Action of the Energy Efficiency Directive, the European Platform for national Energy Efficiency Directive implementers. We facilitate learning and promote good practices across Member States, and strengthen Member States capacity to efficiently implement the EED.

Background

The work of the CA EED (originally named CA ESD) commenced in 2008, originally to support the implementation of the Energy Services Directive (ESD) across all Member States and Norway. This Directive underwent revision and transformed into the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) in 2012 and the work of the CA subsequently evolved to support the EED. The combined CA ESD and EED have been running from 2008 to date, the most recent renewal starting in April 2017. Following the success of the first, a second phase was commissioned to run to 2021.

The CA EED has evolved significantly since its formation and continues to do so with the active input and needs of its participants at the heart of the project. The early years focused on interpreting the Directive; translating the sometimes complex, new legislation into more easily understandable language. As the Directive became widely understood, the CA EED evolved its function into helping to facilitate implementation of the Directive. Originally its main focus and activity was to run two Plenary Meetings per year supported by the website; however, this has evolved to now include organising Study visits, In-depth Workshops, and, more recently, active collaboration with two related Concerted Actions; one for the Renewable Energy Directive (RES) and the other the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD).



Our objectives

Throughout its decade-long history, the CA EED has worked towards three consistent objectives, they remain to this day the three pillars by which the CA monitors its impact.

Our objectives are:

- ➔ Facilitating effective sharing of information and real-world experiences, and the promotion of good practice examples, of implementing the EED from individual Member States perspective.
- ➔ Encouraging open and constructive dialogue between Member States on common approaches for effective implementation of specific parts of the Directive.
- ➔ Complementing the work of the EED Committee in assisting the European Commission.

CA EED 2

In April 2017, the second phase of the CA commenced, known officially as CA EED 2, funded through the EU's Horizon 2020 mechanism. This second CA EED saw a number of important changes and improvements to the key resources and services that the CA provides to its participants. A new fully indexed information depository was designed that facilitated the efficient retrieval of key documents, saving our participants much time and effort in locating the information they required. Study visits, on particular topics, were introduced in direct response to participant input. These are proposed, hosted and run by individual Member States ministries or agencies and have quickly proved themselves highly valued by all participants.



Celebrating our 10th Anniversary

In 2018 the CA celebrated its tenth birthday, and as with any milestone anniversary, its first decade was acknowledged in appropriate style. During the Plenary Meeting held in Bucharest, representatives were treated to an awards ceremony where the contributions of the Member States and individuals were recognised for outstanding contributions to the success of the CA.

Looking back, looking forward

As we look back on the last two years of the project and detail its achievements, we also keep one eye to the future. The next two years are shaping up to be a crucial period for the Directive, given its fundamental importance in the achieving of key environmental targets across the European Union. Energy efficiency is at the heart of successful reduction in carbon emissions, alongside the increase in renewable energy sources and building efficiency. The CA EED looks forward to continuing to play a key role in facilitating the effective implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive, working with Members States to provide knowledge sharing opportunities, in the most suitable format. The CA EED has had an open approach on how to achieve this over the last two years and will maintain that flexibility as we look forward.

Concerted Action at a glance



CA EED Management Team

The CA is a knowledge and expertise exchange facility created to serve all Member States and Norway to facilitate and ease the effective implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive.

32.5%
the energy efficiency target by 2030

40%
the EU's greenhouse gas emission reduction goals by 2030

Why we exist



The Energy Efficiency Directive established a set of measures to help the EU reach its 32.5% energy efficiency target by 2030. Thereby it, indirectly, also contributes to achieving the EU's greenhouse gas emission reduction goals of 40% by 2030.

There is much for Member States to learn from each other's experience and knowledge. The CA EED facilitates this knowledge exchange, by bringing together a unique group of experts and policy makers. It is the only informal group with full representation of all Member States, and Norway and provides a unique opportunity to communicate with relevant experts.

How we work



The action achieves its aims through an effective mix of interventions, products and services. Plenary Meetings allow implementing bodies to gather and share successes, failures and lessons learnt in a safe, supportive environment. The opportunity to talk frankly and openly with colleagues and Commission representatives is prized by the CA EED's participants.

The CA EED Management Team works collaboratively to steer the content of the action and deliver an impactful knowledge exchange platform to its participants. The team is comprised of the Netherlands Enterprise Agency who coordinates the action; the Domain Coordinators -from six different Member States- who are the thematic experts; EASME and DG ENER representatives; as well as Energy Saving Trust who are responsible for communications.

The CA toolbox



Shown opposite are the vital components of the CA toolbox, that all contribute to the action's continued success.

Available to members only

Available to public and members

Plenary Meetings



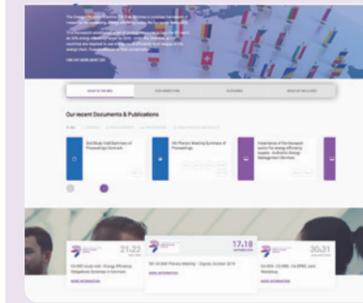
The Plenary Meetings are the cornerstone of the project. These are held twice a year and are hosted by Member States in turn. Typically, two or three representatives of each Member State attends; the National Contact Point representative and other members of the relevant ministry or agency. They have a two-day duration and the topics to be discussed in future meetings are proposed and selected by the Member States in advance.



Website



The website is the central hub for online activity in-between the Plenary Meetings. It serves many purposes: a library of all the documents pertinent to the Directive; a searchable Directory of Experts; an enquiry facility where participants can post questions and answers and it provides participants with logistical and other information concerning the Plenary Meetings, including presentation slides. Although primarily for participants a significant proportion, over 70%, of its information resources are available to the general energy efficiency community.



Newsletters



The regular newsletters are sent to approximately 400 experts from across the EU. Its main purpose is to provide the CA EED community with news on the key outcomes and learnings from each Plenary Meeting, updates on the publication of CA reports, upcoming CA events, as well as related news concerning the implementation of the Directive, and any changes or updates on the horizon.



Questionnaires



In order to enrich the content and relevance of the sessions for its participants, questionnaires are sent to all National Contact Points ahead of the Plenary Meetings, to gain insight on particular aspects of implementation in that country. A total of 10 questionnaires covering a breadth of topics have been conducted so far. The responses play an important role in understanding the situation in each country and in helping identify commonalities and differences of how the Directive is being implemented.



Proceedings



Comprehensive write-ups of the Working Groups discussions – these are held during the Plenary Meetings – are available for all participants following the event. A summary of the Proceedings is also made publicly available on the website and accessible to a wider audience. Each Working Group builds on the work from previous meetings and so the Proceedings are an important Plenary Meeting output. They detail the outcomes and learnings of the discussions, as well as any follow-up actions that have been agreed.



Study visits In-depth Workshop



Study visits are new to CA EED. They allow the time and space for participants to delve deeply into a topic, and discover how the host country has implemented – successes as well as lessons learnt from failures. The In-depth Workshop allowed participants to explore particular aspects of the Directive, the first concentrated on recent changes to the Directive.



The CA EED – what it covers

The CA EED covers the whole of the energy efficiency landscape. This landscape has been divided into fourteen areas. Each area is represented within the action by independent experts who have particular knowledge and experience in their fields.

Energy efficiency schemes & savings calculations

Monitoring & verification

This area covers planning, monitoring, calculating and verification of energy savings as defined by the energy suppliers and/or retailers through the Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme or alternative measures.

Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes (EEOS) & alternative measures

Covering EEOS schemes obligating suppliers to support and deliver energy efficiency measures to their customers. Alternative policy interventions are allowed, here Member States must demonstrate how savings will be achieved.

Public buildings

Public bodies should fulfil an exemplary role as regards energy efficiency. To this end, central government must renovate a percentage of their buildings and/or adopt measures that achieve equivalent savings.

Public purchasing

Government purchasing, under the public procurement directive should, with exceptions, be limited to products, services and buildings with high energy efficiency performance.

Long term building renovation strategy

This topic explores the renovation of central government buildings and the conditions required for the successful implementation of such renovation programmes, it was initially covered by the Action, but is now covered by the revised Energy Performance of Buildings Directive.

Metering & grid efficiency

Metering, billing & billing information

Concerning the requirement for final customers of energy to be provided with cost effective metering systems that accurately reflects consumption. They should be billed for what they use and easily compare like-for-like deals.

Demand side resources

National energy regulatory authorities should ensure that network tariffs and regulations incentivise improvements in energy efficiency and support dynamic pricing for demand response measures by final customers.

Grid efficiency & transformation efficiency

Understanding the impact of efficiency measures on transport and distribution network infrastructures. Sharing experiences and collaboration is essential in identifying barriers and successful approaches.

Energy services & audits

Energy services & ESCOs

These are companies providing a range of energy solutions including design and implementation of energy saving projects, retrofitting, conservation, infrastructure, power generation and supply. Energy distributors and retailers must not impede the development of energy services market.

Energy audits & management systems

Companies, other than SMEs, must carry out an energy audit at least every 4 years. Member States must disseminate information on energy performance contracts and energy service providers and encourage the development of quality labels.

Certification of energy services & training of auditors

Member States must ensure that certification and accreditation schemes are available for the providers of: energy services; energy audits; energy managers and installers.

Heating & cooling

Efficiency in energy supply, high efficiency CHP & heating/cooling

Covering assessments of the potential for application of high-efficiency cogeneration (CHP) and efficient district heating and cooling (DHC) based on cost benefit analyses and implementing measures where assessments identify benefits exceeding costs.

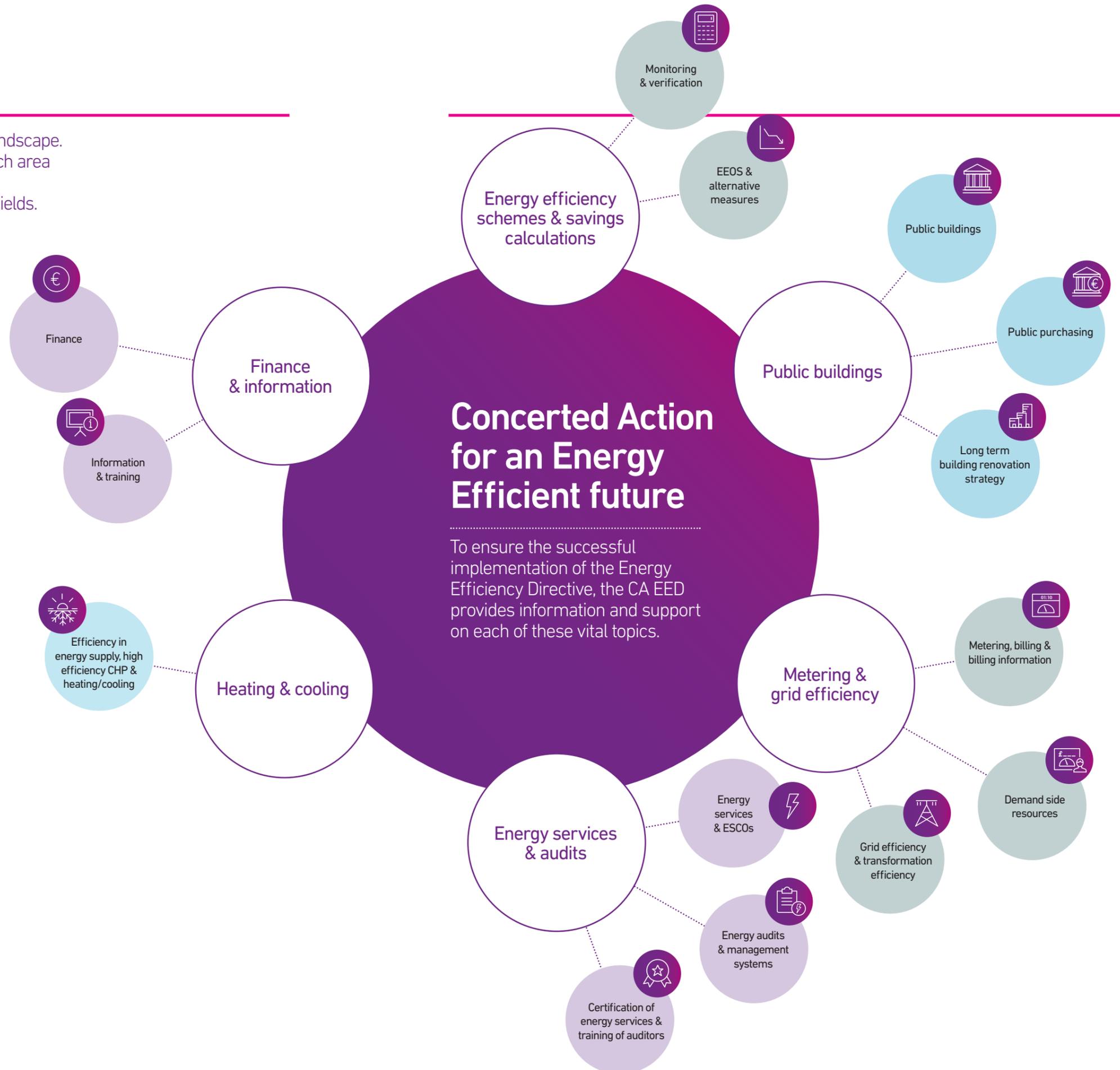
Finance & information

Finance

Cross-cutting theme that looks at facilitating the establishment of financing facilities or use of existing ones for energy efficiency improvement measures to maximise the benefits of multiple streams of financing.

Information & training

This is a cross-cutting area covering information, awareness and behavioural change, as these are important elements in energy efficiency policy. Member States will also be encouraging training programmes for energy efficiency professionals, such as auditors.



Plenary Meetings

4

Plenary Meetings

130

delegates representing a mix of experts, policy makers and implementers attended each meeting

Since April 2017 there have been four Plenary Meetings. The host countries were: Bulgaria, Austria, Romania and Finland. We thank them for their generous hospitality and perfect hosting of the meetings. In each case we received approximately 130 delegates representing a mix of experts, policy makers and implementers.

The topics discussed over the last two years cover the breadth of the EED. Certain Articles of the Directive have warranted more debate and discussion, based on the needs of the Member States and current developments in the markets.

1. Sofia, Bulgaria

The topics discussed were:

- Energy Efficiency modelling the role in EED implementation
- New renovation strategies and solutions to de-risk investment
- What are Member States currently doing for Article 14?
- Consumer Feedback through ICT

Additional sessions explored:

- Information on standardisation work for energy audits and ESCOs
- Energy Efficiency and RES working together

- Energy efficiency and consumers understanding (mutual) impacts; results from H2020 projects
- Progress in the Ukraine in the field of energy efficiency

85%

agree or strongly agree that the topics covered are relevant to issues being worked on in their country



Here are the articles covered in PM1:



2. Vienna, Austria

The topics discussed were:

- Public procurement, resulting energy and economic savings
- Energy Performance Contracts in the public sector
- How to improve the quality of energy audits and what we can achieve by doing that?

Additional sessions explored:

- National rules for allocating heating, cooling and hot water costs in multi-apartment and multi-purpose buildings supplied from collective systems
- Changing reporting landscape and links with EED

- Follow up to the Consumer feedback through ICT session (originally discussed at the Sofia meeting)
- Energy Poverty Observatory
- The importance of evidence based evaluation in view of future energy related targets and reporting requirements

A field trip site visit was arranged to the Aspern Seestadt smart district and Wien Energie Simmering CHP plant. Aspern Seestadt is a living "urban lab" in one of Europe's largest 'brown field' development projects in the northeast of Vienna.



Here are the articles covered in PM2:



3. Bucharest, Romania

The topics discussed were:

- Challenges in new EED Article 7 implementation due to EED revision and the Governance Regulation
- Energy Management in central government buildings and private sector and the link with audits
- Ensuring effective energy audits during the 2nd compliance period
- Heating and cooling planning – how to address actual Member State challenges

Additional sessions explored:

- Smart cities and smart consumers; Article 8 Guidance and how it meets MS needs

- ISO 50001 and links to energy management in governmental buildings
- H2020 projects on Financing and beyond: Integrated services for home renovation

Two open space sessions were hosted at this Plenary. They consisted of Member State presentations and lively discussions on two topics put forward by the meeting participants:

- Energy Performance Contracts
- Article 7 amendments and the opportunities this presents to Member States



Here are the articles covered in PM3:



4. Helsinki, Finland

The topics discussed were:

- 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 Article 7
- Legislative frameworks for EPCs and other financial options

Additional sessions explored:

- Energy community and Ukraine Taskforce
- H2020 projects: Active citizens linking energy efficiency with renewables

Site visits were organised to a biomass boiler plant and underground district cooling plant at HELEN LTD Salmisaari energy area in Helsinki.

93%

agreed or strongly agreed that their knowledge of implementation of the EED increased during the meeting



Here are the articles covered in PM4:



Contact & collaboration between Plenary Meetings

The Plenary Meetings provide a regular, invaluable opportunity for all Member State representatives to come together and discuss the issues and challenges thrown up by the implementation of the Directive. However, the periods between the Plenary Meetings are equally important in terms of the interactions and collaborations between countries. The contacts established in the Plenaries lead on to fruitful ongoing relationships between the participants.

Regular questionnaires regarding the intention to be in contact and interact, in the gap between meetings, reveal the following intentions of attendees:

After Sofia, **50% of attendees** intended to continue their conversations and collaborations with counterparts from Member States.

After Vienna, **53% of attendees** said they had been in contact with others, and 59% indicated they intended to contact and cooperate with others.

After Bucharest, **54%** stated they had contact with others, and another **54%** said they intended to contact other participants.

Finally, after Helsinki, **57%** said they had been in contact with others since the last meeting.



Our impact success stories

Capacity building in Bulgaria



As a direct result of connections made at the Vienna Plenary Meeting; a workshop: 'Best Practices in Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme Implementation' was organised as a joint event with SEDA Bulgaria hosting and supported by HERA Italy.

The interest in attending among our obligated energy suppliers surprised us. We had nearly 50 participants. All Bulgarian companies obligated under the National EEOS which trade all types of energy – district heating, electricity, natural gas and liquid fuels. HERA's presentation "EEOS: From obligation to business opportunity" provoked great interest and intense discussion. It was very useful for our obligated parties to see how EEOS works in another country; what are the challenges and what are the benefits for the business.

Of course we also share good practices, but it's completely different to hear how another obligated company is dealing with their obligations "first hand". The discussions were very active, our companies asked many questions covering almost every aspect of EEOS in Italy and how HERA is running a successful business by using the obligations. All the Bulgarian participants who talked to me afterward commented it was a unique opportunity to meet and to have chance to talk to colleagues from another country who have similar obligations.

For SEDA the most beneficial result was to gather together so many obligated parties, to show them that SEDA is not only a control body but also a support to our stakeholders and to have the chance to offer a meeting platform for the energy suppliers with their counterparts in other countries.

Tsvetomira Kulevska
Director of Coordination and Management of EE and RES DG, Sustainable Energy Development Agency (SEDA)

Overcoming barriers for EPC development in Sweden



At the second Plenary Meeting in Vienna, the detailed example of how Germany has organised a support programme for contracting consultancies to determine if a project is suitable for an EPC contract served as inspiration to several countries. This, in combination with the discussion with the European Investment Bank (EIB) on guidelines for EPC accounting helped overcome some of the barriers for EPC development, which was very helpful in my country.

The information received at the PM gave inspiration to an initiative to promote energy services in the public sector. The initiative is currently under development and is coordinated by the Swedish association of local authorities and regions, SKL.

Anette Persson
Head of Unit, Swedish Energy Agency

Stimulating research activity in Slovenia



Several presentations on heating and cooling planning, exchange of good practices and in-depth discussions with representatives of other countries at the CA EED Plenary Meetings have helped to raise awareness of the importance of comprehensive quality planning on both a local and national level in the fields of heating and cooling in Slovenia.

This was an important trigger for the Ministry of Infrastructure, in 2018, to launch a targeted research project "Development and design of energy consumption monitoring by connecting various databases", which will provide quality

building and energy data for the development of different spatial planning tools at the municipal level. On the 1st January 2019 the Integrated Life project Care4Climate started in Slovenia, which has a special action for upgrading local energy concepts, where development of support heating and cooling mapping tools and heating and cooling strategy are foreseen.

Stane Merse
Head of Energy Efficiency Centre, Jozef Stefan Institute

Cross ministerial briefings in Poland



To ensure that the important outcomes and learnings from the CA EED meetings are effectively communicated to key stakeholders in Poland, the National Fund of Environmental Protection and Water Management initiated meetings between CA EED participants and all parties involved in EED implementation.

High ranking representatives from all ministries, governmental institutions, agencies, and non-governmental organisations are invited to meetings before, and after, each CA EED Plenary Meeting, to discuss key issues and share knowledge. This informal initiative became the basis of an institutional framework for the better usage of CA EED outcomes and ensures that key stakeholder views from Poland

are represented at future plenary meetings. The topics discussed covered building renovation strategies and methods of improving national financing schemes to make building projects more attractive and less risky for investors. There were also more general discussions on the possible impact of the post Winter Package policy on the public sector leading role.

Prof. Tadeusz Skoczowski
Head of the Department of Rational Use of Energy, Faculty of Power and Aeronautical Engineering, Warsaw University of Technology Poland

EPC policy planning in Ireland



Ireland has learned a lot from the CA EED Plenary Meetings. Following the Bucharest and Helsinki plenaries, Ireland engaged with Denmark, Slovakia and Slovenia on the success of their EPC programmes.

Government representatives from Slovenia spoke at the Irish Public Sector conference in January 2019. Their approach has inspired large public sector organisations to explore large EPC solutions. Slovakia shared their off Government balance sheet form of contract. The discussions and findings on critical success factors for EPC at the Helsinki session have greatly informed EPC policy planning.

Alan Ryan
Programme Manager, SEIA

Study visit

Slovenia

The first Study visit, to Slovenia, took place in November 2018, with 25 participants from 19 Member States.



“ It was very good to analyse one topic and to look at it from very different angles.

In-depth look at Energy Performance Contracting in Slovenia

The topic under discussion was Energy Performance Contracting (EPC) and the attendees appreciated the opportunity to understand more about the subject from visiting real-life examples of implementation, and to gain valuable insight from both the successes and lessons learnt from their Slovenian counterparts.

The Study visit consisted of two days of presentations, field visits and a tour of an EPC renovated building. The participants had the rare opportunity to hear the perspective from all the parties involved in an EPC project; from the client, the ESCO, facilitator and the Ministry and the financier. This helped the participants form a complete picture of what is involved in such schemes and illustrated how to take a project from the printed page to actual implementation.

There was an overwhelmingly positive evaluation of the Study visit which has encouraged other Member States to take up the challenge and organise Study visits in their areas of expertise.

Over two thirds declared they would be making contact and/or cooperating with other CA EED colleagues as a result of this study trip and 86% would attend another trip on a topic relevant to their work. Following the tremendous success of this first Study visit, a second, to Denmark, will be undertaken later in 2019.



“ The range of presentations provided was excellent, and enabled pertinent points about EPC / ESCO to be explored.

“ The presentations provided a global picture of the EPC projects, taking into account the perspective of each involved party.



“ I had the chance to understand the detail of the EPC market in Slovenia and the rules and procedures in place.

In-depth Workshop

Brussels

A two-day In-depth Workshop was held in Brussels in February 2019, with 140 participants from 27 Member States.



Understanding the impact of the EED revisions

The Workshop was arranged to allow participants to explore the elements of the Energy Efficiency Directive that had been recently revised. Its aim was also to help participants to form an opinion on how the changes will impact their EED implementation as well as their planning and reporting processes.

Two streams were run over the two days.

- Stream 1:** Changes in revised EED and energy efficiency related parts of the Governance Regulation
- Stream 2:** Changes in revised EED – Consumer dimension

The Workshop was organised as an extra activity aiming at providing context and information to the revision of the EED and the links with related legislation including the Governance Regulation.

There were many presentations, primarily from representatives of DG Energy throughout the two days and plenty of time for Question and Answer sessions.



Conclusions from the two days of discussions included the following aspects:

- ➔ The Workshop provided participants with a clear overview of the changes made to the revised EED and its links to the Governance regulation; and helped them understand how the changes will impact the EED implementation and reporting processes in their country.
- ➔ Participants received information directly from DG Energy policy officers through the series of presentations, were able to clarify queries through question and answer sessions and identify issues that require further discussion.
- ➔ Providing energy savings, through consumer response, is the key goal and challenge of improved heat metering and billing requirements. Implementation seems rather complex and difficult for many Member States, therefore CA EED can provide further valuable support.
- ➔ New EED requirements for heat metering and billing appear a complex topic for Member States and will require additional effort and knowledge to ensure successful implementation. How to trigger adequate consumer action and energy savings through metering and billing at reasonable costs is recognised as a key challenge.
- ➔ The majority of change is focused on district heating (DH) systems, which will play an important role in future sustainable heating and cooling supply in densely populated areas. How to prevent unreasonable costs and burdens for DH metering and billing compared to other heating and cooling alternatives, is an important aspect.

The DG Energy policy-officer presentations covered:

- ➔ Target setting and trajectories in MS, as well as gap filling and follow up of the targets.
- ➔ The Governance Regulation timelines, legislation review and reporting related to the energy efficiency parts in the regulation, National Energy Climate Plans and EED Art. 7 notification.
- ➔ Target setting for Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes and alternative measures and a general overview of the main changes in methods and principles for calculating the impact of Energy Efficiency Obligations Schemes.

78% agreed or strongly agreed that their knowledge about the implementation of EED in other participating countries increased during the meeting.

93% of attendees agreed or strongly agreed that the topics covered reflect the EED issues that are being worked on in their country.

Cooperation with others

The CA EED not only looks to its participants for expertise and knowledge on the implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive, but also looks at the work happening outside of its network.

An important part of the Plenary Meetings is inviting speakers from other EED related projects, to hear about their progress and findings which can support the work of the CA EED participants in their respective Member States. There is a rich variety of work being carried out across Europe by Horizon 2020 funding projects and by organisations such as the European Investment Bank, the International Energy Agency and the Energy Community. The CA EED makes effort to ensure that the learnings from these organisations and projects are spread through its network.

This not only opens up the potential for direct links between H2020 projects, other organisations and CA EED participants, but also ensures that the CA EED isn't working in isolation and is keeping abreast of the most pertinent expertise on EED related matters.

The CA EED prides itself on these exchanges and sees them as an opportunity for mutual learning. The exchanges at Plenary Meetings also present the opportunity for external experts to get first-hand knowledge of EED implementation from the CA EED participants, which in turn benefits their own work.



The next two years*

2019-2021 are shaping up to be particularly eventful. Although we keep the content of discussions as open and flexible as possible, to better reflect the evolving needs and requirements of Member States, we do have a number of fixed events in the calendar.

Plenary Meetings

At least a further three more Plenary Meetings will take place between March 2019 – October 2020.

The CA EED – CA RES – CA EPBD Joint Workshop

Given the increasing cooperation and joint working between the three Concerted Action projects, we are co-running a joint workshop where representatives of the three CAs will come together to discuss topics that cross-cut all three Directives:

Energy Efficiency – Renewable energy – Energy Performance in Buildings

An audience of around 150-170 delegates are expected, made up of National Contact Point representatives and officials from the relevant ministries and agencies in Member States and Norway.

Following the workshop, taking place in Barcelona, January 2020, there may be scope to deepen our cross-working with the other projects.

Study visits

The success of the first Study visit to Slovenia has cemented the concept into the CA EED schedule. Consequently, two more Study visits are planned as part of the project over the next two years.

The topic under the spotlight for this Study will be Article 7: Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes (EEOS). The visit will consist of two half days, with attendees spending time with the developers of the Danish obligation schemes and the actors involved in its implementation.

The focus will be on monitoring systems and how SEAI Ireland use meter consumption data and how these numbers could be used to track against energy efficiency targets. The objective of the Study visit will be to talk about the SEAI work and to talk about links to Article 5, audits, energy management schemes in public sector.

*At the time of writing and subject to change

What our participants say

“ CA Meetings are very useful because they allow for informal interaction with other member states, this is invaluable! Thanks for making this possible!

“ Very inspirational; all Member States are making progress. Professional relationships which make direct communication easier. Great platform to meet and talk about a crucial topic for all Member States, to get in contact and to keep contact.

“ Having the appropriate contact person can solve many problems. We are revisiting some important points of our energy system, and having the contact details of experts in the field is what matters. Denmark visit.

“ The most impressive are the Plenary Meetings, where you can discuss issues directly. The presentations in working groups are often very useful. The website gives a good overview and is also very useful. I do appreciate working group reports and national implementation reports.

“ The CAEED process is of real practical assistance as we work together in pursuit of the challenging goals set in the Directive.

“ Engaging with participants has been one of the major benefits. The CA structure has given us a contact in every MS. This was very useful during the implementation phase of the Directive.

Legal Disclaimer

The sole responsibility for the content of this report lies with the authors. It does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the European Union or the Member States. Neither EASME nor the European Commission are responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

The Concerted Action for the Energy Efficiency Directive (CA EED) was launched by Horizon 2020 in spring 2017, following on from the first phase of the CA EED (2013-2017), 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).

For further information please visit www.ca-eed.eu or contact the CA EED 2 Coordinator Lucinda Maclagan at lucinda.maclagan@rvo.nl

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