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ANNEX

ANNEX

to

Commission Recommendation

on transposing the energy savings obligations under the Energy Efficiency Directive

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1. INTRODUCTION

This Recommendation states the views of the Commission only; does not alter the legal effects of the Directives and Regulations and is without prejudice to the binding interpretation by the Court of Justice of Articles 7, 7a and 7b and Annex V of the amended Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency ('EED'). This recommendation builds on feedback the Commission has received from Member States since the transposition of Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency ('Directive 2012/27/EU') and on what the Commission has learned from Member States' notifications and the assessment of the national energy efficiency action plans and annual reports¹.

Summary: Major amendments to the Directive 2012/27/EU

1. Structure of energy savings obligation and related provisions

- Articles 7 (general rules on savings requirement), 7a (rules for energy efficiency obligation schemes (EEOs)) and 7b (rules for alternative policy measures);
- Annex V (common methods and principles of calculation); and
- planning and reporting obligations under the Governance Regulation².

2. Scope of energy savings obligation (2021–2030)

- a new energy savings obligation period 2021–2030 and extension of the obligation beyond 2030 with no end date, but subject to review by 2027 and every 10 years thereafter;

1 See inter alia Economidou et al., 2018. Assessment of the Second National Energy Efficiency Action Plans under the Energy Efficiency Directive. EUR 29272 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2018, ISBN 978-92-79-87946-3, doi:10.2760/780472, JRC110304 (report available at <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/eur-scientific-and-technical-research-reports/assessment-second-national-energy-efficiency-action-plans-under-energy-efficiency-directive>) and Tsemekidi-Tzeiranaki et al., 2019. Analysis of the Annual Reports 2018 under the Energy Efficiency Directive. EUR 29667 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2019, ISBN 978-92-79-00173-7, doi:10.2760/22313, JRC 115238 (report available at <http://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC115238/kjna29667enn.pdf>).

2 Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p. 1).

- an obligation to achieve cumulative end-use energy savings in 2021-2030 equivalent to new annual savings of at least 0.8% of final energy consumption (except for Cyprus and Malta, which have to achieve new savings of 0.24% of final energy consumption), i.e. a higher level than in the current period;
- options for Member States to calculate savings differently, as long as they achieve the required cumulative end-use energy savings; and
- a requirement of Member States to take account of the need to alleviate energy poverty when designing policy measures, in line with criteria that they are to establish.

3. Calculating the impact of policy measures

- Member States cannot claim energy savings resulting from the implementation of EU law, except where they relate to the renovation of buildings. By way of derogation and subject to certain conditions, they may count savings under national minimum requirements for new buildings towards the savings required for the first obligation period (2014–2020) only.

4. Clarifications

- EEOSs and alternative policy measures are equally valid means of transposing the EED;
- energy savings resulting from each kind of policy measure are to be calculated in accordance with common principles and methods in Annex V EED;
- clarification of the measurement and verification requirement and the importance of taking a representative sample of energy efficiency improvement measures;
- Member States can set up an energy-efficiency national fund (EENF) in accordance with Article 20(6) EED either as an alternative policy measure or as part of an EEOS requiring obligated parties to make all or some of their savings as a contribution to the fund;
- clarification of the additionality requirement (energy savings should be additional to those that would have been secured in any event without the activity of the obligated or participating party), including certain factors — free riders, market effects and the impact of existing policies;
- the calculation of energy savings must take account of the lifetime of the measures and the rate at which savings decline over time; and
- energy savings resulting from small-scale renewable technologies installed on or in buildings may be eligible, subject to compliance with Annex V.

2. CALCULATION OF ENERGY SAVINGS REQUIRED IN THE 2021–2030 OBLIGATION PERIOD

Article 7 EED

Energy savings obligation

1. *Member States shall achieve cumulative end-use energy savings at least equivalent to:*
 - (a) ...
 - (b) *new savings each year from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 of 0,8% of annual final energy consumption, averaged over the most recent three-year period prior to 1 January 2019. By way of derogation from that requirement, Cyprus and Malta shall achieve new savings each year from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030 equivalent to 0,24% of annual final energy consumption, averaged over the most recent three-year period prior to 1 January 2019.*

Point (b) above requires Member States to achieve:

- cumulative end-use energy savings (i.e. total amount of energy savings) in 2021-2030; and
- new savings each year in that period (the amount of which is not specified).

While the rate of new annual energy savings in the first obligation period (2014-2020) is the same for all Member States (i.e. 1.5%), this is not the case in the second period (2021-2030), as Cyprus and Malta have to achieve cumulative end-use savings equivalent to new savings of 0.24% of final energy consumption³.

Each Member State has to achieve the calculated amount of cumulative end-use energy savings (i.e. the total energy savings for 2021-2030) by 31 December 2030. Unlike in the first obligation period, that amount cannot be lowered as a result of any flexibility used by the Member State⁴.

³ Article 2(3) EED defines ‘final energy consumption’ as ‘all energy supplied to industry, transport, households, services and agriculture. It excludes deliveries to the energy transformation sector and the energy industries themselves’. ‘End-use’ is not defined in the EED and should therefore be interpreted in line with the rationale of the energy savings obligation. Point (b) in the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) is aimed at reducing final energy consumption by lowering the amount of energy for own end-use by a natural or legal person (unless otherwise provided). Specific conditions are laid down for energy savings from renewable energy generated on or in buildings (see recital 43 EED and section 7.5 of this document).

⁴ See section 3.

Member States do not have to achieve new savings equivalent to 0.8% (0.24% for Malta and Cyprus) of annual final energy consumption⁵ in every year of the second obligation period. The current flexibility whereby they can spread the amount of new savings over the period still applies for the second and subsequent periods⁶.

2.1 Calculation of cumulative end-use energy savings required in second obligation period

To calculate the amount of cumulative end-use energy savings required in the second obligation period, each Member State must first calculate average final energy consumption in the three years before 2019 (i.e. 2016-2018)⁷.

The next step is to multiply that average by 0.8% (0.24% in the case of Cyprus and Malta) to establish the equivalent amount of ‘new’ annual savings.

Example:

A Member State has an energy consumption of 102 million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe) in 2016, 98 Mtoe in 2017 and 100 Mtoe in 2018 — giving a three-year average of 100 Mtoe.

For the calculation of the cumulative amount of end-use energy savings (2021–2030), the minimum amount of *new savings each year* is therefore 0.8 Mtoe (100 Mtoe x 0.8%).

Member States can then calculate the cumulative amount of end-use savings required for the whole obligation period.

Example:

A Member State calculates its 2016-2018 average final energy consumption as 100 Mtoe. The total end-use savings in relation to 2021 would therefore be (100 x 0.8% x 1) = 0.8 Mtoe.

Since it is required to achieve cumulative end-use energy savings at least equivalent to new savings *each year* from 2021 to 2030, the Member State has to calculate new savings for each subsequent year up to 2030.

The total amount calculated for 2022 would be (100 x 0.8% x 2) = cumulative end-use energy savings of 1.6 Mtoe (including 0.8 Mtoe new savings in 2022 (marked in grey below)).

⁵ Averaged over 2016-2018 (see point (b) in the first subparagraph of Article 7(1)).

⁶ See also section 2.3.

⁷ By contrast, point (a) in the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) refers to energy sales to final customers as a basis for establishing the calculation baseline for 2014-2020 (see SWD (2013) 451 final, p. 3).

Amounts for each subsequent year up to 2030 can be calculated in the same way. The total amount of cumulative end-use energy savings required over the 10-year period is 44.0 Mtoe (100 x 0.8% x 55).

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030			
End-use energy savings (Mtoe)										0.8	Total cumulative end-use energy savings (by 2030)		
									0.8	0.8			
								0.8	0.8	0.8			
						0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8			
				0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8			
			0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8			
		0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8			
	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8			
	Total (Mtoe)	0.8	1.6	2.4	3.2	4.0	4.8	5.6	6.4	7.2		8.0	44.0⁸

2.2 Statistical dataset

2.2.1 Use of Eurostat dataset

To establish the statistical datasets to be used for the 2021-2030 obligation period, Member States should use the Eurostat dataset, which is considered the default source for the calculation of required savings amounts (see Annex III(1)(c) to the Governance Regulation).

In 2019, Eurostat revised the energy balance on the basis of international recommendations for energy statistics published by the United Nations Statistical Commission⁹. For Member States' energy efficiency contributions and energy savings obligations, it established a specific category 'final energy consumption (Europe 2020-2030)'¹⁰ (code FEC2020-2030). This contains elements required under point (b) in the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) EED and Member States should use it for the purposes of the energy savings obligation¹¹.

The new category includes the following arithmetical definitions, based on the latest amendments to Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 on energy statistics¹²:

⁸ =100 x 0.8 x 55.

⁹ <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/energy/ires/>

¹⁰ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/10186/6246844/Eurobase-changes-energy.pdf> (see p. 25).

¹¹ The revised Eurostat methodology is described at: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/10186/6246844/Eurobase-changes-energy.pdf>

¹² Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008 on energy statistics (OJ L 304, 14.11.2008, p. 1).

Final energy consumption (Europe 2020-2030) [All products total] =
Final energy consumption [All products total]
– Final energy consumption [Ambient heat (heat pumps)]
+ International aviation [All products total]
+ Transformation input Blast furnaces [All products total]
– Transformation output Blast furnaces [All products total]
+ Energy sector Blast furnaces [Solid fossil fuels]
+ Energy sector Blast furnaces [Manufactured gases]
+ Energy sector Blast furnaces [Peat and peat products]
+ Energy sector Blast furnaces [Oil shale and oil sands]
+ Energy sector Blast furnaces [Oil and petroleum products]
+ Energy sector Blast furnaces [Natural gas]

2.2.2 Use of alternative statistical sources and expert estimates

Member States may use alternative statistical sources, but must explain and justify their use and any difference in the resulting quantities in their notification to the Commission (see Annex III(1)(c) to the Governance Regulation).

If the data for certain years are not available at the time Member States have to report, they may use expert estimates (again justifying these in the notification). If, when the official data become available, there are significant discrepancies between the estimated and the real figures, the amount of savings required must be adjusted to the latter.

It is recommended that Member States adjust the estimates to the official data as soon as possible under the governance mechanism, through the next submission or obligatory reporting under the Governance Regulation (e.g. in the update of the national energy and climate plan (NECP) by 30 June 2023, pursuant to Article 14(1) of the Regulation).

2.2.3 Energy used in transport

Without prejudice to Article 7(2)(b) EED¹³, Member States can no longer exclude final energy consumption in transport from their baseline calculation for the second and subsequent obligation periods.

2.2.4 Energy generated for own end-use

While the cumulative end-use energy savings in the first obligation period are based on ‘energy sales to final customers’, the EED deliberately changes the basis for the second and subsequent periods to ‘final energy consumption’.

As a result, Member States must include energy generated for own end-use (e.g. electricity generated by photovoltaic systems, heat generated by solar thermal collectors or the co-firing of waste in industry) in the baseline calculation for those periods.

The Eurostat category of ‘final energy consumption’ (code B 101700¹⁴), as applicable when the EED was negotiated and adopted, included certain renewables relevant for small-scale use on or in buildings (solar energy, including solar photovoltaic and solar thermal, wind energy, solid biomass, biogas and liquid biofuels¹⁵). Ambient heat, e.g. as used in heat pumps, was not included in the category of ‘final energy consumption’. To ensure that the energy savings obligation under Article 7(1) EED as agreed by the co-legislators is not altered by the revision of energy balances, for the purposes of energy efficiency Eurostat established and publishes the specific category ‘final energy consumption (Europe 2020-2030)’ (code FEC2020-2030) which continues excluding ambient heat from this category until 2030¹⁶.

However, while Annex III(1)(c) to the Governance Regulation requires that the Eurostat dataset be used as a default source, Member States must take account of all available data at national level. Where these differ from Eurostat data, Member States must quote their national sources, if these are more accurate. They must include these in their calculation baseline and notify and explain in their NECP what data sources have been used, including any additional

¹³ See sections 3.2 and 3.4.

¹⁴ ‘Total energy consumption for all energy use’.

¹⁵ ‘Final energy consumption’, as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008.

¹⁶ See 2.2.1. The new Eurostat methodology is described at:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/10186/6246844/Eurobase-changes-energy.pdf>

official or estimable volumes of final energy consumption that are not covered by the Eurostat dataset.

2.3 Spreading energy savings over the 2021-2030 period

The last subparagraph of Article 7(1) EED requires Member States to ‘*decide how to phase the calculated quantity of new savings over [each obligation period], provided that the required total cumulative end-use energy savings have been achieved by the end of each obligation period*’.

Examples:

One Member State might choose a linear increase of savings over time; another might decide to start later, but to require higher savings towards the middle/end of the second obligation period.

Another Member State may decide to spread the required amount of cumulative end-use energy savings (e.g. 44.0 Mtoe) as shown below, as long as the cumulative amount of required savings is achieved between 2021 and 2030 (assuming that all measures have lasting effects that provide savings every year at least until 2030):

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
End-use energy savings (Mtoe)										0.8	Total cumulative end-use energy savings (by 2030)
									1.1	1.1	
								0.5	0.6	0.6	
							0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	
						0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	
					0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	
				1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
			1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	
		0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	
		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	
Total (Mtoe)	0.4	1.3	2.5	3.5	4.3	4.9	5.6	6.1	7.3	8.1	44

If a Member State establishes or maintains an energy efficiency obligation scheme (EEOS), it is not required to report how it will spread the effort over the obligation period. However, it is recommended that Member States do establish and report how they will do so. Under part 3.1(b) of Annex III to the Governance Regulation, Member States must notify the expected cumulative and annual amount of savings and the duration of their schemes.

Member States that establish or maintain alternative policy measures under Article 7b EED and/or an energy-efficiency national fund (EENF) under Article 20(6) EED have full

discretion to spread the required cumulative end-use energy savings over the second obligation period. They may, but are not obliged to, introduce intermediate periods, which do not have to be of the same length. However, part 3.2(c) of Annex III to the Governance Regulation requires them to notify the ‘*expected total cumulative and annual amount of savings for each measure and/or amount of energy savings in relation to any intermediate periods*’.

3. OTHER WAYS OF CALCULATING THE SAVINGS REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Ratio and scope

The options in Article 7(2) EED do not affect the energy savings obligation under point (b) in the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) EED. Article 7(2) and (4) EED allow Member States to use different calculation methods (e.g. to address certain national circumstances), but this must not lead to a reduction in the amount of energy savings required, i.e. Member States must ensure that the calculation by one or more of the methods in Article 7(2) EED results in the same cumulative minimum energy savings as required under point (b) in the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) EED.

Thus, regarding the obligation period 2021 to 2030, whether or not Member States use the options under Article 7(2) and (4) EED, they must ensure that the required amount of cumulative end-use energy savings equivalent to new annual savings of at least 0.8%¹⁷ is achieved by 31 December 2030. To ensure that the flexibilities applied in accordance with Article 7 (2) and (4) EED do not reduce the calculated minimum net amount of new energy savings to be achieved in final energy consumption during the obligation period, Member States’ own annual savings rates must therefore be higher than that required to achieve the cumulative energy savings provided in point (b) in the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) EED¹⁸. Member States are not obliged to make use of the options in Article 7(2) EED.

3.2 Options under Article 7(2) EED

Article 7(2) EED allows Member States to calculate the required amount of energy savings by:

¹⁷ 0.24% for Cyprus and Malta.

¹⁸ See Appendix I and sections 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4.

- applying an annual savings rate on energy sales to final customers or on final energy consumption, averaged over 2016-2018; and/or
- excluding from the calculation baseline, in whole or in part, energy used in transport; and/or
- making use of any of the options in Article 7(4) EED.

3.3 Own annual savings rate and calculation baseline

Where Member States make use of one or more of the options, Article 7(3) EED requires them to establish:

- their own annual savings rate– this is applied in the calculation of their cumulative end-use energy savings to ensure that the required savings are no less than those required under point (b) in the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) EED; and
- their own calculation baseline, which may exclude, in whole or in part, energy used in transport¹⁹.

These are in addition²⁰ to the calculations of the annual new savings rate and the cumulative end-use savings pursuant to point (b) in the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) EED.

The second subparagraph in Article 7(5) EED provides that, whether or not Member States exclude, in whole or in part, energy used in transport from their calculation baseline or make use of any of the options in Article 7(4) EED, they must ensure that the calculated net amount of new savings to be achieved in final energy consumption over the 2021-2030 obligation period is not less than the amount resulting from applying the annual savings rate referred to in point (b) in the first subparagraph of Article 7(1), i.e. 0.8% (0.24% for Cyprus and Malta).

3.4 Options under Article 7(4) EED

For the 2021-2030 obligation period, Member States may make use of one or more of the following options (Article 7(4) EED):

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>b) full or partial EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) industry exclusion;</i> <i>c) counting certain energy savings from energy transformation and transmission sectors;</i> |
|---|

¹⁹ See Appendix I.

²⁰ See Annex III(2) to the Governance Regulation.

- d) *early actions after the end of 2008 that still deliver savings beyond 2020;*
- e) *individual actions carried out from the beginning of 2018 to the end of 2020 that still deliver savings beyond 2020;*
- f) *exclusion of 30% of energy generated on or in buildings for own use as a result of policy measures promoting new installation of renewable energy technologies; and*
- g) *counting certain energy savings that exceed those required for the 2014-2020 obligation period.*

Under point (b) in Article 7(5) EED, these options can be used only towards the ‘*amount of energy savings calculated in accordance with Article 7(2) and (3)*’ and taken together ‘*shall not lead to a reduction of more than 35%*’ of that amount.

Crucially, the options cannot be used to reduce the total amount of cumulative end-use energy savings required under point (b) in the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) EED. In other words, whether or not Member States exclude, in whole or in part, energy used in transport from their calculation baseline or make use of any of the options, they must ensure that the calculated net amount of new savings to be achieved in final energy consumption in the 2021-2030 obligation period is not less than the amount resulting from applying the annual savings rate referred to in point (b) in the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) EED²¹. To ensure this, Article 7(5) EED requires them to calculate the effect in the obligation period of the decision to make use of one or more of the options²².

The options in points (b) and (f) in Article 7(4) EED may be used only for the calculation of the own baseline pursuant to Article 7(2) and (3) EED. The amounts can be deducted from that calculation (subject to the restrictions provided for).

The options provided in points (c), (d), (e) and (g) relate to energy savings and can be counted only towards the calculated amount of savings required under Article 7(2) and (3) EED. Thus, they cannot be used to lower the level of the energy savings obligation under point (b) in the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) EED, but they can be used to help fulfil it.

²¹ Within the limits set in the second subparagraph of Article 7(5).

²² See section 9.

3.4.1 Options in detail

3.4.1.1 Full or partial ETS industry exclusion (Article 7(4)(b))

If a Member State uses only the option of fully or partially excluding sales of energy used in ETS industry (Article 7(4)(b) EED), it must establish what volumes of delivered or retailed energy are used for those industrial activities. The calculation is based on the energy used for the activities listed under Annex I to the ETS Directive²³.

The energy used for the ‘energy activities’ listed in that Annex (combustion installations with a rated thermal input exceeding 20 MW (except hazardous or municipal waste installations), mineral oil refineries and coke ovens) and the energy used in aviation are then deducted from that amount²⁴.

3.4.1.2 Energy savings from energy transformation and transmission sectors (Article 7(4)(c))

Article 7(4)(c) EED allows Member States to count energy savings achieved in the energy transformation, distribution and transmission sectors, including efficient district heating and cooling infrastructure, as a result of implementing the requirements in Articles 14(4) and (5)(b) and 15(1)-(6) and (9) EED, towards the amount of energy savings calculated in accordance with Article 7(2) and (3) EED²⁵.

3.4.1.3 Energy savings from individual actions newly implemented since 31 December 2008 (Article 7(4)(d))

If a Member State counts energy savings resulting from individual actions newly implemented since 31 December 2008 towards the amount of required energy savings calculated in accordance with Article 7(2) and (3) EED, those actions must continue to have an impact beyond 2020 with respect to the 2021-2030 obligation period, i.e. result in new energy savings after 31 December 2020. Article 2(19) EED defines ‘*individual action*’ as an action that leads to verifiable, and measurable or estimable, energy efficiency improvements

²³ Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community as amended by Directive 2009/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC (OJ L 275, 25.10.2003, p. 32).

²⁴ Alternatively, to establish the quantities of energy use in the non-ETS industries, the reported final energy use figure for the corresponding industrial sector could be multiplied by the ETS / non-ETS ratio of greenhouse gas emissions, as reported in the greenhouse gas inventories.

²⁵ See section 9.

and is undertaken as a result of a policy measure. Furthermore, energy savings must be measured and verified.

3.4.1.4 Individual actions carried out between the beginning of 2018 and the end of 2020 (Article 7(4)(e))

Under Article 7(4)(e) EED, a Member State may count energy savings that stem from policy measures towards the amount of savings calculated in accordance with Article 7(2) and (3) EED, provided that it demonstrates that those measures result in individual actions that are carried out between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2020 and still deliver energy savings thereafter.

Whereas Article 7(4)(d) EED refers to the implementation of the individual actions between 31 December 2008 and 31 December 2013, Article 7(4)(e) EED is only applicable for individual actions implemented between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2020. This difference is relevant where Member States consider a lifetime of an action of up to 21 years implemented in 2008, respectively a lifetime of an action of up to 12 years implemented in 2018. In practice this means that the first case is relevant e.g. for actions with a long lifetime such as insulation of a building envelope.

3.4.1.5 Energy generated on or in buildings for own use from new installation of renewable energy technologies (Article 7(4)(f))

This option allows Member States to exclude a verifiable amount of energy generated for own use by new renewable energy installations on or in buildings from the calculation of energy savings required under Article 7(2) and (3) EED.

Its use is restricted in three respects:

- no more than 30% of energy generated for own use by new renewable energy installations on or in buildings can be excluded from the baseline calculation;
- this must not lead to a reduction of more than 35% of the amount calculated pursuant to Article 7(2) and (3) EED; and
- the amount of such energy must not be excluded from the calculation of the savings obligation under point (b) in the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) EED.

Annex V(2)(e) EED sets out how energy savings resulting from measures promoting the installation of small-scale renewable energy technologies on or in buildings can be counted towards the savings required under Article 7(1) EED ²⁶. This is not subject to volume restrictions.

Since Article 7(4)(f) EED refers to the ‘*verifiable amount of energy generated on or in buildings for own use*’²⁷ (not the amount actually used), Member States have to determine and verify the volumes of renewable energy (in ktoe, MW or equivalent) that will be generated on buildings for own use as a result of policies that promote new installations in the 2021-2030 obligation period. Since the provision refers to a ‘*verifiable amount*’, this calculation can take into account the estimated average renewable energy volume to be produced for own use in 2021-2030 only from units installed on or in buildings after 31 December 2020.

Article 21(b)(3) of the Governance Regulation requires Member States to include information on the implementation of national EEOs and alternative policy measures in their integrated national energy and climate progress reports. Therefore, as of 15 March 2021 (and every two years thereafter), they should provide information on the actual amount of energy generated on or in buildings for own use from newly installed renewable energy technologies.

Indicative and non-exhaustive example

The table below shows, for a non-exhaustive list of technologies, how much energy can be excluded from the calculation of the energy savings requirement. For example, the installation of a solar-thermal/gas boiler package could lead to the generation of 1,000 kWh of renewable energy, of which 30% (300 kWh) could be excluded from the calculation (provided this does not exceed 35% of the required savings):

Technology type	Final energy demand	Share of renewables generated on	Generation accountable for savings	30% that can be excluded
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²⁶ See section 7.5 and Appendix X.

²⁷ The EED does not provide a definition on ‘energy generated on or in buildings for own use’. This concept should however be understood as a final customer operating on or within its building as defined in Article 2(1) of the Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings, who generates renewable energy for its own consumption, and who may store the self-generated renewable energy within its premises located within confined boundaries. The concept of ‘energy generated on or in buildings for own use’ excludes self-generated energy sold or fed back to the grid. For a non-household self-consumer, the concept excludes, in addition, energy generation constituting a primary commercial or professional activity.

		buildings	target reduction	from savings requirement
(1) Gas-fired condensing boiler	10,526 kWh	0%	0 kWh	
(2) Wood-fired condensing boiler	10,870 kWh	100%	10,870 kWh	3,261 kWh
(3) Heat pump (with grid electricity)	2,857 kWh	0%	0 kWh	
(4) Solar-thermal with gas boiler package	10,474 kWh	~10%	1,000 kWh	300 kWh
<i>solar-thermal installation</i>	<i>1,000 kWh</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>1,000 kWh</i>	<i>300 kWh</i>
<i>gas-fired condensing boiler</i>	<i>9,474 kWh</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0 kWh</i>	
(5) PV installation	3,500 kWh	100%	3,500 kWh	1,050 kWh

3.4.1.6 Energy savings exceeding those required for the first obligation period (Article 7(4)(g))

Member States may count energy savings that exceed those required for the first obligation period (2014-2020) towards the calculation under Article 7(2) and (3) EED, provided that:

- they resulted from individual actions under an EEOS or alternative policy measures; and
- the Member State notified the relevant policy measures in its NEEAP and reported them in its progress report under Article 24(2)²⁸.

4. CHOICE OF POLICY MEASURES TO ACHIEVE THE REQUIRED AMOUNT OF CUMULATIVE END-USE ENERGY SAVINGS

Under Article 7(10) EED, Member States must achieve the required cumulative end-use energy savings by:

- establishing an EEOS;
- adopting alternative policy measures; or

²⁸ The measures must therefore have been notified by 30 April 2017, as Article 24(2) was deleted on 24 December 2018 in accordance with Articles 59 and 54(3)(b) of the Governance Regulation.

- a combination of the above.

Article 7 EED clarifies that EEOSs and alternative policy measures are an equally valid in this respect. Member States have significant flexibility and broad discretion to choose, from various types of scheme, the system best suited to their particular situation and circumstances²⁹.

Articles 7a(1) and 7b(1) EED require that all policy measures be designed for the purpose of fulfilling the energy savings obligation under Article 7(1) EED and be eligible to contribute to ‘*end-use energy savings*’ that are ‘*among final customers*’. However, it does no harm if a policy measure also addresses other objectives and targets (e.g. under policies on energy, to address the need to preserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment or to promote the prudent and rational utilisation of natural resources).

Article 2(18) EED defines a ‘*policy measure*’ as a regulatory, financial, fiscal, voluntary or information provision instrument formally established and implemented in a Member State to create a supportive framework, requirement or incentive for market actors to provide and purchase energy services and to undertake other energy efficiency improvement measures. Policy measures that are intended to support only policy objectives other than energy efficiency, that are designed to provide or purchase energy services only or that trigger end-use savings that are not achieved among final consumers, might not be considered eligible under Article 7 EED. In any case, Member States will need to assess measures carefully and demonstrate that energy savings can be directly attributed to them.

Whether a Member State decides to use an EEOS or adopt alternative policy measures, it must ensure that the policy measures are eligible to achieve the required cumulative end-use energy savings by 31 December 2030 (or in a subsequent saving period, depending on when the measures are formulated).

The following non-exhaustive list of definitions is relevant when setting up policy measures (they are unchanged in the amended EED):

²⁹ Judgment of the Court of 7 August 2018 in Case C-561/16 *Saras Energía* (ECLI:EU:C:2018:633, paragraph 35) with reference, by analogy, to the judgment of 26 September 2013 in Case C-195/12 - *IBV & Cie* (ECLI:EU:C:2013:598, paragraphs 62 and 70).

Article 2 EED

- (4) *'energy efficiency' means the ratio of output of performance, service, goods or energy to input of energy;*
- (5) *'energy savings' means an amount of saved energy determined by measuring and/or estimating consumption before and after implementation of an energy efficiency improvement measure, whilst ensuring normalisation for external conditions that affect energy consumption;*
- (6) *'energy efficiency improvement' means an increase in energy efficiency as a result of technological, behavioural and/or economic changes;*
- (14) *'obligated party' means an energy distributor or retail energy sales company that is bound by the national energy efficiency obligation schemes referred to in Article 7.*
- (15) *'entrusted party' means a legal entity with delegated power from a government or other public body to develop, manage or operate a financing scheme on behalf of the government or other public body;*
- (16) *'participating party' means an enterprise or public body that has committed itself to reaching certain objectives under a voluntary agreement, or is covered by a national regulatory policy instrument;*
- (17) *'implementing public authority' means a body governed by public law which is responsible for the carrying out or monitoring of energy or carbon taxation, financial schemes and instruments, fiscal incentives, standards and norms, energy labelling schemes, training or education;*
- (18) *'policy measure' means a regulatory, financial, fiscal, voluntary or information provision instrument formally established and implemented in a Member State to create a supportive framework, requirement or incentive for market actors to provide and purchase energy services and to undertake other energy efficiency improvement measures;*
- (19) *'individual action' means an action that leads to verifiable, and measurable or estimable, energy efficiency improvements and is undertaken as a result of a policy measure;*
- (20) *'energy distributor' means a natural or legal person, including a distribution system operator, responsible for transporting energy with a view to its delivery to final customers or to distribution stations that sell energy to final customers;*
- (21) *'distribution system operator' means 'distribution system operator' as defined in Directive 2009/72/EC and Directive 2009/73/EC respectively;*
- (22) *'retail energy sales company' means a natural or legal person who sells energy to final customers;*
- (23) *'final customer' means a natural or legal person who purchases energy for own end use;*

(24) 'energy service provider' means a natural or legal person who delivers energy services or other energy efficiency improvement measures in a final customer's facility or premises;

For the purpose of Article 7(10) EED, Member States can count energy savings from policy measures newly adopted in the 2021-2030 obligation period. They can also count energy savings from policy measures adopted in the 2014-2020 obligation period (or before), provided that these comply with the requirements in Articles 7, 7a or 7b EED.

Member States may count savings from measures adopted by 31 December 2020 or later only if those measures result in new individual actions that are carried out after 31 December 2020 and before 31 December 2030.

Examples of measures, actions and savings:

A financial support programme for the energy renovation of buildings was put in place in 2010. As long as it remains in place and delivers new renovations in the relevant period, the energy savings resulting from those new renovations can be counted towards the savings required in the second obligation period.

A fuel tax was established prior to 2021 to trigger behavioural savings and improve transport efficiency. As long as it remains in place and effects on behaviour are measurable and verifiable considering latest price elasticities, energy savings resulting from the measure may be counted towards the savings required in the second obligation period.

4.1 Energy efficiency obligation schemes

The key rationale of choosing to implement an EEOS to achieve the cumulative end-use energy savings required under point (b) in the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) EED might be that energy suppliers, retailers and distributors are best placed to identify energy savings with their customers and will be able to achieve energy savings in business models for energy services. In this case, Member States must designate one or more obligated parties at national level³⁰ that are required to achieve energy savings among final customers³¹. The designation of an obligated party must be based on objective and non-discriminatory criteria as provided in Article 7a(2) EED.

³⁰ Article 2(14) defines 'obligated party' as an energy distributor or retail energy sales company that is bound by the national EEOSs. Member States could also consider the role of local energy communities or renewable energy communities when designing EEOSs.

³¹ See Annex I, part 3.2, point v to the Governance Regulation.

When designating obligated parties under an EEOS, Member States should consider the judgment of the European Court of Justice in Case C-561/16. The Court ruled that Member States can ‘*impose energy efficiency obligations on only certain specific undertakings in the energy sector, provided that the designation of those companies as obligated parties is based on explicitly stated, objective and non-discriminatory criteria, which it is for the referring court to ascertain*’³².

In addition, Member States must establish the amount of energy savings to be achieved by each (sub-category of) obligated party. Those amounts must then be assigned to each obligated party, to check that it has fulfilled its obligations.

Article 7a(4) allows Member States to express the amount of energy savings required of each obligated party in terms of either final or primary energy consumption³³, using the conversion factors set out in Annex IV.

Member States can also decide to permit or require obligated parties to fulfil all or part of their obligation under national law as a contribution to the EENF³⁴. They may allow obligated parties to count savings achieved by energy service providers³⁵ or other third parties towards their obligation. Article 7a(6)(a) EED requires them to ensure that the certification of energy savings follows an approval process that is clear, transparent and open to all market participants, and that aims to minimise the costs of certification³⁶.

Article 7a(3) EED clarifies that Member States are to ensure that energy sales companies do not create any barriers that discourage consumers from switching from one supplier to another.

Article 7a(5) EED requires Member States to put in place measurement, control and verification systems under which documented verification is carried out on at least a

³² Judgment in Case C-561/16 *Saras Energía* (ECLI:EU:C:2018:633, paragraph 56).

³³ Under Article 7a(4), the method chosen to express the amount of required energy savings should also be used to calculate the savings claimed by obligated parties.

³⁴ See recital 17 EED and section 4.2.2.

³⁵ Article 2(24) defines ‘energy service provider’ as a natural or legal person who delivers energy services or other energy efficiency improvement measures in a final customer’s facility or premises.

³⁶ See section 8 and examples in Appendix XII.

statistically significant proportion and representative sample of the energy efficiency improvement measures put in place by the obligated parties³⁷.

Under Article 7a(6)(b) EED, Member States may provide for the possibility of ‘banking and borrowing’, i.e. allowing obligated parties to count savings obtained in a given year as if they had been obtained in any of the 4 previous or 3 following years. It should be noted that this flexibility:

- applies only for energy savings stemming from EEOSs implemented since 1 January 2014 and not for alternative policy measures; and
- is restricted in time – Member States may allow obligated parties to ‘bank or borrow’ only within an obligation period.

In other words, savings obtained between 2014 and 2020 must not be ‘banked or borrowed’ after 31 December 2020. Those obtained between 2021 and 2030 must not be ‘banked or borrowed’ before 31 December 2020 or after 31 December 2030. Savings obtained after 2010 and before 1 January 2014 cannot be ‘banked or borrowed’ for the purposes of point (b) in the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) EED.

Since Article 7(8) EED provides explicitly a derogation, its application is restrictive and limited to the purposes of point (a) in the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) EED.

Examples:

Energy savings obtained in 2014 (as a result of an EEOS) can be counted as if they had been obtained in 2017.

Energy savings obtained in 2014 (as a result of an EEOS) cannot be counted for 2021.

Energy savings obtained in 2018 (as a result of an EEOS) can be counted for 2014.

The second subparagraph in Article 7a(6) EED provides that Member States ‘*shall assess and, if appropriate, take measures to minimise the impact of the direct and indirect costs of energy efficiency obligation schemes on the competitiveness of energy-intensive industries exposed to international competition*’.

In general, there are two types of cost involved:

³⁷ See Appendix XII.

- investment costs; and
- administrative costs (including monitoring and reporting).

In its impact assessment³⁸, the Commission showed, on the basis of the available evidence, that EEOs are highly cost-effective. When implementing such schemes, obligated parties are obliged to ensure that they realise end-use savings at lowest (investment and administrative) cost, in particular if the costs are passed on to the end-users. This requirement also holds if obligated parties choose to count certified energy savings achieved by energy providers and other third parties.

Article 7a(7) EED requires Member States to ‘*publish the energy savings achieved by each obligated party, or each sub-category of obligated party, and in total under the scheme on an annual basis*’. They may publish this information in combination with other data they have to make publicly available. The publication of such data by other parties, e.g. the Commission, does not relieve them of this obligation.

4.2 Alternative policy measures

The EED clarifies that Member States should have a high degree of flexibility in the design and implementation of alternative policy measures. While the EED no longer lists types of measure, Article 2(18) EED provides in its definition of ‘*policy measure*’ a non-exhaustive list of possible types, i.e. ‘*regulatory, financial, fiscal, voluntary or information provision instruments which have to be formally established and implemented in a Member State to create a supportive framework, requirement or incentive for market actors to provide and purchase energy services and to undertake other energy efficiency improvement measures*’.

Member States may consider promoting the role of local renewable energy communities in contributing to the implementation of alternative policy measures³⁹.

Annex V(3) EED lays down requirements for the design and administration of alternative policy measures:

³⁸ SWD(2016) 402 final, pp. 46 and 47.

³⁹ See Annex I, part 3.2, point v to the Governance Regulation.

- (a) *policy measures and individual actions produce verifiable end-use energy savings;*
- (b) *the responsibility of each participating party, entrusted party or implementing public authority, as relevant, is clearly defined;*
- (c) *the energy savings that are achieved or are to be achieved are determined in a transparent manner;*
- (d) *the amount of energy savings required or to be achieved by the policy measure is expressed in either final or primary energy consumption, using the conversion factors set out in Annex IV;*
- (e) *an annual report on the energy savings achieved by entrusted parties, participating parties and implementing public authorities be provided and made publicly available as well as data on the annual trend of energy savings;*
- (f) *monitoring of the results and taking appropriate measures if progress is not satisfactory;*
- (g) *the energy savings from an individual action are not claimed by more than one party;*
- (h) *the activities of the participating party, entrusted party or implementing public authority are shown to be material to the achievement of the energy savings claimed.*

Article 7b(2) EED requires Member States to put in place measurement, control and verification systems under which documented verification is carried out on at least a statistically significant proportion and representative sample of the alternative energy efficiency improvement measures (except taxation) put in place by the participating or entrusted parties.

It should be noted that:

- the measurement, control and verification is to be carried out independently of those parties⁴⁰; and
- a ‘*statistically significant proportion and representative sample*’ should be understood as a subset that accurately reflects the statistical population of the energy-saving measures and thus allows for reasonably reliable conclusions as regards confidence in the totality of the measures.

⁴⁰ See Appendix XII.

4.2.1 Financing schemes and instruments, and fiscal incentives

These are policy measures established by a Member State under which a monetary and fiscal incentive leads to the application of energy-efficient technology or techniques and which have the effect of reducing end-use energy consumption⁴¹.

It should be noted that:

- the effects are to be measured, controlled and verified independently of the participating or entrusted parties⁴²; and
- in the case of financing schemes or instruments, the funding should come from:
 - public (European or national) sources; or
 - a combination of public (European or national) sources and private sources (e.g. banks, investment funds, pension funds) explicitly targeting the realisation of individual actions that lead to end-use energy savings.

4.2.2 Energy efficiency national fund

Member States can set up an EENF in accordance with Article 20(6) EED either as an alternative policy measure or as part an EEOS, so that obligated parties can fulfil all or part of their savings as a contribution to the fund.

If a Member State establishes a mechanism of annual contributions to an EENF as the principal method of fulfilling energy efficiency obligations, its national legislation must ensure that:

- the energy savings achieved are equivalent to those under EEOSs; and
- the measures funded satisfy the requirements of Articles 7b and 20(6) and Annex V(3) EED⁴³.

The EENF can be any fund established by a Member State with the purpose of supporting national energy efficiency initiatives. It can be created to finance economic and financial

⁴¹ See Appendix III.

⁴² An ‘entrusted party’ is a legal entity with delegated power from a government or other public body to develop, manage or operate a financing scheme on its behalf.

⁴³ Judgment in Case C-561/16 *Saras Energía* (ECLI:EU:C:2018:633, paragraph 37 on Articles 7 and 20 EED).

support schemes, technical assistance, training and information, or other measures to increase energy efficiency, so as to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of EU law⁴⁴. In general, a combination of public funds (e.g. for addressing market failures — cost categories or measures not usually addressed under market-based mechanisms) and private capital could also be established to provide more effective solutions.

To count for the purposes of Article 7 EED, the funding must come from:

- public (European or national) sources; or
- a combination of public (European or national) sources and private sources (e.g. banks, investment funds, pension funds, obligated parties) explicitly targeting the achievement of individual actions that lead to end-use energy savings.

4.2.3 Regulations and voluntary agreements

These are policy measures established by a Member State that lead to the application of energy-efficient technologies or techniques and have the effect of reducing end-use energy consumption. They can be:

- legally binding measures that impose specific technologies or techniques; or
- voluntary agreements under which firms or local authorities commit themselves to certain action⁴⁵.

The ‘*participating parties*’ include ‘*enterprises or public bodies that have committed themselves to reaching certain objectives under a voluntary agreement, or are covered by a national regulatory policy instrument*’.

4.2.4 Standards and norms

These are policy measures established by a Member State that are aimed at improving the energy efficiency of (for example) products, services, buildings and vehicles⁴⁶. The parties under these schemes are ‘*implementing public authorities*’.

⁴⁴ See also judgment of the Court in Case C-561/16 *Saras Energía* (ECLI:EU:C:2018:633, paragraphs 30-33).

⁴⁵ Appendix III.

⁴⁶ Appendix III.

4.2.5 Energy labelling schemes

These are labelling schemes established by a Member State, with the exception of those that are mandatory under EU law (e.g. savings from the application of energy labelling regulations or the Energy Labelling Regulation⁴⁷ cannot be counted)⁴⁸.

Other policy measures being implemented at the same time may also have an impact on energy savings, so not all changes observed since the introduction of the measure being evaluated can be attributed to that measure alone. Careful consideration of the impact of a labelling scheme is required to establish a link with individual action leading to savings that can be attributed to it.

4.2.6 Training and education, including energy advisory programmes

These are policy measures established by a Member State that lead to the application of energy-efficient technology or techniques and have the effect of reducing end-use energy consumption through (for example) training programmes for energy auditors, education programmes for energy managers or energy advisory programmes for households.

It should be noted that:

- such measures must be monitored by an ‘*implementing public authority*’; and
- careful consideration of their impact is required to establish:
 - a link between the training or education activity and the individual action attributable to it; and
 - the period for which programmes may continue to have an effect⁴⁹.

4.2.7 Other alternative measures

The list of alternative policy measures is not exhaustive and other policy measures may be applied. However, Member States must explain in their notification to the Commission how an equivalent level of savings, monitoring and verification is achieved⁵⁰.

⁴⁷ Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU (OJ L 198, 28.7.2017, p. 1).

⁴⁸ Appendix III.

⁴⁹ Appendix III.

The reduction of energy consumption and the use of energy from renewable sources in buildings are important measures of reduced energy dependence and greenhouse gas emissions, especially in view of the EU's ambitious climate and energy objectives for 2030 and its global commitment in the context of the Paris Agreement. Hence, policy measures promoting the installation of small-scale renewable technologies on or in buildings can be also be considered to fulfil the energy savings obligation⁵¹.

Measures must be designed to generate end-use energy savings relative to the technology they replace. For example, such savings can be claimed from switching to more efficient heating or cooling systems or hot-water technologies in buildings, whether or not this involves renewable energy. Those savings are eligible even if the alternative policy measure is not primarily designed to improve energy efficiency, provided that the Member State can show that they are additional, measurable and verifiable according to the methods and principles in Annex V EED.

4.2.8 Energy or CO₂ taxes

Member States' tax measures to reduce end-use energy consumption may be eligible. Member States may also combine tax measures with other measures such as subsidies⁵².

Taxation for the purpose of energy efficiency mainly aims to address market failures caused by energy consumption by charging a tax or levy on certain types of energy source or energy usage. CO₂ or carbon taxes can also be a driver for individual actions designed to switch to energy sources with lower CO₂ emissions. However, it should be noted that such a source control does not necessarily lead to energy efficiency improvements.

The objective of tax measures is to make consumers and producers pay the social cost of the good (including in the form of carbon emissions and greenhouse effects).

In practice, measures⁵³ typically consist of:

- direct measures – these include charges related directly to the 'externality', i.e. the activity that imposes an effect on an unrelated third party. This type of measure

⁵⁰ Appendix XII.

⁵¹ Appendix X.

⁵² See Appendix IV.

⁵³ See Appendix IV.

implicitly assumes that the market failure is observable and quantifiable. An example is taxes on carbon emissions; and

- indirect measures – these are taxes related to the consumable generating the externality (e.g. the fuels generating carbon emissions) or consumables related to it (e.g. the cars that use such fuels).

Member States may establish new tax measures for the purpose of the energy savings obligation for the new period (2021-2030) and/or continue to apply existing measures from the first period (2014-2020).

In determining the energy savings that can be claimed as additional⁵⁴, Annex V(2)(a) provides that ‘Member States shall have regard to how energy use and demand would evolve in the absence of the policy measure in question by taking into account at least the following factors: energy consumption trends, changes in consumer behaviour, technological progress and changes caused by other measures implemented at Union and national level’.

In addition, Member States should take into account the requirements of Annex V(4) when calculating the effect of tax measures:

- (a) *credit shall be given only for energy savings from taxation measures exceeding the minimum levels of taxation applicable to fuels as required in Council Directive 2003/96/EC or 2006/112/EC;*
- (b) *price elasticities for the calculation of the impact of the (energy) taxation measures shall represent the responsiveness of energy demand to price changes, and shall be estimated on the basis of recent and representative official data sources;*
- (c) *the energy savings from accompanying taxation policy instruments, including fiscal incentives or payment to a fund, shall be accounted separately.*

Member States should implement measures that aim to exceed minimum levels under EU law, including:

- minimum levels for the taxation of energy products and electricity⁵⁵; and

⁵⁴ See Appendix IV.

⁵⁵ Council Directive 2003/96/EC of 27 October 2003 restructuring the Community framework for the taxation of energy products and electricity (OJ L 283, 31.10.2003, p. 51).

- provisions on the common system of VAT⁵⁶ in relation to energy-consuming products and goods.

When calculating the impact of their (energy) taxation measures, Member States should take account of price elasticities (which represent the responsiveness of energy demand to price changes), estimating these on the basis of recent and representative official data sources⁵⁷. Under part 3.3(f) of Annex III to the Governance Regulation, Member States must provide information on their calculation methodology, including the price elasticities they have used and how they have been established, in accordance with Annex V(4) EED.

For the purposes of Annex V(4)(c) EED, it is important to assess how tax measures interact with other policy measures. When calculating the impacts of tax measures used in combination with other measures, Member States are recommended to use:

- short-term elasticities only; or
- short- and long-term elasticities, but not claim energy savings for the other measures (i.e. treat the tax measure as the main policy measure in a package).

For tax measures implemented prior to the 2021-2030 obligation period, Member States should pay particular attention to the second subparagraph of Article 7(1) EED: ‘*Member States may count energy savings that stem from policy measures, whether introduced by 31 December 2020 or after that date, provided that those measures result in new individual actions that are carried out after 31 December 2020*’.

If a Member State establishes a combination of tax and subsidy measures, it must keep separate accounts of energy savings from tax measures and from accompanying policy measures (including fiscal incentives).

Using short-term elasticity estimates throughout the target period will make it less likely that savings are double-counted.

⁵⁶ Council Directive 2006/112/EC of 28 November 2006 on the common system of value added tax (OJ L 347, 11.12.2006, p. 1).

⁵⁷ See Appendix IV.

4.3 Policy measures to alleviate energy poverty

Under Article 7(11) EED, when designing policy measures to meet their energy savings obligations, Member States are to take account of the need to alleviate energy poverty by requiring, as far as appropriate, that a proportion of energy efficiency measures under their national EEOS, alternative policy measures or programmes/measures financed under an EENF be implemented as a priority among vulnerable households, including those affected by energy poverty and, where appropriate, in social housing⁵⁸.

For the purpose of the NECPs, Member States must assess the number of households in energy poverty in accordance with Article 3(3)(d) of the Governance Regulation⁵⁹.

Taking into account their existing practices, Member States should set criteria for how they will address energy poverty in their policy measures. Long-term measures to renovate and improve the energy performance of the building stock, as required under the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive ('EPBD')⁶⁰, will also benefit those affected by energy poverty. Under Article 2a EPBD, Member States have to produce long-term strategies to support the renovation of the national stock of public and private residential and non-residential buildings into a highly energy-efficient and decarbonised building stock by 2050.

These are to:

- facilitate the cost-effective transformation of existing buildings into nearly zero-energy buildings; and
- encompass an outline of relevant national action to help alleviate energy poverty⁶¹.

⁵⁸ Appendix V.

⁵⁹ Member States should assess in their NECPs the number of households in energy poverty, taking into account the necessary domestic energy services needed to guarantee basic standards of living in the relevant national context, existing social policy and other relevant policies, and Commission indicative guidance on relevant indicators, including geographical dispersion, that are based on a common approach for energy poverty. If a Member State finds that it has a significant number of households in energy poverty, it should include in its plan a national indicative objective to reduce energy poverty.

⁶⁰ Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 13).

⁶¹ Recital 11 of Directive (EU) 2018/844 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 75), which amends the EPBD and the EED, provides that '[t]he need to alleviate energy poverty should be taken into account, in accordance with criteria defined by the Member States. While outlining national actions that contribute to the alleviation of energy poverty in their renovation strategies, the Member States have the right to establish what they consider to be relevant actions'.

As of its entry into force and transposition/implementation in national law, this requirement to take account of the need to alleviate energy poverty applies to measures taken under EEOs and alternative policy measures. Member States are free to decide which kind of policy measures they use, since both are on an equal footing. However, the measures chosen have to be aimed at alleviating energy poverty.

The EU Energy Poverty Observatory is a Commission initiative to help Member States improve the measuring, monitoring and sharing of knowledge and best practice on energy poverty. It is aimed at helping Member States in designing policy measures. The ‘Policies & Measures’ section of the Observatory’s website⁶² contains examples of specific types of policies and measures.

4.4 Choice of sectors

Member States have the flexibility to target one or more specific sector(s) in order to meet the energy savings obligation, by introducing policy measures in line with Article 7a or 7b EED⁶³. Under sections 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 of Annex III to the Governance Regulation, they have to provide information on the sector(s) (and, in the case of taxation, the taxpayer segment) targeted by each measure. Annex V(2)(d) EED permits measures to improve the energy efficiency of products, equipment, transport systems, vehicles and fuels, buildings and building elements⁶⁴, processes or markets.

Where appropriate, such measures should be consistent with the national policy frameworks established pursuant to Directive 2014/94/EU on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure⁶⁵. Member States might target, for example, the buildings or the industry sector.

According to the assessments of achieved and expected energy savings notified by Member States in their annual reports and national energy efficiency and action plans (‘NEEAPs’) under Article 24 EED, it is expected that:

- the biggest proportion of savings will be in general generated by measures targeting buildings (supported, for example, by renovation financing schemes);

⁶² <https://www.energypoverty.eu/policies-measures>

⁶³ See Appendices II and III.

⁶⁴ Article 2(9) EPBD defines ‘building element’ as a technical buildings system or an element of the building envelope.

⁶⁵ Directive 2014/94/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure (OJ L 307, 28.10.2014, p. 1).

- the second and third biggest proportions will come from industry and transport; and
- the EEOS (a cross-sector policy) will generate the highest share of savings per policy measure; it also targets buildings, through measures promoting the replacement of heating systems, etc.⁶⁶ Other sectors with untapped energy saving potential (e.g. transport and water) could contribute to achieving the energy saving obligation in 2021-2030

4.4.1 Transport sector

Based on reports from Member States, the Commission concluded in its 2016 impact assessment that 6% of the energy savings under Article 7 could be associated with measures targeting the transport sector⁶⁷.

Since the first NEEAPs in 2014 and most recently in their 2017 NEEAPs, Member States have updated their lists of EEOSs and alternative policy measures, and have notified more transport measures. These developments indicate that the (potential) proportion of energy savings achieved in the transport sector in 2014-2020 may be even higher than assessed in the impact assessment.

Given that final energy consumption in transport is included in the calculation baseline, this may be an obvious sector to target to achieve the 2021-2030 savings obligation.

Examples:

Policy measures could promote more efficient vehicles (exceeding the minimum levels laid down in Regulations (EC) No 443/2009⁶⁸, (EU) No 510/2011⁶⁹ or Regulation (EU) No. 631/2019 or the revised

⁶⁶ See Economidou et al., 2018. Assessment of the Second National Energy Efficiency Action Plans under the Energy Efficiency Directive. EUR 29272 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2018, ISBN 978-92-79-87946-3, doi:10.2760/780472, JRC110304 (report available at <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/eur-scientific-and-technical-research-reports/assessment-second-national-energy-efficiency-action-plans-under-energy-efficiency-directive>) and Tsemekidi-Tzeiranaki et al., 2019. Analysis of the Annual Reports 2019 under the Energy Efficiency Directive. EUR 29667 EN, Publications.

⁶⁷ Appendix VII.

⁶⁸ Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 setting emission performance standards for new passenger cars as part of the Community's integrated approach to reduce CO₂ emissions from light-duty vehicles (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 1).

⁶⁹ Regulation (EU) No 510/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2011 setting emission performance standards for new light commercial vehicles as part of the Union's integrated approach to reduce CO₂ emissions from light-duty vehicles (OJ L 145, 31.5.2011, p. 1).

Clean Vehicles Directive (Directive (EU) 2019/XXX)⁷⁰), a modal shift to cycling, walking and collective transport, or mobility and urban planning that reduces demand for transport.

Measures that accelerate the uptake of new, more efficient vehicles or policies fostering a shift to better-performing fuels that reduce energy use per kilometre may also be eligible, subject to materiality and additionality (see Annex V(2)).

4.4.2 Water sector

Energy and water correlate closely in economic life and at many levels (*'water-energy nexus'*). Water is needed for energy purposes, e.g. for cooling, storage, biofuels or hydropower. Energy is needed for water purposes, e.g. to pump, treat and desalinate.⁷¹

The energy generation sector is the largest consumer of water, accounting for 44% of consumption⁷². The water and wastewater sectors account for 3.5% of electricity use in the EU and that share is expected to rise⁷³. At the same time, leaks account for 24% of total water consumed in the EU, representing significant wastage and a loss in terms of wasted water resources and in terms of the energy used to treat those resources.

With the entry into force of the Governance Regulation and the amended EED, the *'energy efficiency first'* principle applies. The water sector can be amongst the beneficiaries of this principle⁷⁴.

The effective and energy efficient management of water can contribute significant energy savings. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), 10% of global water withdrawals relate to energy production and this figure is expected to increase significantly with the promotion of several low-carbon but water-intensive processes, including electricity generation, biofuel production and carbon-capture-and-storage⁷⁴. Member States could therefore explore the potential for energy savings through the use of smart technologies and processes.

⁷⁰ The to be published in the OJ 'Directive (EU) 2019/XXX of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2009/33/EC on the promotion of clean and energy-efficient road transport vehicle'.

⁷¹ For further information, see JRC's Water – Energy Nexus in Europe, 2019, <http://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC115853>

⁷² See recital 22.

⁷³ See recital 22.

⁷⁴ For further information, see the IEA's World Energy Outlook 2018; <https://www.iea.org/weo/water/>

By fully exploring the potential for energy savings by using smart technologies and processes – which Member States are encouraged to use by the EED⁷⁵ – Member States could find solutions to break the link between energy consumption and consumption of water.

Member States could, for example, assess the potential of the construction of two-tier system necessary for separate treatment of storm water and sanitary wastewater. This could avoid the need for additional water treatment capacities which might result in increased energy consumption.

Member States have notified a limited number of water-related measures to meet the energy savings obligation in Article 7. The most common is the production of hot water by solar collectors (replacement of non-renewable-based hot-water production) or more efficient gas water-heaters, but such measures relate to heat generation rather than water production.

Policy measures relating to the energy-efficient production of drinking water could be considered along the whole supply chain (distribution, use and wastewater treatment). To date, the main national objectives have been to ease water scarcity and improve water quality. Apart from installing more efficient pumps, the notified action results in energy savings indirectly via reduced water demand or the reuse of water.

The potential for saving energy in the water sector lies in:

- reducing the amount of energy used to produce and treat different types of water; and
- reducing water demand and network losses, which translates into lower energy requirements for pumping and treatment.

Energy savings in the water sector can relieve municipalities' budgets. Especially when municipalities own the water utility, the electricity consumption of (waste) water plants might represent a significant share of its electricity bill. As, for example, the awareness, experience, capacities can vary largely from one municipality to the other, regional or national programmes can be useful to facilitate experience sharing, technological support and financial aids could thus increase the energy savings potential.

Indicative non-exhaustive examples:

75 See recital 22.

Member States could take measures to save energy in the production, use and disposal of water in all its forms along the whole supply chain:

- the production of drinking water (pumping, cleaning of groundwater or surface water, desalination of sea water);
- reducing water losses along the distribution network;
- reducing the use of water by end-users (including use for industrial processes, irrigation, households);
- reducing water use through the recirculation of domestic water;
- cleaning wastewater for reuse or discharge (pumping, wastewater treatment processes, heat recovery); and
- reducing energy use for storm water treatment (reducing the burden of treatment on storm water systems).

5. IMPACT OF THE REVISION ON THE FIRST OBLIGATION PERIOD

Member States must bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with the amended energy savings obligation at the latest 18 months after the entry into force of the EED, i.e. by 25 June 2020.

Member States must comply with:

- the common methods and principles of calculating the impact of EEOSs or other policy measures (Annex V EED);
- the requirement to take account of the need to alleviate energy poverty when designing policy measures (EEOS and alternative policy measures), although different measures may be taken to target households affected by energy poverty (Article 7(11) EED);
- the provision that savings resulting from the implementation of EU law cannot be claimed, except renovation measures and the early replacement of more efficient appliances and vehicles (Annex V(2)(b) EED);
- the requirement that the calculation of energy savings is to take account of the lifetime of measures and the rate at which savings decline over time (Annex V(2)(g) EED – from entry into force); and

- the requirement that, in fulfilling their savings obligation, retail energy sales companies (under the EEOS) do not impede consumers from switching from one supplier to another (Article 7a(3) EED).

Member States may transpose and implement the amended EED before the deadline. In such cases, they may for the remaining time before the end of the first obligation period:

- make use of the derogation under Article 7(8) EED;
- make use of the derogation under Annex V(2)(b) EED; and
- decide that obligated parties fulfil the savings obligation, in whole or in part, as a contribution to the EENF (Article 20(6) EED).

Member States that make use of Article 7(4)(a)-(d) EED for the calculation of the amount of energy savings required for the first obligation period must apply and calculate the effect of the options chosen for the first period separately according to Article 7(5)(a) EED.

6. COUNTING TOWARDS THE ENERGY SAVINGS OBLIGATION

Article 7(1) EED provides that the two obligation periods (2014-2020, as referred to in point (a) in the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) EED, and 2021-2030, as referred to in point (b)) are two separate periods.

In principle, as already provided for in respect of the first period, only energy savings obtained within a period count towards the achievement of the obligation for that period, unless provided otherwise in the EED.

Member States may not count energy savings retrospectively, i.e. under Article 7(7) EED, savings achieved after 31 December 2020 cannot count towards the amount required for 2014-2020.

Under the second subparagraph of Article 7(1) EED, Member States may count savings that stem from policy measures introduced before or after 31 December 2020 towards the amount required for 2021-2030, provided that the measures result in new individual actions after 31 December 2020⁷⁶.

⁷⁶ See definitions provided on section 4.

In principle, Member States may count energy savings obtained in a given year only for that year. However, Article 7a(6)(b) EED allows those with an EEOS to allow obligated parties to count savings obtained in a given year for any of the 4 previous or 3 following years as long as this falls within the relevant obligation period, as set out in Article 7(1) EED.

Indicative example:

Savings achieved in 2014 may be counted for 2017 (three years later), but savings achieved in 2024 cannot be counted for 2020, although this is one of the 4 previous years, as it is in a separate obligation period.

Article 7(8) EED is a specific derogation from the principle. If an EEOS in force at any point between 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2014 allowed an obligated party to make use of ‘banking and borrowing’ (Article 7a(6)(b) EED), the Member State in question may count energy savings obtained in any given year after 2010 and before 1 January 2014 as if they had been obtained after 31 December 2013 and before 1 January 2021, provided that all of the requirements in Article 7(8) EED are fulfilled:

- (a) the EEOS was in force at any point between 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2014 and was included in the Member State’s first NEEAP submitted under Article 24(2);*
- (b) the savings were generated under the EEOS;*
- (c) the savings are calculated in accordance with Annex V; and*
- (d) the years for which the savings are counted as having been obtained have been reported in the NEEAP.*

7. COMMON METHODS AND PRINCIPLES FOR CALCULATING THE IMPACT OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY OBLIGATION SCHEMES OR OTHER POLICY MEASURES UNDER ARTICLES 7, 7A, 7B AND 20(6)

Article 7(9) EED requires Member States to ensure that energy savings resulting from policy measures referred to in Articles 7a, 7b and 20(6) EED are calculated in accordance with Annex V EED.

7.1. Measurement methods

7.1.1 Measurement methods for policy measures other than taxation measures

Annex V, part 1 EED sets out methods for calculating energy savings other than those arising from taxation measures for the purposes of Articles 7, 7a, 7b and 20(6) EED.

Obligated, participating or entrusted parties, and implementing public authorities may use the following methods for calculating energy savings:

- (a) deemed savings, by reference to the results of previous independently monitored energy improvements in similar installations. The generic approach is termed ‘ex ante’;*
- (b) metered savings, whereby the savings from the installation of a measure, or package of measures, are determined by recording the actual reduction in energy use, taking due account of factors such as additionality, occupancy, production levels and the weather which may affect consumption. The generic approach is termed ‘ex post’;*
- (c) scaled savings, whereby engineering estimates of savings are used. This approach may be used only where establishing robust measured data for a specific installation is difficult or disproportionately expensive, e.g. replacing a compressor or electric motor with a different kWh rating than that for which independent information about savings has been measured, or where those estimates are carried out on the basis of nationally established methodologies and benchmarks by qualified or accredited experts that are independent of the obligated, participating or entrusted parties involved;*
- (d) surveyed savings, where consumers’ response to advice, information campaigns, labelling or certification schemes or smart metering is determined. This approach may be used only for savings resulting from changes in consumer behaviour. It shall not be used for savings resulting from the installation of physical measures.*

7.1.2 Measurement methods for taxation measures

For determining the energy savings from tax-related policy measures introduced under Article 7b EED⁷⁷, the principles in Annex V(4) EED apply:

- (a) credit shall be given only for energy savings from taxation measures exceeding the minimum levels of taxation applicable to fuels as required in Council Directive 2003/96/EC or 2006/112/EC,*

⁷⁷ See Appendix IV.

- (b) *price elasticities for the calculation of the impact of the (energy) taxation measures shall represent the responsiveness of energy demand to price changes, and shall be estimated on the basis of recent and representative official data sources;*
- (c) *the energy savings from accompanying taxation policy instruments, including fiscal incentives or payment to a fund, shall be accounted separately.*

7.2 Lifetime of measures and rate of decline over the lifetime

Annex V(2), point (i) EED provides that *‘the calculation of energy savings shall take into account the lifetime of the measures and the rate at which the savings decline over time. That calculation shall count the savings each individual action will achieve during the period from its date of implementation to 31 December 2020 or 31 December 2030 as appropriate. Alternatively, Member States may adopt another method that is estimated to achieve at least the same total quantity of savings. If they use another method, Member States shall ensure that the total amount of energy savings calculated using that method does not exceed the amount of energy savings that would have been the result of their calculation when counting the savings each individual action will achieve during the period from its date of implementation to 31 December 2020 or 31 December 2030 as appropriate’.*

The concept of the ‘lifetime’ of an individual energy-saving action refers to the fact that savings may be obtained not only in the year of implementation, but also in future years. The ‘lifetime’ is therefore the period for which the action will continue to deliver measureable savings.

In calculating energy savings over the lifetime of an action, Member States may:

- attribute to each action the ‘real’ savings that it will achieve between the year of its implementation and the end of the second obligation period (i.e. 31 December 2030)
- this is referred to as the ‘straightforward’ method⁷⁸.

The attribution of savings beyond 2030 is not permitted. Member States may count savings from policy measures introduced before 2030 for the energy savings obligation post-2030 only if those measures result in a new individual action in the subsequent obligation period;

⁷⁸ SWD(2013) 451 final, recitals 47 and 49–52.

- apply an ‘index value’ that reflects the expected lifetime⁷⁹;
- ‘cap’ the lifetimes attributed to individual actions⁸⁰ -- for example, the Member State could ‘cap’ the lifetime at 5 years. Member States using this method must ensure that the result is not higher than that given by the ‘straightforward’ approach; or
- use full lifetimes, but ‘discount’ future-year savings⁸¹ -- under this method, the Member State could discount the savings in the subsequent years at a rate of 10% per year, if reasonable. Again, it must ensure that the result is not higher than that given by the ‘straightforward’ approach.

In counting savings towards the required amount of cumulative end-use energy savings from any policy measure, Member States must take into account:

- i. when the measure is implemented;
- ii. the amount of annual energy savings; and
- iii. whether the measure will still result in energy savings in 2030⁸².

Regarding policy measures targeting buildings, the EU standard EN 15459-1:2017⁸³ already provides guidelines for the assessment of lifetimes.

Particular care should be taken when claiming lifetimes for behavioural measures that are not associated with the installation of physical measures.⁸⁴ Behavioural measures are highly reversible, since the duration over which an efficient behaviour will be sustained can depend on a variety of factors. If, for example, the efficient behaviour promoted is eco-driving, depending on the drivers and the type of eco-driving training, the effects of an eco-driving training can last only a few days, but also up to several years.

⁷⁹ SWD(2013) 451 final, recital 53.

⁸⁰ SWD(2013) 451 final, recital 54.

⁸¹ SWD(2013) 451 final, recital 55.

⁸² Lees, E., and Bayer, E. (February 2016), *Toolkit for energy efficiency obligations* (Regulatory Assistance Project); <http://www.raponline.org/document/download/id/8029>

⁸³ Energy performance of buildings – Economic evaluation procedure for energy systems in buildings - Part 1: Calculation procedures; <https://www.en-standard.eu/din-en-15459-1-energy-performance-of-buildings-economic-evaluation-procedure-for-energy-systems-in-buildings-part-1-calculation-procedures-module-m1-14/>.

⁸⁴ See also Appendix VI and Appendix VIII.

Examples on how lifetimes of measures could be accounted for:

1. 'Straightforward' method

An individual action (e.g. window replacement) saves 1 toe of energy consumption per year and goes on delivering this saving year after year. If the action is carried out in 2021, it will save 1 toe in 2021 and 1 toe in each subsequent year up to 2030, i.e. a total of 10 toe to 2030. If the action is carried out in 2022, it will save 1 toe each year from 2022 to 2030, i.e. a total of 9 toe. If it is carried out in 2030, it will contribute to the requirement only that year, i.e. a total of 1 toe.

A Member State has to save 65 Mtoe over the period and expects to achieve this by means of one information campaign per year delivering, for example, a million actions (a survey has demonstrated that the effectiveness of each action is 1 toe), and a million window replacements per year (the deemed value of each is estimated to be 1 toe). Each of the information campaigns would deliver 1 Mtoe in the year in which it is conducted and the 10 campaigns **10 Mtoe** in total over the 10 years by 31 December 2030. There will be savings equal to 10 Mtoe for the million windows replaced the first year, 9 Mtoe for the million replaced the second year, 8 Mtoe for the third, 7 Mtoe for the fourth, 6 Mtoe for the fifth, 5 Mtoe for the sixth, 4 Mtoe for the seventh, 3 Mtoe for the eighth, 2 Mtoe for the ninth and 1 Mtoe for the 10th, i.e. **55 Mtoe** in total by 31 December 2030. The savings from information campaigns and window replacements are thus 10 Mtoe + 55 Mtoe = **65 Mtoe**.

By contrast, a shorter-lived action (e.g. an information campaign) may save 1 toe in the year of implementation and nothing thereafter. Whatever the year of implementation between 2021 and 2030, its contribution will be 1 toe.

If a Member State introduces predominantly individual actions with short lifetimes at the beginning of the 10-year obligation period, it will need to take additional measures to reach the savings required under point (b) in the first subparagraph of Article 7(1).

The 'straightforward' method clearly fulfils the condition that the calculation method must lead to the required quantity of savings actually being achieved. However, Member States may consider alternative methods more appropriate.

2. 'Index value' method

One alternative is to give each action an 'index value' that reflects its expected lifetime. An information campaign could be given an index value of 0.25, while a window replacement could be given an index value of 6. If each of these actions saves 1 toe per year, the saving attributed to an information campaign would be (1 x 0.25 toe) = 0.25 toe. The saving attributed to a window replacement, whatever the year of implementation, would be (1 x 6 toe) = 6 toe.

The information campaigns would then count as delivering 0.25 Mtoe in the year in which they are conducted or **2.5 Mtoe** in total for 10 campaigns over the 10 years to the end of 2030. If 7 million

window replacements are carried out over the period, this will deliver savings of 7 Mtoe multiplied by the factor of 6, giving **42 Mtoe**. The savings from information campaigns and window replacements would then be counted as 2.5 Mtoe + 42 Mtoe = **44.5 Mtoe**.

A Member State using this method must ensure that the result is not higher than that given by the ‘straightforward’ approach.

3. ‘Cap’ method

Another alternative is to ‘cap’ the lifetimes attributed to individual actions. For example, a ‘cap’ of 5 years could be chosen. The saving attributed to an information campaign would be **1.25 Mtoe**, e.g. 0.25 Mtoe in 2022, 0.25 Mtoe in 2023, 0.25 Mtoe in 2024, 0.25 Mtoe in 2025 and 0.25 Mtoe in 2026. The saving attributed to a window replacement, whatever the year of implementation, would be (1 x 5) = **5 Mtoe**, e.g. 1 Mtoe in 2022, 1 Mtoe in 2023, 1 Mtoe in 2024, 1 Mtoe in 2025 and 1 Mtoe in 2026.

Again, a Member State using this method must ensure that the result is not higher than that given by the ‘straightforward’ approach.

To reflect the full value of a policy measure for energy efficiency, Annex V(2)(i) EED requires Member States to take account of the decline of energy savings over the lifetime of each measure⁸⁵. The intention is to ensure that the savings are accounted realistically, given that, for example, a new energy-efficient product may not generate the same energy savings after some years of use⁸⁶. Therefore, Member States must take this into account in their methodologies. The declining rate may vary by type of policy measure and must be notified and explained by each Member State in line with Annex V(2)(i) EED⁸⁷.

7.3 Additionality

The additionality requirement needs to be taken into account when determining energy savings for all kinds of policy measure. The basic principles are set out in Annex V(2)(a) and (b) EED:

(a) The savings shall be shown to be additional to those that would have occurred in any event without the activity of the obligated, participating or entrusted parties, or implementing public authorities. To determine the savings that can be claimed as additional, Member States shall have regard to how energy use and demand would evolve in the absence of the policy measure

⁸⁵ For further explanations and examples, see Appendix VIII.

⁸⁶ For further explanations and examples, see Appendix VIII.

⁸⁷ See also Appendix VIII.

in question by taking into account at least the following factors: energy consumption trends, changes in consumer behaviour, technological progress and changes caused by other measures implemented at Union and national level.

- (b) Savings resulting from the implementation of mandatory Union law shall be considered to be savings that would have occurred in any event and thus cannot be claimed as energy savings for the purpose of Article 7(1).*

This means that, if EU law requires Member States to achieve a certain amount or degree of savings, they can claim only savings above this level — provided that other requirements are fulfilled, e.g. it can be shown and verified that the savings are due to the action/measure in question.

Annex V(2)(a) EED also requires Member States to look at current market developments and establish a baseline scenario. This is particularly important to avoid counting ‘free riders’ which are common in the context of supplier obligations and financial support schemes. For example, if a national support scheme for building renovation supports 100 individual actions in a given year, some of those actions would have happened anyway (without the scheme) and must be deducted.

Likewise, when a policy is in place for many years, it is very likely that it has market transformation effects. For example, private stakeholders will take it into account in their own strategies to develop products, services, etc. This means, for example, that the current trends in the market average can be partly due to the effects of policy from previous years. Therefore, if a survey is conducted to assess ‘free-rider’ effects, it is likely that some of these effects today are also spill-over effects from previous years. Annex V(2)(b) and (c) EED provide derogations from these basic principles:

- (b) By way of derogation from that requirement, savings related to the renovation of existing buildings may be claimed as energy savings for the purpose of Article 7(1) provided that the materiality criterion referred to in point 3(h) of Annex V is ensured. Savings resulting from the implementation of national minimum requirements established for new buildings prior to the transposition of Directive 2010/31/EU can be claimed as energy savings for the purpose of point (a) of Article 7(1), provided that the materiality criterion is ensured and those savings have been notified by Member States in their National Energy Efficiency Action Plans in accordance with Article 24(2).*

- (c) Credit may be given only for savings exceeding the following levels:*

- (i) *Union emission performance standards for new passenger cars and new light commercial vehicles following the implementation of Regulations (EC) No 443/2009 and (EU) No 510/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council;*
- (ii) *Union requirements relating to the removal from the market of certain energy related products following the implementation of implementing measures under Directive 2009/125/EC.*

Furthermore, Member States need to consider and exceed with their national laws levels set by the Regulation (EU) No 631/2019⁸⁸, and minimum targets for the public procurement of clean and zero-emission vehicles for certain road transport vehicles following the implementation of the revised Clean Vehicles Directive (Directive (EU) 2019/XXX)⁸⁹.

7.3.1 Additionality in relation to measures targeting the renovation of buildings⁹⁰

As a general principle, Annex V(2)(b) EED provides that energy savings resulting from the implementation of mandatory EU law are to be considered as savings that would have occurred in any event and should thus not be claimed.

In general, building codes associated with the energy performance of buildings lay down mandatory requirements under EU law (the EPBD) and are part of the ‘business as usual’ scenario.

By way of derogation, Member States may count in full savings from the renovation of buildings, provided that the materiality criterion referred to in Annex V(3)(h) EED is satisfied

⁸⁸ Regulation (EU) 2019/631 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 setting CO₂ emission performance standards for new passenger cars and for new light commercial vehicles, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 443/2009 and (EU) No 510/2011, PE/6/2019/REV/1, ABl. (EU) L 111/13.

⁸⁹ The to be published in the OJ ‘Directive (EU) 2019/XXX of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2009/33/EC on the promotion of clean and energy-efficient road transport vehicle’.

⁹⁰ Article 7(1) EPBD provides that ‘Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that when buildings undergo major renovation, the energy performance of the building or the renovated part thereof is upgraded in order to meet minimum energy performance requirements set in accordance with Article 4 in so far as this is technically, functionally and economically feasible’.

Article 2(10) EPBD defines ‘major renovation’ as the renovation of a building where:

- (a) the total cost of the renovation relating to the building envelope or the technical building systems is higher than 25% of the value of the building, excluding the value of the land upon which the building is situated; or
- (b) more than 25% of the surface of the building envelope undergoes renovation;

Member States may choose to apply option (a) or option (b).

and all energy savings stem from policy measures promoting the renovation. They must also show that the savings claimed from the measures exceed savings that would have occurred in the absence of the measures. They should demonstrate that the obligated, participating or entrusted party has contributed to the achievement of the savings claimed⁹¹.

The starting point for calculating the savings is to measure the consumption of the building before and after the renovation. Member States may use this derogation for both obligation periods, from the entry into force of the amending Directive ((EU) 2018/2002), i.e. since 24 December 2018.

Example:

A national building code requires that buildings undergoing major renovation be upgraded to at least energy performance class B. The Member State concerned cannot claim the resultant savings for the purposes of Article 7.

However, it can claim savings if it has taken a measure promoting the renovation (e.g. it provides households with a subsidy for a renovation that they would otherwise not undertake). In that case, all the savings resulting from that measure can be claimed irrespective of the energy class upgrade (i.e. all savings can be claimed for energy upgrades from class D to C or from D to B, or from D to A, etc.).

Renovation projects have to comply with national minimum energy performance requirements established under the EPBD. Measures that can support a higher degree of ambition, i.e. energy performance that goes beyond what is required, may be encouraged.

7.3.2 Additionality in relation to measures targeting the construction of new buildings

From the entry into force of the amended EED and, if necessary, from national transposition or implementation, Member States may count energy savings resulting from the implementation of national minimum requirements established for new buildings only towards the savings required for the first obligation period (2014-2020), provided that:

- i) they meet national minimum requirements established prior to the transposition of the EPBD, i.e. by 9 July 2012 (see Article 28(1) EPBD);
- ii) they are ‘material’; and
- iii) they have been notified in the NEEAP by 30 April 2017 (see Article 24(2) EED).

⁹¹ See recital 41 EED.

Energy savings can only be claimed from the date of entry into force of the amended EED and only towards the cumulative end-use savings required by 31 December 2020. Member States must show that the application of the national minimum requirements led to measurable savings that would not otherwise have been achieved. If any national transposition or implementation measures are necessary to allow those savings to be claimed, these must be adopted and in place before any savings are claimed.

If a Member State makes use of the derogation, it should carefully assess possible interaction with the exemption provided for in Article 7(4)(d) EED ('early action') and ensure that double-counting is avoided.

Building's construction projects must comply with national minimum energy performance requirements. Measures that can support a higher degree of ambition, i.e. energy performance that goes beyond what is required, may be encouraged.

7.3.3 Additionality in relation to public bodies' buildings

In principle, the derogation from the principle of additionality in Annex V(2)(b) EED also applies to energy savings related to the renovation of public bodies' buildings, since such savings are 'related to renovation of existing buildings' (see second sentence in Annex V(2)(b) EED).

The aim of the derogation is to allow Member States, from the entry into force of the amending Directive, to claim all energy savings for the purpose of Article 7(1) EED stemming, for example, from measures taken to achieve the renovation rate of 3% floor area of heated and/or cooled buildings owned and occupied by central government (see Article 5).

However, Member States have to show that all savings claimed stem from policy measures implemented for the renovation of public bodies' buildings⁹². They cannot count energy savings that would have occurred in the absence of the policy measure. Hence, Member States need to demonstrate materiality. If any national transposition or implementation measures are necessary to allow those savings to be claimed, these must be put in place before any savings are claimed.

⁹² See recital 41 EED.

Member States have to calculate energy savings claimed from policy measures implemented for the renovation of public bodies' buildings in accordance with Annex V. The amount of energy savings which is counted towards the required end-use energy savings under Article 7(1) EED shall be expressed in final energy consumption. If the amount of energy savings is expressed in primary energy, Member States have to use the conversion factors set out in Annex IV EED.

7.3.4 Additionality in relation to implementing measures under the Ecodesign Directive⁹³

The replacement of boilers only is not considered as a renovation measure, because of the specific provision in Annex V(2)(c) EED. Thus, the starting point will always be the minimum requirements under the specific ecodesign provisions⁹⁴. Energy savings resulting from the replacement of appliances regulated by ecodesign legislation, e.g. space heaters, may be counted only if they exceed the minimum ecodesign requirements, except in the case of early replacement (see Annex V(2)(e) EED).

If Member States provide incentives or subsidies for products covered by EU energy labelling regulations, it is recommended that they target the higher classes of energy efficiency. For example, an incentive or subsidy to encourage the installation of new, more energy-efficient boilers would only cover boilers in the two highest significantly populated classes of the energy label for boilers, based on market data relevant to the period in question.

7.3.5 Additionality in relation to energy audits under Article 8

Article 8(4) requires Member States to ensure that large enterprises (i.e. firms that are not SMEs) conduct an energy audit every 4 years; this does not in itself lead to energy savings.

Measures to encourage or support the implementation of the recommendations of an audit go beyond the minimum required under Article 8 – the second subparagraph of Article 8(7) provides that Member States ‘*may* implement an incentive or support scheme’. Therefore, energy savings resulting from such measures can be counted, as they would not have

⁹³ Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-related products (OJ L 285, 31.10.2009, p. 10).

⁹⁴ For regulations listed by category of product, see: https://ec.europa.eu/info/energy-climate-change-environment/standards-tools-and-labels/products-labelling-rules-and-requirements/energy-label-and-ecodesign/energy-efficient-products_en

happened anyway, provided the materiality criterion is fulfilled. The same applies for savings that result from measures targeting SMEs.

7.4 Materiality and eligibility

In addition to the additionality principle, Member States need to satisfy the ‘materiality’ criterion. The automatic roll-out of EU legislation or autonomous improvements because of market forces or technological developments (for example) cannot be taken into account, as Member States may not count actions that would have happened anyway.

The activities of national public authorities in implementing the policy measure must be ‘material’ to the achievement of the energy savings claimed; in other words:

- they must have contributed to the individual action in question; and
- the subsidy or involvement of the obligated, participating or entrusted party must clearly have had more than a minimal effect on the end-user’s decision to undertake the energy-efficiency investment.

Therefore, Member States need to show that the savings are caused by a policy measure designed to trigger end-use energy savings⁹⁵. Measures taken pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/842 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions⁹⁶ can be considered material, but Member States have to show that they result in verifiable and measurable or estimable energy-efficiency improvements.

For financing schemes, for example, an indication of the amount of subsidy is not enough to demonstrate materiality, since this alone does not prove that subsidies have influenced end-users’ investment decisions. The role played by actors involved in the actions may in principle be proved without a subsidy as a benchmark; standardised actions (e.g. creation of installation standards for products, energy advice and energy audits followed by the actual implementation of actions) could be an important materiality indicator.

⁹⁵ For criteria to show materiality in NEEAPs and Article 7 notifications, see Appendix IX.

⁹⁶ Regulation (EU) 2018/842 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 (OJ L 156, 19.6.2018, p. 26).

To ensure compliance, Member States could set general materiality requirements under an EEOS or alternative measures and verify these on a project-by-project basis⁹⁷. These could establish that parties (e.g. when applying for a ‘white certificate’⁹⁸) must document and prove a direct contribution to the implementation of the action.

Obligated parties could be required to prove:

- whether the contribution has been delivered directly or indirectly (i.e. by intermediaries); and
- whether it has been decided prior to the installation of the action.

Member States could also require, for example, that:

- a contract be concluded between distribution system operators (i.e. the obligated parties) and third parties;
- energy savings not be generated before the contract is issued;
- parties can count savings only where they have been directly involved in the implementation of the measure (e.g. by providing energy audits, subsidies, etc.); and
- agreements be drawn up covering the whole chain from obligated actors to energy end-users.

7.5 Measures promoting the installation of small-scale renewable energy technologies on or in buildings for own use

It is important to distinguish between:

- the possibility provided for in Article 7(4)(f) EED, which refers to an amount of energy generated on or in buildings for own use that can be excluded from the amount of energy savings calculated in accordance with Article 7(2) and (3) EED; and
- the clarification in Annex V(2)(e) EED, whereby savings stemming from measures promoting the installation of small-scale renewable energy technologies on or in buildings can in principle be counted towards the savings required under Article 7(1).

⁹⁷ See Appendix XII.

⁹⁸ A legal instrument issued by an authorising body guaranteeing that a specified amount of energy savings has been achieved. Each certificate is a unique and traceable commodity carrying a property right over a certain amount of additional energy savings and guaranteeing that the benefit of those savings has not been accounted for elsewhere.

This is also explained in recital 43 EED.

Under Annex V(2)(e) EED, Member States may count energy savings stemming from measures promoting the installation of small-scale renewable energy technologies on or in buildings for own use towards the required amount of energy savings under Article 7(1) EED, provided that those measures result in verifiable, and measurable or estimable end-use energy savings and are calculated in accordance with Annex V EED⁹⁹.

Thus, the requirements of additionality and materiality, and the Member State's established monitoring and verification rules also apply.

Member States must show that such measures result in end-use energy savings because of the technological switch. For example, savings from switching to more efficient heating and hot-water technologies in buildings, including renewable energy technologies, remain fully eligible as long as Member States can ensure that they are additional, measurable and verifiable according to the methods and principles in Annex V¹⁰⁰.

This is clarified in Annex V(2)(e) EED and is geared to the overall objective of Article 7(1) EED, i.e. to save energy in end-use, regardless of the technology (be it a measure promoting renewable or fossil energy fuelled technology, which results in reduced actual energy use in buildings, transport or industry).

Annex V(2)(e) EED refers explicitly to the energy savings obligation under Article 7(1), which requires Member States to achieve cumulative end-use energy savings and aims at actual reduction in energy use by a natural or legal person (in line with Annex V(1)(b)). Article 2(5) defines '*energy savings*' as an amount of saved energy determined by measuring and/or estimating consumption before and after implementation of an energy efficiency improvement measure, while ensuring normalisation for external conditions that affect energy consumption. Since Article 7 EED aims at an actual reduction of energy end-use, it can be concluded that Annex V(2)(e) requires that measures promoting the installation of small-scale renewable energy technologies on or in buildings be shown to result in energy savings, i.e. an actual reduction in end-use energy.

⁹⁹ For measures promoting the installation of small-scale renewable energy technologies on or in buildings, see Appendix X.

¹⁰⁰ See Appendix X.

Member States have the flexibility to express the energy savings in terms of either final or primary energy consumption, as provided for in Annex V(3)(d) (alternative policy measures) and Article 7a(4) (EEOS). This flexibility does not alter the obligation for cumulative energy savings in terms of energy sales (in the period to 2020) and final energy consumption (2021-2030).

7.6 Measures promoting the uptake of more efficient products and vehicles

Member States' energy efficiency improvement measures in transport are eligible to be taken into account for achieving their end-use energy savings obligation¹⁰¹. Such measures include:

- policies to promote more efficient vehicles or a modal shift to cycling, walking and collective transport; and
- mobility and urban planning that reduces demand for transport.

The public procurement of clean and zero-emission vehicles are eligible, subject to their additionality to the minimum requirements of the revised Clean Vehicle Directive (EU) 2019/XXX¹⁰².

Schemes that accelerate the uptake of new, more efficient vehicles or policies fostering a shift to better-performing fuels that reduce energy use per kilometre are also eligible, subject to compliance with the rules on materiality and additionality¹⁰³.

Annex V(2)(f) clarifies that full credit may be claimed for policies that accelerate the uptake of more efficient products and vehicles, provided that it is shown that:

- such uptake takes place before expiry of the average expected lifetime of the product or vehicle, or before the product or vehicle would usually be replaced; and
- the full amount of savings is claimed only for the period until the end of the average expected lifetime of the product or vehicle to be replaced¹⁰⁴.

¹⁰¹ See Appendix VII.

¹⁰² The to be published in the OJ 'Directive (EU) 2019/XXX of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2009/33/EC on the promotion of clean and energy-efficient road transport vehicle'.

¹⁰³ Recital 15 EED.

¹⁰⁴ See Appendix VII.

Where appropriate, such measures should be consistent with Member States' national policy frameworks established pursuant to Directive 2014/94/EU on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure.

7.7 Ensuring that quality standards are maintained

Annex V(2)(g) EED clarifies that the promotion of energy-efficiency measures must not lower quality standards for products, services and the installation of measures. Member States must ensure that quality standards are maintained, or introduced where they do not yet exist.

7.8 Addressing climatic variations

Annex V(2)(h) EED allows Member States to adjust energy savings to address climatic variations between regions. The provision lists two options:

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">i) adjust to a standard value; orii) attribute different energy savings in accordance with temperature variations. |
|---|

7.9 Avoiding double-counting

Article 7(12) EED requires Member States to demonstrate that energy savings are not double-counted where the impacts of policy measures or individual actions overlap. Given the wide variety of instruments notified by Member States and the high likelihood of policy overlaps from the use of EEOSs and alternative measures in tandem (e.g. interaction between energy taxation and subsidies to households to replace windows or space heaters), it is crucial to address the risks of double-counting.

A national database could be an effective tool in this respect. For example, the database would register that a subsidy to encourage the replacement of old boilers had been paid to a certain household and alert the user if the same household applied again.

Using multiple policy measures in combination results in greater complexity for the Member States, in terms of:

- greater effort associated with implementation, e.g. calculating the energy savings; and (more importantly)
- ensuring:

- enforcement, especially where the different instruments are extensive in scope; and
- verification of the impact without double-counting.

Article 7(12) EED also forbids double-counting where policies overlap, i.e. Member States must take account of the fact that other policy measures carried out in the same timeframe may have an impact on the amount of energy savings, so not all changes observed since the introduction of a particular policy measure can be attributed to that measure alone.

8. MEASUREMENT, MONITORING, CONTROL, QUALITY AND VERIFICATION

The EED emphasises the importance of monitoring and verification rules for the implementation of EEOs and alternative policy measures, including the requirement to check a statistically representative sample of measures.

Selecting a statistically significant proportion and representative sample of the energy efficiency improvement measures involves establishing a subset of a statistical population of energy-saving actions within each measure that accurately reflects the entire population of all energy-saving actions and thus allows for reasonably reliable conclusions to be drawn regarding confidence in the totality of the measures¹⁰⁵.

Article 7a(5) EED (for EEOs)

'Member States shall put in place measurement, control and verification systems under which documented verification is carried out on at least a statistically significant proportion and representative sample of the energy efficiency improvement measures put in place by the obligated parties. The measurement, control and verification shall be carried out independently of the obligated parties.'

Article 7b(2) EED (for alternative policy measures)

'For all measures other than those relating to taxation, Member States shall put in place measurement, control and verification systems under which documented verification is carried out on at least a statistically significant proportion and representative sample of the energy efficiency improvement measures put in place by the participating or entrusted parties. The measurement, control and verification shall be carried out independently of the participating or entrusted parties.'

¹⁰⁵ See Appendix XII.

The measurement, control and verification systems should ensure that the energy savings calculations are verified in respect of a statistically significant proportion and representative sample of the energy-efficiency improvement measures.

These requirements can be met inter alia by means of:

- automatised computer checks or desktop review of the data and calculations reported by the obligated, participating or entrusted parties, or by the beneficiaries (where the beneficiaries report the data directly to the public authority);
- evaluating metered energy savings on a statistically significant proportion and representative sample of measures or beneficiaries;
- using verifications carried out under a regulation, qualification, accreditation or certification scheme, e.g. where the reported energy savings are based on energy audits or energy performance certificates (scaled savings).

The documentation for the policy measure should explain how the requirements of this other scheme ensure that controls or verifications are carried out on a statistically significant proportion and representative sample of the energy audits or other savings assessments.

The monitoring and verification system can be organised in different steps or levels. On-site inspections can be part of the approach, as a second stage of verification on sub-samples of individual actions identified as being at risk of non-compliance with the requirements of the measures. Where these are not technically or economically feasible, this can be explained in the documentation for the measure.

Member States must explain how they use benchmarks to check deemed or scaled savings (Annex V(5)(g) EED).

The independence of the measurement, control and systems (see Annex V(5)(j) EED) can be documented on the basis that the verification body (non-exhaustive list of criteria):

- is a public body with statutory independence; or
- has no financial link with (i.e. is not partly or fully owned nor paid by) the obligated, participating or entrusted parties; or
- may be contracted by obligated, participating or entrusted parties, but in this case is subject to controls by the public authority or a qualification, accreditation or certification body.

The verification body can be:

- directly in charge of the verification of energy-efficiency improvement measures or energy-savings calculations; or
- in charge of controlling the verification processes and sampling verifications done by other organisations, including the obligated, participating or entrusted parties.

9. PLANNING AND REPORTING OBLIGATIONS

9.1 First obligation period

For the 2014-2020 obligation period, Member States must submit annual reports by 30 April 2019 and 2020 (Article 24(1) and Annex XIV, part 2)¹⁰⁶. In doing so, they report *inter alia* on progress towards the energy savings target and on policy measures adopted or planned pursuant to Annex XIV, part 2. This will be assessed by the Commission.

Article 27 of the Governance Regulation requires each Member State to report to the Commission by 30 April 2022 on the achievement of its national 2020 energy-efficiency target (as established pursuant to Article 3(1) EED) by providing the information set out in part 2 of Annex IX to the Governance Regulation.

9.2 Second obligation period and beyond

For the 2021-2030 obligation period and beyond, the following major planning and reporting obligations apply (Articles 7, 7a and 7b and Annex V EED):

- in their (draft and final) integrated NECP (Annex III to the Governance Regulation), Member States must show their calculation of the amount of energy savings to be achieved over the 2021-2030 period, as referred to in point (b) in the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) (see Article 7(6) EED);
- since some data (e.g. annual final energy consumption, averaged over 2016-2018 (in ktoe)) might not have been available for notification in the *first draft* NECP¹⁰⁷, it might not have been possible to show the above calculation. However, Member

¹⁰⁶ Under the second subparagraph of Article 59 of the Governance Regulation, Article 24(1) is deleted as from 1 January 2021.

¹⁰⁷ This was due by 31 December 2018 (Article 9(1) of the Governance Regulation).

States must show in their *first final* and *subsequent draft and final* NECPs how they have taken account of the elements listed in Annex III to the Governance Regulation;

- in addition to the above and where relevant, Member States must explain in their (draft and final) NECP how they established the annual savings rate and the calculation baseline under Article 7(2) and (3) EED, and how and to what extent they applied the options referred to in Article 7(4) (see Article 7(6) EED);
- if a Member State decides to apply one or more of the options in Article 7(4) EED, it must apply and calculate the effect for the obligation period (see Article 7(5) EED); and
- if a Member State makes use of the option in Article 7(4)(c) EED for 2021-2030, it must inform the Commission of the intended policy measures in its (draft and final) NECP. It must calculate the impact of the measures in accordance with Annex V EED and include it in the NECP (see Article 7(4)(c)). It must submit this information for the first time in the *first final NECP* (by 31 December 2019).

In addition, Member States must:

- include information on the outcome of measures to alleviate energy poverty in the context of the EED in their national energy and climate progress reports under Article 17 of the Governance Regulation (see Article 7(11) EED);
- publish, on an annual basis, the energy savings achieved by each (sub-category of) obligated party and in total under the scheme (see Article 7a(7) EED); and
- describe in detail in their NECPs the alternative method and provisions to ensure that they meet the requirement in Annex V(2)(i) EED, i.e. that the calculation of energy savings takes into account the lifetime of the measures and the rate at which savings decline over time.

Alternatively, Member States may adopt another method that is considered to achieve at least the same total amount of savings. In this case, they must ensure that the amount calculated using that method does not exceed the amount from a calculation counting the savings each individual action will achieve during the period, from its date of implementation to 31 December 2020 or 2030 as appropriate.

In conclusion, the following planning and reporting obligations under the Governance Regulation also apply to the implementation and progress of the energy savings obligation under Articles 7, 7a and 7b and Annex V EED:

Timeline:

<p>31 December 2018 (subsequently 1 January 2028 and every 10 years thereafter)</p>	<p>Submission of draft NECP (Articles 9(1), 4 and 6, Annexes I and III Governance Regulation)</p>
<p>6 months before final NECP</p>	<p>Commission may issue recommendations to Member States whose contributions (including the contribution of the energy savings obligation towards Article 3(5) EED) it deems insufficient (Article 31(1) Governance Regulation)</p>
<p>31 December 2019 (subsequently 1 January 2029 and every 10 years thereafter)</p>	<p>Submission of final NECP (Articles 3(1), 4 and 6, Annexes I and III Governance Regulation)</p>
<p>10 March 2020</p>	<p>Submission of first long-term renovation strategy (Article 2a(8) EPBD)</p>
<p>By 31 October 2021 (and every 2 years thereafter)</p>	<p>Commission assessment of progress towards EU targets, in particular on the basis of the integrated national energy and climate progress reports (Article 29 Governance Regulation).</p> <p>As regards the energy savings obligation, Articles 29, 21 (integrated reporting on energy efficiency) and 24 (integrated reporting on energy poverty) of the Governance Regulation are relevant.</p> <p>In the event of insufficient progress by a Member State, the Commission will issue recommendations (Article 32(1) Governance Regulation).</p>
<p>By 30 April 2022</p>	<p>Report on the achievement of the 2020 energy efficiency targets by each Member State</p>

	(Article 27 and Annex IX, part 2 Governance Regulation)
By 15 March 2023 (and every 2 years thereafter)	Report on implementation of the NECP ('integrated national energy and climate progress report') (Article 17 Governance Regulation)
30 June 2023 (subsequently 1 January 2033 and every 10 years thereafter)	Submission of draft update of NECP (Article 14(1) Governance Regulation)
30 June 2024 (subsequently 1 January 2034 and every 10 years thereafter)	Submission of final update of NECPs (Article 14(2) Governance Regulation)

9.3 Notification of EEOs and alternative measures (except taxation)

Under Annex V(5) EED and Annex III of the Governance Regulation, Member States must notify the Commission of their proposed detailed methodology for the operation of their policy measures, as referred to in Articles 7a, 7b and 20(6) EED. Except in the case of taxation (see section 9.4), the notification must include details of:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the level of energy savings required under point (b) in the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) or expected to be achieved over the whole 2021-2030 period; (b) obligated, participating or entrusted parties, or implementing public authorities; (c) target sectors; (d) policy measures and individual actions, including the expected total amount of cumulative energy savings for each measure; (e) the duration of the obligation period for the EEOs; (f) the actions provided for under the policy measures; (g) the calculation methodology, including how additionality and materiality have been determined and the methodologies and benchmarks used for deemed and scaled savings; (h) the lifetimes of measures, and how they are calculated or what they are based on; (i) the approach taken to address climatic variations within the Member State; and |
|--|

- (j) the monitoring and verification systems for measures under Articles 7a and 7b and how their independence from the obligated, participating or entrusted parties is ensured.

In addition, part 3.1 and 3.2 of Annex III to the Governance Regulation requires Member States to notify the following information:

3.1. EEOSs, as referred to in Article 7a EED:

- (a) description of the EEOS;
- (b) expected cumulative and annual amounts of savings and duration of the obligation period(s);
- (c) obligated parties and their responsibilities;
- (d) target sectors;
- (e) eligible actions provided for under the measures;
- (f) information on the application of the following provisions of Directive 2012/27/EU:
 - i. where applicable, specific actions and proportion of savings to be achieved in households affected by energy poverty in accordance with Article 7(11);
 - ii. savings achieved by energy service providers or other third parties (point (a) in Article 7a(6)); and
 - iii. ‘banking and borrowing’ (point (b) in Article 7a(6)); and
- (g) where relevant, information on trading of energy savings.

3.2 Alternative measures, as referred to in Articles 7b and 20(6) EED (except taxation):

- (a) types of policy measure;
- (b) brief description, including design features, for each measure notified;
- (c) expected total cumulative and annual amounts of savings for each measure and/or amount of energy savings in relation to any intermediate periods;
- (d) implementing public authorities, participating or entrusted parties and their responsibilities for implementing the policy measure(s);
- (e) target sectors;
- (f) eligible actions provided for under the measures; and
- (g) where applicable, specific policy measures or individual actions targeting energy poverty.

9.4 Taxation measures

Annex V(5)(k) EED requires Member States (in accordance with the Governance Regulation) to notify the Commission of their methodology for the operation of taxation measures. In particular, they must notify the following details:

- (i) *the target sectors and segment of taxpayers;*
- (ii) *the implementing public authority;*
- (iii) *the expected savings to be achieved;*
- (iv) *the duration of the taxation measure; and*
- (v) *the calculation methodology, including the price elasticities used and how they have been established.*

In addition, part 3.3 of Annex III to the Governance Regulation requires Member States to notify the following information on tax measures:

- (a) brief description of measures;
- (b) duration of measures;
- (c) implementing public authority;
- (d) expected cumulative and annual amount of savings per measure;
- (e) target sectors and segment of taxpayers;
- (f) calculation methodology, including which price elasticities are used and how they have been established, in accordance with Annex V(4).

Member States should show how they have calculated the elasticities and which recent and representative official data sources they have used¹⁰⁸.

10. POST-2030 ENERGY SAVINGS OBLIGATION PERIOD

The second subparagraph of Article 7(1) EED requires Member States to continue to achieve new annual savings in accordance with point (b) in the first subparagraph for 10-year periods after 2030, unless reviews by the Commission by 2027 and every 10 years thereafter conclude that this is not necessary to achieve the EU's long-term energy and climate targets for 2050.

¹⁰⁸ For further proposals on elasticities to be used to capture the responsiveness of demand, see Appendix IV.

APPENDIX I

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES FOR ANNUAL SAVINGS RATE IF APPLYING OPTIONS UNDER ARTICLE 7(2)-(4)¹⁰⁹

	Mtoe	Annual savings rate (%)	Explanation
Baseline (average final energy consumption)	100		Average final energy consumption
Self-generation for own use	5		
Final energy consumption in transport	33		
Adjusted baseline	62		
Minimum savings rate (Article 7(1)(b))		0.8%	The average final energy consumption (100) is multiplied by 0.8% and cumulated over 10 years (resulting in 44 Mtoe as the total savings to be achieved over the obligation period)
Option 1: full use of exemptions			

¹⁰⁹ The figures in the table do not relate to any particular Member State. The aim of this example is to show possible consequences when using different options under Article 7(2)-(4) and their effect on the energy savings to be achieved. The calculated amount of savings will differ for each Member State in question.

(35%)			
Required own savings rate required before exemptions applied		1.2%	Own savings rate a Member State would need to apply if it decides to use the options in paragraph 4 to the maximum (35%); this means that the exemption would have to be applied to cumulative savings of 68 Mtoe.
Option 2: exclude transport and self-consumption			
Savings after baseline exclusions	27.3		These are the cumulative savings left when applying the 0.8% savings rate to consumption after all exclusions.
Additional savings needed	16.7		These are the savings needed to reach the minimum required (44 Mtoe).
Required own savings rate used before baseline exclusions		1.3%	Own savings rate a Member State would need to apply if it decides to exclude energy consumption in transport and self-generation from the calculation baseline.
Option 3: full use of exemptions and baseline exclusions			
Savings after baseline exclusions	27.3		These are the savings left when applying all exclusions to baseline.

Savings after applying maximum exemptions	17.7		These are the savings left when applying all exclusions and options under Article 7(2)-(4).
Additional savings needed	26.3		These are the savings needed to reach the minimum required (44 Mtoe)
Required own savings rate used before baseline exclusions and exemptions		2%	Own savings rate a Member State would need to apply if it decides to exclude transport and self-generation from the calculation baseline and use the options in paragraph 4 to the maximum (35%).

APPENDIX II

ENERGY EFFICIENCY OBLIGATION SCHEMES

Member States should consider at least the following aspects when designing and implementing an EEOS¹¹⁰:

1. Policy objectives

Member States should keep the policy objectives of the EEOS simple, clear and focused on achieving energy savings by taking into account which end-use sector has the most energy savings potential and where the scheme could best help overcome the barriers to energy-efficiency investment.

If the scheme has multiple objectives, ensure that the achievement of any non-energy-related objectives does not hinder pursuit of the energy-savings objective.

When designing the scheme, Member States are required (Article 7(11) EED) to take account of the need to alleviate energy poverty (unless it is decided that it will be addressed under the alternative policy measures). For example, the EEOS may include a specific target relating to energy poverty (e.g. minimum share or amount of energy savings to be achieved from actions for low-income households) or a bonus factor for actions implemented for low-income households. An alternative could be for obligated parties to contribute to a fund that will finance energy efficiency programmes for low-income households¹¹¹.

2. Legal authority

Use a carefully selected combination of legislation, regulation, and ministerial and administrative processes to establish and operate the EEOS. Setting up the broad design of an EEOS under enabling legislation provides stakeholders with certainty as to the legal status of the scheme. Developing detailed implementation procedures under regulation allows the details of the scheme to be amended in the light of experience.

¹¹⁰ Adapted from RAP (2014), *Best practices in designing and implementing energy efficiency obligation schemes* (<https://www.raonline.org/knowledge-center/best-practices-in-designing-and-implementing-energy-efficiency-obligation-schemes/>) with the inclusion of lessons learned from the ENSPOL project (<http://enspol.eu/>); RAP (Lees, E., Bayer, E.), *Toolkit for energy efficiency obligations* (2016) (<https://www.raonline.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/rap-leesbayer-eeotoolkit-2016-feb.pdf>)

¹¹¹ See Appendix V for further proposals on measures alleviating energy poverty.

Before an EEOS becomes fully operational, it could take some years (3 to 4, depending on the design of the scheme and the legal context in the Member State) to estimate potential, plan and design the policy, and test it in the market.

3. Fuel coverage

Decide the fuel coverage of the EEOS according to the overall policy objectives and estimates of energy-efficiency potential for the various fuels. An EEOS set up to meet the energy savings obligation under Article 7 can cover a wide range of fuels. However, a number of successful programmes have started by covering one or two fuels and then expanded to other fuels in the light of experience.

Fuel coverage should also take into account the risks of market distortion where different energy types can compete to provide the same energy service (e.g. for space heating).

4. Sector and facility coverage

Decide the end-use sector and facility coverage of the EEOS according to the overall policy objectives and estimates of energy-efficiency potential for the various sectors and facilities. If the intention is to restrict sector and facility coverage tightly, consider whether assessing compliance will become too onerous.

In jurisdictions where there are energy-intensive, trade-exposed industries (e.g. aluminium smelting), governments may decide to exclude (or ‘carve out’) such industries from an EEOS on the grounds that their competitiveness in international markets may be adversely affected.

5. Energy savings target

Set the level of the energy savings target for the EEOS according to the overall policy objectives and aim to strike a balance between making progress, the cost to consumers of meeting the target and what is practically possible based on an assessment of energy-efficiency potential.

Set the target in terms of final energy (i.e. the quantities of energy delivered to, and used by, consumers), unless the scheme covers several different fuels, in which case primary energy may be more appropriate.

Denominate the target in energy units, unless the scheme has a policy objective that relates to some other objective (e.g. reducing greenhouse gas emissions), in which case consider using CO₂-equivalent units.

Set a relatively long timeframe for the target, preferably between 10 and 20 years. With a clear signal of the increasing (or same level of) target over time, obligated parties can adapt their business models, e.g. starting with behavioural measures in the first period and moving to more complex energy-saving technologies in later periods.

Calculate eligible energy savings over the estimated lifetime for each energy-efficiency measure.

Consider setting sub-targets where the scheme has policy objectives that are not solely related to achieving energy savings.

6. Obligated parties

Determine the obligated parties in the EEOS according to the fuel coverage of the scheme and the type of energy provider that has the infrastructure and capability to manage the delivery and/or procurement of eligible energy savings, bearing in mind the requirement (Article 7a(2) EED) that designation of the obligated parties must be based on objective, non-discriminatory criteria.

Consider restricting the obligation to larger energy providers, which are usually able to implement energy-efficiency projects in customers' facilities themselves or to contract third parties to do so. In unbundled energy and gas markets, obligations can be placed on energy retailers and/or transmission and distribution system operators. It will be necessary to decide which type of energy provider will be obligated. Energy retailers' existing relationships with end-use customers may make it easier to initiate the scheme. Transmission and distribution system operators are further from the end-user, but (as regulated monopolies) their incentives can be more easily aligned with the objectives of the EEOS.

Allocate individual energy-saving targets to each obligated party on the basis of its market share of energy sales. If there are carve-outs for energy-intensive, trade-exposed industries and/or other specified groups of end-users, sales to these end-users can be excluded from the calculation of market shares.

7. Compliance regime

As an integral component of the EEOS, establish a procedure for obligated parties to report claimed eligible energy savings to an appropriate authority and a process for checking and verifying these savings.

Establish a penalty to be imposed on obligated parties that fail to meet their individual energy saving targets. Set the level of the penalty high enough to give energy providers an incentive to meet their targets.

Consider whether energy providers should be required to make up any shortfall in energy savings in addition to paying a penalty¹¹².

8. Performance incentives

Consider whether to include in the EEOS performance incentives to be awarded to obligated parties that exceed their energy saving targets. Where out-performing energy providers stand to gain significant revenue from performance incentive payments, it is important to have in place robust measurement, verification and reporting procedures to ensure that incentive payments are justified.

9. Eligible energy savings

Enable service providers to implement energy-efficiency projects to produce eligible energy savings. Obligated parties may then be able to:

- engage specialist firms, such as energy service companies, to implement projects on their behalf;
- contribute to an EENF that supports the implementation of energy-efficiency projects;
or
- in the case of ‘white certificates’ (see section on trading below), purchase verified eligible energy savings achieved by accredited non-obligated parties.

10. Removing barriers to energy savings

¹¹² See also Appendix IX on materiality and Appendix XII on monitoring and verification.

Do not create or uphold regulatory or non-regulatory barriers to the achievement of energy-efficiency improvements.

Provide incentives for energy-efficiency projects or policy measures that can be implemented to produce eligible energy savings, while ensuring that the savings can be verified.

Remove barriers, e.g. by:

- providing incentives;
- repealing or amending legal or regulatory provisions;
- adopting guidelines and interpretative communications; and/or
- simplifying administrative procedures.

This may be combined with the provision of education, training and specific information, and technical assistance on energy efficiency.

Evaluate barriers and action taken to remove barriers, share the findings with the Commission and share national best practices in this regard.

11. Eligible energy-efficiency measures

Consider establishing in the EEOS an extended, non-exclusive list of approved energy-efficiency measures with deemed energy-saving values (to as many sectors as possible, depending on the target of the scheme, so that the energy service market can be triggered).

Allow qualifying non-listed measures, so as to encourage innovation among obligated parties and energy service companies in the achievement of policy objectives.

12. Interaction with other policy measures

Consider ways in which the EEOS can interact positively with other policy measures such as information and financing measures, both of which can help enable consumers to participate in the take-up of energy-efficiency measures. This can reduce the costs to obligated parties of meeting their obligations and enable the setting of more ambitious targets.

Ensure that the double-counting of energy savings is avoided when reporting impacts.

Avoid targeting the take-up of the same energy-efficiency measures with other similar policy measures, such as energy-efficiency auctions. This leads to competition between measures for available energy-efficiency opportunities, driving up the costs borne by either the obligated parties or auction participants.

13. Evaluation, measurement, verification and reporting

As an integral component of the EEOS, establish a robust system for measuring, verifying and reporting energy savings and other activities that contribute to scheme targets.

Establish procedures to evaluate whether savings are additional to what would have happened in the absence of the EEOS.

Ensure that monitoring and verification processes that are independent of the involved parties are put in place and that on-site inspections are used as a means of verification alongside desk-based checks¹¹³.

14. Trading of energy savings

Consider enabling the trading of energy savings among obligated parties and third parties. The purpose of trading is to broaden the pool of opportunities to produce eligible energy savings and to enable market forces to identify the most cost-effective opportunities.

Energy savings can be traded bilaterally or through a market established by a market maker (who may be, but usually is not, the scheme administrator) or more typically a third party.

Some EEOSs require disclosure of prices, whereas in others this is voluntary.

Energy savings are often traded through the creation and sale of ‘white certificates’, but they can be traded bilaterally without the need for certificates.

15. Funding

Establish an appropriate mechanism in the EEOS to enable recovery of the costs incurred by obligated parties in meeting their individual energy-savings targets.

16. Scheme administration

¹¹³ See also Appendix IX on materiality and Appendix XII on monitoring and verification.

The administration of an EEOS should include at least:

- allocating the energy-savings target between obligated parties;
- approving eligible energy-efficiency measures and (where required) assigning them deemed energy-saving values;
- monitoring, measuring and verifying actual energy savings, including auditing the results of energy-efficiency projects;
- enforcing compliance with the obligation, *inter alia* by reviewing the performance of obligated parties against their targets and administering any penalties;
- if applicable, requiring obligated parties to report:
 - aggregated statistical information on their final customers (identifying significant changes to previously submitted information); and
 - current information on final customers' consumption, including, where applicable (while preserving the integrity and confidentiality of private and commercially sensitive information in compliance with EU law):
 - load profiles;
 - segmentation; and
 - geographical location;
- registering the creation and ownership of 'white certificates' (if required); and
- creating and operating a trading market for energy savings (if required).

17. Scheme results

A key issue in establishing an EEOS is how the results of the scheme will be reported. This could be done by publishing annual reports on the operation of the scheme that include at least details of:

- developments in the scheme over the year;
- compliance by the obligated parties;
- results against the scheme's overall energy-savings target, including a breakdown of savings by types of energy-efficiency measure;

- results against any scheme sub-targets and portfolio requirements;
- results relating to any trading of energy savings;
- estimated costs of compliance by obligated parties; and
- costs of scheme administration.

18. Areas for improvement

Effective EEOSs establish processes for continuous improvement in operation and administration. As part of a continuous cycle of evaluation and policy development, this includes consideration as to how areas for improvement will be identified and how specific improvement action will be taken.

19. ‘Banking and borrowing’

Under Article 7a(6)(b), the EEOS may allow obligated parties to count savings from a given year as if they had been obtained in any of the 4 previous or 3 following years. Depending on the timeframe of the targets or periods of the EEOS, this flexibility can be used to allow obligated parties to overachieve their future target to compensate underachievement of the current target (borrowing), or *vice versa*.

For example, it can be useful to tackle uncertainties in the success rate of the strategies deployed by the obligated parties, which is relevant *inter alia* for avoiding penalties imposed by the Member State under Article 13.

Care should be taken to avoid creating ‘stop ‘n’ go’ cycles (in the event of excessive banking) or to jeopardise the achievement of future targets (in the event of excessive borrowing). This can be avoided by setting maximum proportions of targets or savings that can be borrowed or banked, and maximum durations over which this can be done.

APPENDIX III

ALTERNATIVE POLICY MEASURES

Article 7b EED allows Member States to achieve their energy savings targets by implementing alternative policy measures. *Where Member States decide to do so, they should ensure, without prejudice to Article 7(4) and (5) EED, that the savings required under Article 7(1) EED are achieved among final customers and the requirements in Annex V EED (in particular, section 3) are met.*

Without prejudice to the legal requirements and the Commission's assessment of planned and existing alternative policy measures notified by Member States, the following **indicative and non-exhaustive list of key characteristics** might help Member States to formulate alternative measures (except in the transport sector¹¹⁴):

1. Financing schemes and instruments, and fiscal incentives

1.1 Building renovation subsidies

Member States could offer building renovation subsidies, e.g. for the energy-efficiency improvement of existing residential buildings and upgrading of their heating and cooling systems.

The level of subsidy can depend on:

- the energy performance to be achieved (e.g. a specific energy-performance class);
- the energy savings achieved; or
- the efficiency of the heating/cooling system¹¹⁵.

The subsidy could take the form of a grant or a subsidised loan.

¹¹⁴ See Appendix VII for further proposals on the transport sector.

¹¹⁵ Article 10(6) EPBD requires Member States to link their financial measures for energy-efficiency improvements in the renovation of buildings to the targeted or achieved energy savings, by one or more methods such as:

- the energy performance of the equipment or material used for the renovation;
- standard values for calculation of energy savings in buildings;
- EPCs issued before and after renovation;
- the results of an energy audit; and
- any another relevant, transparent and proportionate method.

SMEs may be a suitable target for such subsidies. In any case, subsidies must be in line with state aid rules.

1.2 Contracting

Member States may promote energy-performance contracting – a form of market-based energy service aimed at implementing energy-efficiency measures.

Companies provide energy-efficiency services, such as:

- building energy-performance improvement;
- renewal of heating systems or replacement of potentially inefficient appliances; or
- cross-cutting technologies in industry (electric motors, etc.).

The companies guarantee the energy and/or monetary savings of the measures and the contractor's compensation is linked to the performance of the measures implemented.

1.3 VAT reduction for energy efficiency measures

Member States may introduce a reduced VAT rate for certain products, materials or services to encourage the implementation of energy-efficiency measures.

In the implementation of such measures, particular attention should be paid *inter alia* to the requirements of Directive 2006/112/EC on reduced VAT for certain products and services.

1.4 Accelerated depreciation of efficiency measures

Member States may promote tax relief that grants tax-paying companies accelerated depreciation for their investments in energy-efficient products. This type of measure may be suitable for increasing the use of energy-efficiency equipment, e.g. in the industrial sector.

A list of eligible products based on specific technology criteria could be developed, so as to capture only the most energy-efficient products available on the market. This should be continually updated to reflect technological and market developments and include the latest technologies.

2. Energy-efficiency national fund

Member States could set up EENFs to bundle several types of policy measure. The EENF arrangements might involve grants and subsidies for energy-efficiency measures in several sectors (e.g. businesses, households and municipalities) and information campaigns as accompanying measures.

To ensure high leverage effects, the overall granting process must be designed to be as efficient as possible. Cooperation between the government and banks might be an effective way of doing this. To be eligible under Article 7, the funding of such EENFs must come either from public sources or a combination of public sources and private sources (e.g. banks).

In the implementation of an EENF, particular attention must be paid to avoiding possible overlaps and double-counting of savings with other financial schemes.

Obligated parties under an EEOS may contribute to the EENF to meet all or part of their savings obligation.

3. Regulations and voluntary agreements

Member States could promote voluntary or regulated agreements between government and actors in various sectors. The aim could be to enhance the voluntary or binding implementation of certain technological or organisational measures, such as the replacement of inefficient technologies.

4. Minimum performance standards for industrial processes

Minimum efficiency standards might be a suitable means of reducing industrial energy demand, as they address the main obstacles to the take-up of cost-effective energy-efficiency measures in industry: risk aversion and uncertainty.

However, as industrial processes can be very (sub)sector-specific, standard-setting might be challenging. In addition, to ensure the effectiveness of policy instruments addressing energy-intensive industries, they should be designed with an awareness of possible interactions or overlaps with the EU emissions trading scheme.

5. Energy labelling schemes

Energy labelling must be additional to that required under EU law enabling customers to make informed choices based on the energy consumption of energy-related products. This is

why there is limited scope for anything in addition to the labels required for appliances under the Energy Labelling Regulation or for buildings via energy performance certificates (EPCs).

The focus is therefore on end-uses not covered by the Energy Labelling Regulation or for old energy-related products (e.g. see next section), as the Regulation covers energy labelling for energy-related products on the market.

6. Labelling of old heating systems

This measure introduces an efficiency label for old heating systems equipped with a heating boiler above a certain age. Consumers are informed about the efficiency status of their heating appliance and may seek energy advice, offers and subsidies. The labelling is intended to increase the replacement rate for old heaters and give consumers an incentive to save energy.

In addition to the labelling of new heating appliances, this measure should accelerate the replacement of inefficient old heating systems.

7. Training and education, including energy advisory programmes

These programmes are usually accompanying measures, providing favourable conditions for the success of other alternative measures (e.g. financing schemes). To avoid double-counting, it is common practice to report energy savings only for the alternative measure for which the direct monitoring of participants is possible (e.g. through the approval process for financial aids). Where energy savings are reported directly for training and education programmes, particular care should be taken to justify materiality¹¹⁶.

8. Energy-auditing programme for SMEs

Energy audits are an important tool for identifying measures to increase energy efficiency and reduce energy costs. By determining how much energy is consumed in which areas of a company, such audits identify where potential savings can be made and can therefore be of significant economic benefit.

Although energy audits can offer large potential savings, they are not typically carried out in SMEs. Various measures (e.g. information campaigns, subsidies or tax relief for these services) could be taken to make them more attractive for SMEs.

¹¹⁶ See also Appendix IX.

9. Energy-efficiency learning networks

This type of measure establishes branch-specific networks to support the implementation of energy-efficiency measures in businesses and produce lasting cooperation and exchange of information between participants. In many cases, cooperation continues after funding has ended and this has an impact on overall energy-efficiency developments in businesses.

10. Other alternative measures

10.1 Energy-efficiency auctions

This measure determines the allocation of grants for energy-efficiency projects on the basis of technical and economic criteria (e.g. project size, energy saved or wattage reduced) in a reverse auction mechanism.

Auctions may be open (specifying only amounts to be saved) or closed (specifying certain type of technology). It might be necessary to require participants to undergo an energy audit and/or to monitor savings after implementation. Special requirements for providers might help to address low-income households.

10.2 National ETS for non-ETS sectors

This measure establishes a separate upstream emissions trading system (ETS) for parts (e.g. transport and heat in buildings) or all of the sectors not already covered by the EU ETS.

In contrast to a downstream ETS such as the EU ETS, an upstream ETS covers emissions in the upper part of the value chain, i.e. primary energy sources such as natural gas, oil or its derivatives such as petrol or diesel.

The effect is achieved by the same mechanisms as in a downstream system: the fixing of a maximum emission quantity and annual reductions of this cap create a politically set scarcity from which CO₂ prices are formed. This results in incentives for reduction measures.

10.3 Energy and CO₂ taxes¹¹⁷

¹¹⁷ See also Appendix III for further details on this type of alternative measure.

Information on further types of alternative measure can be found in the ‘successful measures facility’ of the ODYSSEE-MURE project¹¹⁸. Support for the implementation and revision of robust alternative policy measures can be found in the ENSPOL project¹¹⁹. The IEA database¹²⁰ and the EEA database¹²¹ provide more general collections of information on energy efficiency measures.

Given the additionality requirement, it is essential to consider the interaction between measures of certain types so as to avoid double-counting. The ODYSSEE-MURE ‘policy interaction facility’¹²² provides an overview of such interaction and its reducing or increasing effect. This can help in assessing impacts if alternative policy measures are combined.

The IEA study¹²³ provides helpful information on possible ways to finance the implementation of alternative policy measures, including public-private approaches.

¹¹⁸ MURE database of successful measures;
<http://www.measures-odyssee-mure.eu/successful-measures-energy-efficiency-policy.asp>

¹¹⁹ <http://enspol.eu/>

¹²⁰ <https://www.iea.org/policiesandmeasures/energyefficiency/>

¹²¹ <https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/national-policies-and-measures/policies-and-measures>

¹²² <http://www.odyssee-mure.eu/>

¹²³ <https://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/finance.pdf>

APPENDIX IV

TAXATION MEASURES

ENERGY OR CO₂ TAXES, INCLUDING ELASTICITIES TO CAPTURE THE RESPONSIVENESS OF DEMAND

Whether applying existing tax measures (implemented prior to either obligation period) or new tax measures (introduced in the course of a period), Member States must comply with all the requirements of Annex V(2)(a) and (4) EED).

They should consider the following when calculating energy savings from tax measures implemented as alternative policy measures under Article 7b EED:

1. Basic calculation for each year for which the tax measure is in place

To calculate the impact on energy consumption of individual actions taken during the obligation period, Member States must analyse consumption without the energy or CO₂ tax (counterfactual energy consumption).

As set out in Annex V(4)(b) EED, Member States should apply price elasticities representing the responsiveness of energy demand to price changes (see section 3 below). It is recommended that price elasticities be applied annually on the basis of observed energy consumption, in order to estimate counterfactual energy consumption, taking into account the actual percentage changes in end-user prices elicited by the taxation measure (see section 2).

The counterfactual energy consumption must then be compared with the resulting observed energy consumption to provide an estimate of the reduction in energy consumption as a result of the tax measure each year (see figure below):

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Energy /} \\ \text{Electricity Tax} \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{Min. threshold} \\ \text{under EED} \end{array} \right) \times \frac{1}{\text{Energy price}} = \begin{array}{c} \Delta p \\ [\%] \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{c} \text{Energy cons.} \\ \text{observed} \end{array} \times \frac{1}{1 + \Delta p \frac{\partial e}{\partial p}} = \begin{array}{c} \text{Energy cons.} \\ \text{w/o Energy and} \\ \text{Electricity Tax [PJ]} \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{c} \text{Energy cons.} \\ \text{w/o Energy and} \\ \text{Electricity Tax} \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{Energy cons.} \\ \text{observed} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{Saving from the} \\ \text{measure} \\ \text{[PJ / a]} \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

Note: Δp = change in price; $\delta e/\delta p$ = price elasticity of demand

Source: Europe Economics, 2016

If different tax rates or exemptions apply to different end-consumer groups or fuel types, the counterfactual energy consumption should be calculated separately for each group or type.

2. Calculating percentage changes in end-user prices

The difference (or delta) between a Member State's taxation level and minimum levels under EU law determines the eligible level of tax per unit of energy for counting the energy savings. An effort must be made to understand and justify the extent to which the tax is passed on to end-consumers and any exemptions or variations in tax rates for particular groups of end-consumers or energy type, also taking account of any parallel subsidies.

Where rates vary, separate analyses should be carried out for each group and energy type. The impact on end-consumer prices should be expressed as the percentage change relative to the energy price including the tax.

If there is an allowance for low-income households (to alleviate the impact of a tax increase), the weighted increase of the tax that is passed on to end-consumers should be estimated. For instance, if the increase of energy prices due to the imposition of a tax is equal to EUR 1/kWh and 30% of the affected consumers receive an allowance equal to EUR 0.2/kWh, the weighted increase will amount to:

$$\text{EUR 1/kWh} \times 70\% + ((\text{EUR 1/kWh} - \text{EUR 0.2/kWh}) \times 30\%) = \text{EUR 0.94/kWh}$$

These estimates can be made through national studies on energy price changes due to taxes, subsidies, tax exemptions or primary-energy (fuel) costs over the whole of the year in question.

3. Calculating price elasticities

The relevant price elasticities are estimated by applying econometric modelling to the variables affecting energy demand, in order to isolate the impact of changes in energy prices. A long-enough time series (at least 15 to 20 years, used for calculating long-term elasticities) or a large cross-section of Member States is needed to ensure that estimates have good statistical properties and that all the relevant explanatory variables are included in the

modelling framework. For short-term elasticities that depict short-term behavioural change, an observation period of 2-3 years is adequate.

The relevant explanatory variables depend on the sector subject to the tax measure. In the residential sector, for example, the model would need to take account of:

- income (where appropriate, broken down into regional or income groups);
- population;
- floor area;
- technological developments;
- the autonomous rate of energy-efficiency improvement; and
- the need for heating and cooling (through a temperature variable).

Including other policy measures in the analysis will make it possible to assess potential overlap and to distinguish their separate contribution to the energy savings achieved (see section 4).

The estimated price elasticities will vary over time. In the short term, at the beginning of the 2021-2030 obligation period or at the point at which a new policy measure is introduced, they will be smaller. This reflects the limited options (e.g. indicative behavioural measures or fuel substitution decisions) that consumers face as they adapt to the change in prices. Over time, elasticities become larger, as more and more consumers make investment decisions based on the higher prices, which offer better returns on investments in more efficient goods and services.

For existing tax measures, the impacts of energy-efficiency actions in the obligation period should be isolated from the impacts of actions taken in earlier periods. In particular, investment decisions in 2014-2020 that were based on energy prices raised by the imposition of a tax should be deducted from claims of energy savings in 2021-2030.

Where tax rates differ between fuel types, cross-price elasticities (measuring the effects of a price on demand for another fuel) should be estimated to account for the substitution of fuel types that have been made relatively more expensive (thanks to taxation) with those that have not. An example of a cross-price elasticity would measure the responsiveness of diesel fuel to changes in the price of petrol.

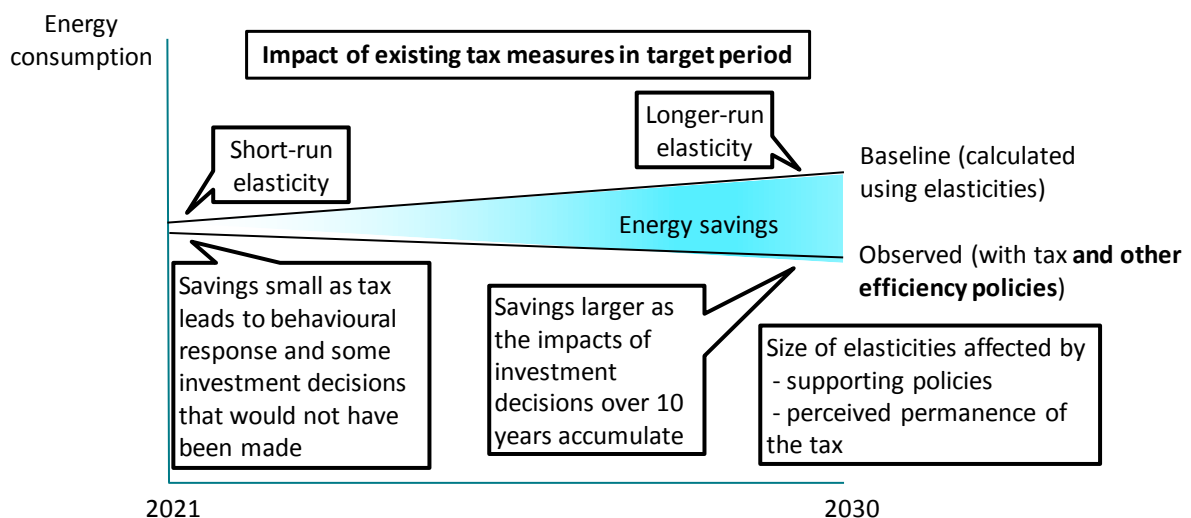
4. Overlaps with other policy measures

Elasticities are estimated over long periods to integrate the effects of the tax measure and those of other historic policy measures. In addition, tax and other measures often complement each other; for example, subsidy programmes make it easier for end-consumers to adapt to higher prices and tax measures make subsidy programmes more attractive to end-consumers.

This means that longer-run elasticities will integrate the outcomes of the supporting policy measures implemented over the estimation period, i.e. the more ambitious and effective the other measures, the greater will be the elasticities.

Given the high degree of overlap between tax and other policy measures, the use of one of the following approaches is recommended:

- estimate the impact of the energy or CO₂ tax measure using only short-term elasticities across the entire obligation period (e.g. 2021-2030) and estimate the impacts of other policy measures separately with bottom-up approaches; or
- estimate the impact of the energy or CO₂ tax measure using short-term elasticities in 2021 (or if the measure is introduced after 2021, from the point at which it was introduced) and graduating to long-run elasticities until 2030. In this case, energy savings from other policy measures affecting the final energy use that is taxed should be subtracted, as they resulted from bottom-up approaches in line with the technical requirements of the EED, including autonomous individual actions (see figure below):



The same approaches can be used for the 2014-2020 obligation period.

5. Overlaps with EU law

5.1 Overlaps with emission performance standards for new passenger cars and new light commercial vehicles (Regulations (EC) No 443/2009 and (EU) No 510/2011)

The impacts of energy or CO₂ tax measures on the energy consumption of passenger cars and light commercial vehicles can be calculated using a regression analysis correlating energy prices (including the effect of the tax increase) with sales of new passenger cars and new light commercial vehicles exceeding the EU minimum emission performance standards. National values must be used in the regression analysis. The national study can estimate what percentage of the sales corresponds to the taxation effect and the energy savings can be estimated bottom-up taking account of the additionality criterion.

5.2 Overlaps with requirements for the removal from the market of certain energy-related products (implementing measures under the Ecodesign Directive)

The impacts of measures under the Ecodesign Directive can be calculated with a regression analysis correlating energy prices (including the effect of the tax increase) with sales of products exceeding the minimum standards under the Directive. With this time-series approach, dummy variables can be also introduced to pick up the impacts of product standards on energy consumption. In any case, bottom-up estimation of the energy savings should ensure that additionality is taken into account.

6. Resource requirements

Estimating elasticities requires modelling expertise. In the absence of in-house modelling teams with the necessary capability, Member States should ensure that methodologically rigorous and transparent studies are carried out to produce estimates on the basis of recent and representative official data sources. They should also ensure that they have access to all the necessary data, assumptions and methodologies used in order to comply with the reporting requirements in Annex V(5)(k).

Where insufficient data are available to produce robust estimates of elasticities, the results of similar modelling exercises with the targeted end consumer groups or fuel types could be used to produce proxies. The choice of comparable estimates should be well justified and could be derived from *inter alia*:

- results from academic literature, published in a well-recognised and peer-reviewed journal that makes use of recent data and models that reflect the current policy landscape; and
- regression results for a particular sector in a similar Member State (clear justification should be provided for the choice of Member State).

As a final option and only where it can be documented that the above options are impossible, results from one sector could be applied to other sectors, where appropriate. Again, clear justification should be provided.

APPENDIX V

ALLEVIATING ENERGY POVERTY

Indicative, non-exclusive examples of policy measures alleviating energy poverty

Most Member States have implemented policies to alleviate energy poverty. These can be characterised as policy measures addressing the energy consumption of a specific target group, i.e. vulnerable households, households affected by energy poverty or those in social housing. They fall into two groups as regards their relevance for Articles 7(1) and (11)2 EED:

- social policies addressing energy consumption – these are aimed at the rapid alleviation of the effects of energy poverty, but do not address energy efficiency. Examples are exemptions from paying energy bills, direct payments, reduced tariffs and social security payments. Such policies are not relevant in the context of Article 7(11) EED, under which only policy measures implemented to fulfil the energy savings obligation (e.g. by reducing energy use) are eligible; and
- energy-efficiency policies specifically targeting low-income households, either through a specific component or by only focusing on this group – these are relevant in the context of Article 7(11) EED, since they are aimed at removing barriers and incentivising investments for energy efficiency, and at alleviating energy poverty.

The table below gives an overview of certain types of energy-efficiency policy addressing low-income households that are already implemented in several Member States; the examples are indicative and non-exhaustive:

Table: Indicative examples of policies to alleviate energy poverty¹²⁴

Policy type	Energy-efficiency policy addressing low-income households	Member States concerned ¹⁾
Measures taken under EEOSs (Article 7a EED)		
Market-based instrument	Specific target relating to energy poverty (or low-income households) or bonus factor for actions implemented for low-income households	AT, FR, IE, UK
Measures taken under alternative policy measures (Article 7b EED)		
Financing schemes and instruments	Incentives for energy-efficient building renovations, e.g. focused on low-income households or dwellings with worst energy classes	BE, BG, CY, DE, DK, EL, ES, FR, IE, LT, LV, MT, NL,

¹²⁴ Ugarte, S. *et al.*, *Energy efficiency for low-income households* (study for the ITRE Committee, 2016); [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2016/595339/IPOL_STU\(2016\)595339_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2016/595339/IPOL_STU(2016)595339_EN.pdf)

	(e.g. G and F) or offering higher incentive rates subject to income or social criteria	RO, SI, UK
Financing schemes and instruments	Incentives for appliance replacements, e.g. focused on low-income households or offering higher incentive rates subject to income or social criteria	AT, BE, DE, HU
Fiscal incentives	Income tax credit/reduction, e.g. offering higher incentive rates subject to income or social criteria	EL, FR, IT
Training and education	Information campaigns and information centres	AT, DE, FR, IE, HU, MT, SI, UK
Training and education	Energy audits ¹²⁵	BE, DE, FR, IE, LV, SI

¹⁾ Status as of mid-2016

These policies are implemented as a specific component within an EEOS and as selected types of alternative policy measure¹²⁶. Financial instruments consisting of loans and grants for building renovations are the most widely established measures to promote energy efficiency in low-income households. Appliance replacement policies and informational measures are also in place, but only in a few Member States. In addition, some Member States have introduced specific energy audit programmes targeting low-income households.

The following sources can be consulted for more detailed examples of energy-efficiency policies addressing low-income households:

- EU Energy Poverty Observatory:
<https://www.energypoverty.eu/policies-measures>
- MURE database under the H2020 ODYSSEE-MURE project:
<http://www.measures-odyssee-mure.eu/>
- *Energy efficiency for low-income households* (study for the European Parliament's Committee on Industry, Research and Energy):
[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2016/595339/IPOL_STU\(2016\)595339_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2016/595339/IPOL_STU(2016)595339_EN.pdf)

¹²⁵ The policy type 'Training and education' is the general type of policy intervention. The energy efficiency policy type 'energy audits' is one possible sub-type for this category. The energy audits for low income households, for example, indeed aim at informing them about the sources of energy consumption and training them about how they can optimize or reduce them in an efficient manner. Moreover, some of these programmes include also the training of unemployed persons to become energy advisors (case of the Caritas programme in Germany for example).

¹²⁶ Therefore, the general explanations in Appendices II (EEOSs) and III (alternative policy measures) are also relevant here.

APPENDIX VI

CALCULATION OF ENERGY SAVINGS FROM BEHAVIOURAL MEASURES

'Behavioural measures' cover any type of policy measure or intervention aimed at saving energy by changing end-users' behaviour, i.e. the way they use energy, energy-using products (e.g. appliances, technical devices, vehicles) or systems (e.g. residential and non-residential buildings). Such measures may involve energy advice, targeted information campaigns, real-time energy-consumption display or feedback, training for eco-driving, energy-saving campaigns at work, etc.

Behavioural measures require specific evaluation, since the materiality of a change in behaviour is more difficult to prove than, for example, the installation of a technical solution. Also, changes in behaviour can be highly reversible, so it is more difficult to determine the lifetime of the measures and the amount of savings over time.

1. Evaluation approaches

1.1 Randomised controlled trials

To overcome the above difficulties, Member States are recommended to use, where appropriate, the randomised controlled trials (RCT) approach¹²⁷, which involves collecting data on metered or monitored energy consumption before and after the intervention(s). By comparing the (before/after) changes in energy consumption between the treatment and the control groups, it is possible to verify whether the real energy savings are close to what was expected.

It is recommended that experiments be carried out with this approach before it is deployed at full scale, thus allowing for:

¹²⁷ The RCT approach, commonly used in health sciences, is to randomly assign individuals (from the whole target population) into treatment groups or a control group. The treatment groups will be subject to the intervention (treatment) under evaluation, while the control group will not. The random assignment of individuals is assumed to provide rigorous conditions for a comparison where the only statistically significant difference between the groups is whether or not they receive the treatment. Different treatment groups can be used when the objective is to compare different types of intervention.

For detailed guidance on the RCT approach, see for example:

- Vine, E., Sullivan, M., Lutzenhiser, L., Blumstein, C., & Miller, B. (2014), 'Experimentation and the evaluation of energy efficiency programs', *Energy Efficiency*, 7(4), 627-640;
- Frederiks, E. R., Stenner, K., Hobman, E. V., & Fischle, M. (2016), 'Evaluating energy behavior change programs using randomised controlled trials: Best practice guidelines for policymakers', *Energy research & social science*, 22, 147-164.

- comparison between variants;
- improvements in design and effectiveness; and
- rigorous evaluation of the effects.

1.2 Quasi-experimental approach

Where it is not possible to use the RCT approach, an alternative is a quasi-experimental approach¹²⁸, whereby a treatment group is compared with a comparison group. The main difference from RCT is that individuals are not randomly assigned to the groups. It is therefore necessary to control or minimise possible sampling or selection biases, e.g. by means of matching methods. It is also important to document the statistical tests used to verify the validity and significance of the results.

1.3 Metering or monitoring energy consumption

Where it is not possible to use either of the above approaches, energy savings can be evaluated by metering or monitoring the participants' energy consumption before and after the intervention. This approach is easier to implement, but is subject to much greater uncertainty, due to the difficulty of isolating changes due to the intervention from changes due to other factors. It is therefore necessary to explain how other factors have been taken into account (e.g. by normalising energy consumption for weather conditions) and how uncertainties are handled (e.g. by using conservative assumptions).

2. 'Deemed energy savings' method for calculating impact

Evaluations using one of the above approaches provide results that can then be used as a benchmark for '**deemed savings**' (see Annex V(1)(a)), provided these savings are used for the same type of intervention (same implementation conditions) and similar target groups. The results of behavioural measures can vary strongly depending on the type of intervention (and implementation conditions) and type of target group, so results obtained for a given type

¹²⁸ For more information on the quasi-experimental approach, see for example:

- Hannigan, E., & Cook, J. (2015), 'Matching and VIA: quasi-experimental methods in a world of imperfect data', *Proceedings of IEPEC 2015* (https://www.iepec.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/2015paper_hannigan_cook-1.pdf);
- Voswinkel, F., Broc, J.S., Breitschopf, B., & Schlomann, B. (2018), *Evaluating net energy savings – a topical case study of the EPATEE project*, funded by the Horizon 2020 programme (https://epatee.eu/sites/default/files/files/epatee_topical_case_study_evaluating_net_energy_savings.pdf).

of intervention for a given target group cannot be extrapolated to another type of intervention or another group.

An example of a **general calculation formula** using deemed savings for the case of behavioural measures is given below:

$$\begin{aligned} & \textit{Total final energy savings} = \\ & \sum_{\substack{\textit{number} \\ \textit{of participants}}} (\textit{unitary final energy consumption} \times \textit{deemed savings ratio} \\ & \quad \times \textit{doublecounting factor}) \end{aligned}$$

The number of participants can be obtained:

- directly through a monitoring system (e.g. where participants register for the programme or report their actions); or
- through surveys of the whole targeted population, in which case the sampling method must explain how it is ensured that the sample is representative, to enable extrapolation to the whole population.

‘Unitary final energy consumption’ (i.e. per participant) can be obtained:

- directly from data reported by the participants (e.g. energy bills, self-metering); or
- by estimating the average energy consumption per participant for the target group (e.g. on the basis of national statistics or previous studies), in which case it is necessary to explain how it is ensured that the average energy consumption is representative of energy consumption in the target group.

The ‘deemed savings ratio’ is a percentage of energy saved based on previous evaluations (see above approaches). It is necessary to explain how it is ensured that the conditions of the intervention for which the ratio is used are similar to those for which the benchmark has been obtained.

The ‘double-counting factor’ (in %) applies when the policy measure is implemented repeatedly, targeting the same group without direct monitoring of the participants. It takes account of the fact that a proportion of those affected by the policy measure will have already been affected the previous time(s) (overlap in the effects).

In the case of a policy measure with a targeted approach and direct monitoring of participants (e.g. a training scheme), the double-counting of participants can be detected directly, so there might be no need to apply a double-counting factor.

Likewise, if the lifetime of the energy savings is taken as the duration between two implementations of the policy measure (e.g. two communication campaigns), there is no risk of double-counting¹²⁹.

¹²⁹ See Appendix VIII for further details on the issue of lifetime.

APPENDIX VII

TRANSPORT SECTOR POLICIES THAT GO BEYOND EU LAW

In the transport sector, national, regional and local policies (in addition to energy/CO₂ tax measures) could generate energy savings by:

- reducing the need to travel;
- shifting travel to more energy-efficient modes; and/or
- improving the efficiency of transport modes.

1. Measures to promote more energy-efficient road vehicles

1.1 Increasing the average efficiency of new vehicle fleets

Policy measures that promote the purchase of more efficient new vehicles include:

- financial incentives or regulations for the purchase of electric or other energy-efficient vehicles;
- other incentives such as preferential treatment on roads or for parking; and
- vehicle taxation based on CO₂ emissions or energy-efficiency criteria.

However, the energy savings are likely to be limited to vehicles not covered by EU emission performance standards and energy savings from public procurement must be additional to those required by the revised Clean Vehicles Directive (EU) 2019/XXX¹³⁰.

The revised Clean Vehicles Directive requires Member States to ensure that the public procurement of certain road transport vehicles complies with minimum procurement targets for clean and zero-emission vehicles, over two reference periods (from entry into force until 31 December 2025, and from 1 January 2026 to 31 December 2030). When considering energy savings from policy measures aimed at promoting the public procurement of more efficient vehicles, Member States would need to demonstrate the additionality of these savings in relation to those deriving from the Clean Vehicles Directive requirements; this could be the case e.g. if the policy measures lead to a higher percentage of clean vehicles in

¹³⁰ The to be published in the OJ 'Directive (EU) 2019/XXX of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2009/33/EC on the promotion of clean and energy-efficient road transport vehicle'.

public procurement than mandated by the Directive. Since the minimum procurement targets of the Clean Vehicles Directive are not defined for individual years, but over a multiannual period, savings from this kind of measure should be accounted for in the last year of each period, in order to allow for a meaningful assessment of their additionality and to respect the flexibility provided to individual public authorities under the Clean Vehicles Directive.¹³¹

Since Annex V(2)(b) EED requires that energy savings be additional to those stemming from the implementation of mandatory EU law, and regarding existing emission performance standards, Member States must carefully assess existing EU law, including Regulations (EC) No 443/2009 and (EU) No 510/2011 and Regulation (EU) No 631/2019 (emission performance standards for new passenger cars and light commercial vehicles).

Regulations (EC) No 443/2009 and (EU) No 510/2011 require manufacturers of passenger cars and light commercial vehicles, respectively, to ensure that their vehicles' average specific CO₂ emissions do not exceed their specific emissions target, as determined in accordance with Annex I to the Regulations or with any derogation they have been granted. Regulation (EU) 631/2019 requires each manufacturer of passenger cars and/or light commercial vehicles to ensure that its average specific emissions of CO₂ do not exceed its specific emissions targets from 2025 and from 2030, determined in accordance with Annex I of that Regulation or, where a manufacturer is granted a derogation in accordance with that derogation.

All three Regulations allow manufacturers to decide how to meet their targets and to average emissions over their new vehicle fleet rather than respecting CO₂ targets for each vehicle. Also, manufacturers can form a pool on an open, transparent and non-discriminatory basis. Individual manufacturers' targets are replaced by a joint target to be attained collectively by the members.

If a Member State introduces national policy measures, manufacturers would be expected to adapt their pricing strategies across all EU markets to meet their targets at EU level. Member States would need to show that energy savings attributed to such measures had not merely substituted for efforts required by manufacturers and had led to over-achievement in target years or beyond a reasonable trajectory for emissions between target years (2021, 2025 and 2030). Energy savings associated with new vehicles covered by EU emission performance standards could be generated by measures that incentivise early replacement (see sections 1.2 and 1.3).

¹³¹ See [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document.html?reference=EPRS_BRI\(2018\)614690](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document.html?reference=EPRS_BRI(2018)614690); and https://ec.europa.eu/transport/themes/sustainable/consultations/2016-clean-vehicles_en.

Future EU law covering trucks is expected to have a similar effect on the ability to generate eligible energy savings through the replacement of vehicles¹³². Proposed legislation would require each manufacturer of large lorries to ensure that its average specific emissions of CO₂ do not exceed its specific emissions target from 2025. A proposed review of future Union law covering heavy-duty vehicles is likely to consider the setting of targets in 2030 for larger lorries, smaller lorries, buses and coaches.

For vehicles not covered by EU emission performance standards (e.g. motorcycles, smaller lorries, buses, coaches (and until 2025, larger lorries)), annual savings can be calculated by comparing the annual energy consumption of vehicles purchased as a result of a measure with the average annual energy consumption of the market-average vehicle in the same class of vehicle (denominated by size and power).

Indicative example (vehicle class not covered by Union emission performance standards):

$TFES = \sum n_{\text{affected}} * (FEC_{\text{average}} - FEC_{\text{affected}})$, where:

TFES = final annual energy savings (gross);

n_{affected} = number of vehicles purchased as a result of the programme;

FEC_{average} = market average annual final energy consumption (FEC); and

FEC_{affected} = average annual FEC of vehicles purchased as a result of the programme.

1.2 Increasing the rate at which more efficient vehicles replace less efficient vehicles in fleets

Policy measures that increase the rate of take-up of more efficient vehicles include vehicle scrappage programmes and fleet-replacement policy measures. Other measures that incentivise the take-up of more efficient vehicles (see section 1.1) may bring purchases forward in time, e.g. where financial incentives are time-limited.

Annex V(2)(f) EED clarifies that, for policy measures that accelerate the uptake of more efficient vehicles, full credit may be claimed ‘*provided that it is shown that such uptake takes*

¹³² See http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-19-1071_en.htm

place before expiry of the average expected lifetime of the (...) vehicle, or before the (...) vehicle would usually be replaced'.

Therefore, the calculation of the energy savings should be divided into two parts:

- (i) calculating savings in full (for the number of years until the normal expiry of the old vehicle's lifetime or when the vehicle would normally have been replaced); and
- (ii) for the remaining lifetime of the new vehicle after the assumed expiry or usual replacement of the old vehicle, calculating savings taking account of additionality.

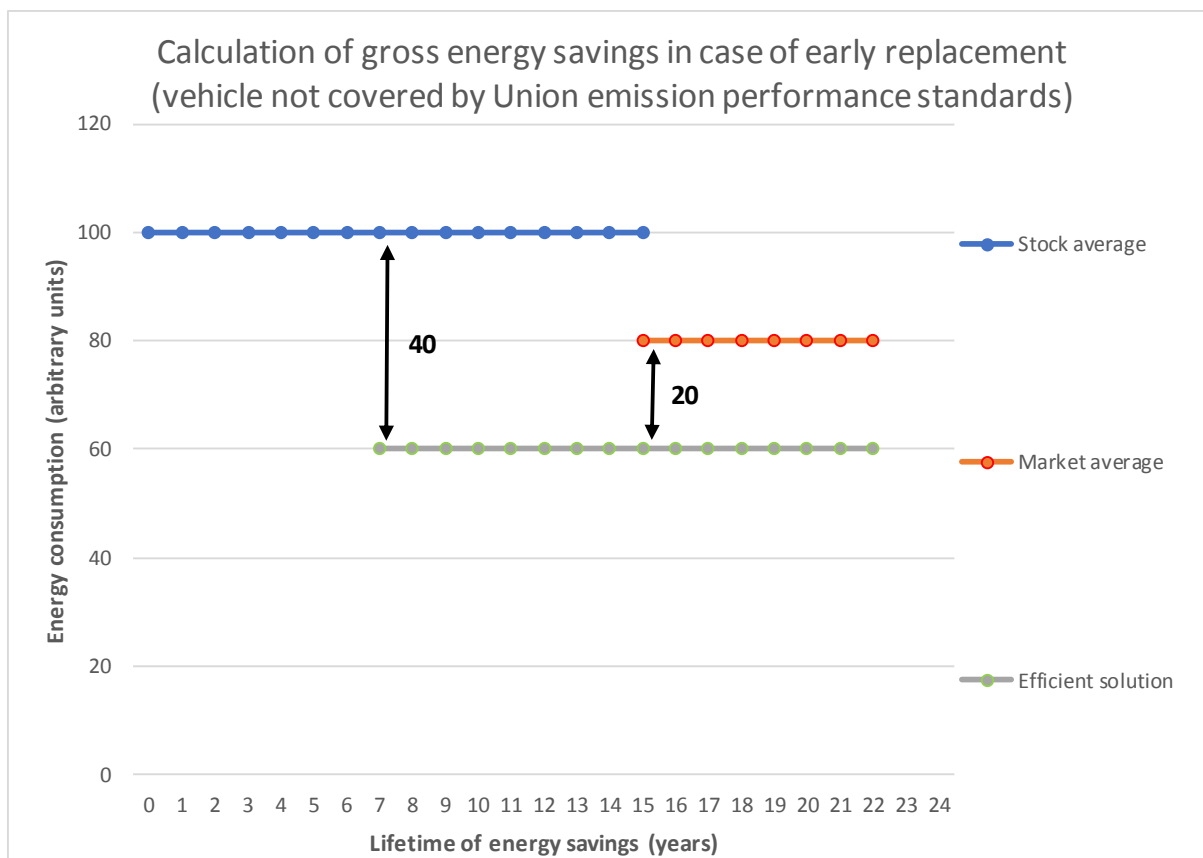
The replacement of the most inefficient vehicles with the longest average expected lifetimes would be expected to generate greater energy savings. Member States should describe in their NECPs the method used to estimate the average lifetimes and what the method was based on, including surveys to ensure the robustness of the methodology. In this regard, they could provide evidence on the average expected lifetimes of the vehicles targeted by accelerated take-up policies, e.g. vehicle scrappage statistics. If vehicles older than the average expected lifetime are targeted, surveys may be needed to identify their average expected lifetimes.

Indicative Calculation example for the calculation of energy savings from early replacement (vehicle not covered by Union EU emission performance standards):

The figure below shows a sample calculation of energy savings (arbitrary units) in the case of early replacement of a vehicle not covered by Union EU emission performance standards (e.g. a motorcycle) in a mass market class with an assumed lifetime of 15 years.

The average vehicle of this class in the stock is assumed to consume 100 units and to be substituted at the end of year 7 (i.e. vehicle replacement is brought forward by 8 years). The market-average reference consumption of the market average is assumed to be 80 units and the consumption of the efficient solution is assumed to be 60 units. Additional energy savings amount therefore amount to $(100-60)*8 + (80-60)*7 = 460$ units.

In this example, in the absence of data on the actual consumption of the replaced vehicles, the stock- average consumption is used as the reference against which savings are calculated for the first 8 years; the market-average reference consumption of the market average when the replacement purchase is made is considered as the baseline for the calculation of energy savings for the remainder of the replacement vehicle's assumed lifetime.



For new passenger cars and light commercial vehicles, as covered by EU emission performance standards following the implementation of Regulations (EC) No 443/2009, (EU) No 510/2011 and (EU) No 631/2019, the energy consumption associated with average CO₂ emissions in the year of purchase should be used as the reference value for the replacement vehicles. This accounts for the offsetting effects on the efforts that manufacturers would need to make to meet their binding targets, as required under Annex V(2)(b), which states that energy savings must be additional to those occurring from the implementation of mandatory EU law.

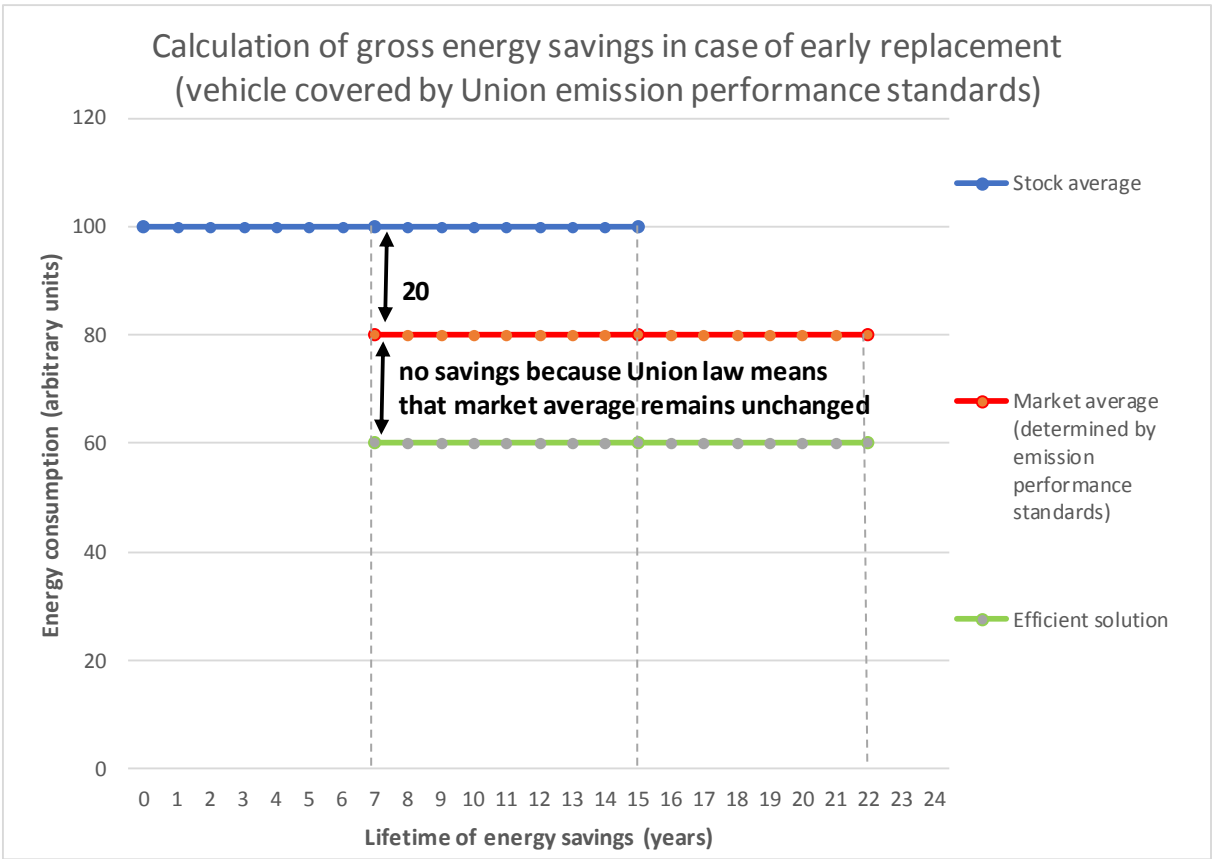
Future EU law covering trucks might have a similar effect on the ability to generate eligible energy savings through the replacement of vehicles¹³³.

Calculation example for energy savings from early replacement (vehicles covered by EU emission performance standards):

¹³³ See http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-19-1071_en.htm

The figure below shows a calculation of energy savings (arbitrary units) in the case of the early replacement of a vehicle covered by EU emission performance standards (e.g. a passenger car) in a mass market class with an assumed lifetime of 15 years. The stock-average vehicle of this class is assumed to consume 100 units and to be substituted at the end of year 7 (i.e. vehicle replacement is brought forward by 8 years).

The market-average reference consumption is assumed to be 80 units and the consumption of the efficient solution 60 units. However, because of the offsetting effect of EU law, only the energy savings in the early replacement period are eligible and these should be calculated with reference to the market average, not the replacement vehicle. Additional savings therefore amount to $(100 - 80) \times 8 = 160$ units.



For all accelerated take-up policy measures, evidence should be provided to show that the replaced vehicles do not re-enter the second-hand market, to ensure that energy savings are not displaced by additional consumption from inefficient vehicles.

1.3 Increasing the energy-efficiency of existing vehicles

Policy measures that achieve the following can lead to energy savings by reducing energy consumption per passenger/tonne-kilometre:

- improve the efficiency of existing vehicles (e.g. by incentivising the take-up of more energy-efficient tyres or energy-saving lubricants);
- improve transport infrastructure and the functioning of the transport system (e.g. by reducing congestion);
- increase average loads (e.g. by incentivising car-sharing or freight logistics); and
- affect the behaviour of drivers (e.g. by lowering speed limits or through eco-driving campaigns).

To calculate the energy savings from these measures, estimates must be made of the number of affected participants (e.g. vehicles, drivers, passengers or freight-tonnes), along with expected savings per participant and the persistence of the effects of the measures over time.

Indicative example for eco-driving campaign:

$$TFES = \sum n_{\text{affected}} * FEC_{\text{average}} * S_{\text{awar}} * (1 - E_t) * (1 - P_t)$$

Where:

TFES = final annual energy savings (gross);

n_{affected} = number of participants trained as a result of the programme;

FEC_{average} = average annual final energy consumption;

S_{awar} = % savings per participant in the programme;

E_t = % improvement in new vehicle technologies which make energy consumption less sensitive to driving habits (e.g. regenerative braking on electric vehicles) and increases over time; and

P_t = % reduction in impact of training per participant after the training has ended (depreciation factor that increases over time).

2. Reducing the need to travel or shifting travel to more energy-efficient modes

Policy measures designed to reduce the need to travel or to shift travel to more efficient modes could include:

- investments in transport infrastructure (e.g. railways, buses, ferries, bus lanes, cycle lanes, pedestrianisation) to provide more options, including:

- integrated cross-mode mass transit systems;
- shared bicycles and scooters that provide door-to-door options for travellers;
- passenger and freight transportation;
- incentivise teleworking; and
- high-speed railways that provide alternatives to short-haul aviation;
- fiscal instruments such as subsidies for mass transit;
- road charging based on the level of congestion and/or CO₂ emissions;
- reforming existing regulations or taxation measures, e.g. through integrated land-use planning to favour development close to public transport infrastructure; and
- amending company car regulations or taxation to offer mass transit or cycling expense alternatives to employees.

Indicative example for the calculation of energy savings through congestion charging:

If a city introduces a congestion charge, energy savings could be calculated by comparing the expected energy consumption by the volume of traffic in the absence of the charge with the energy consumption by the volume of traffic with the measure in place. The data on traffic volumes could be collected using toll infrastructure.

Member States would need to take account of offsetting impacts, e.g. from increases in the use of public transport, changes in transport activity outside the congestion zone and changes in energy consumption resulting from changes in traffic flow.

APPENDIX VIII

LIFETIME OF MEASURES AND RATE AT WHICH SAVINGS DECLINE OVER TIME

Member States should first distinguish between the requirements to take into account:

- the lifetime of a measure; and
- the rate at which energy savings decline over the relevant obligation period.

1. Lifetimes of measures

For the purposes of Annex V(2)(i), Member States may use indicative lifetime values per type of policy measure, as provided in the non-exhaustive list in the table below¹³⁴. They may also use other values, but in any case must describe in their integrated NECP the lifetimes applied per type of measure and how they are calculated or what they are based on¹³⁵.

Table: Indicative energy savings lifetimes per measure type

Action type (by target sector)	Indicative lifetime (years)
Buildings	
Energy-efficient construction	>25
Insulation of building envelope (cavity wall, solid wall, loft, roof, floor)	>25
Windows/glazing	>25
Insulation of hot-water pipes	20
New/upgraded district heating	20
Heat-reflecting radiator panels (insulation material installed between radiators and the wall to reflect heat back into the room)	18
High-efficiency boilers (< 30 kW)	20
Heat-recovery systems	17

¹³⁴ Sources used to establish these indicative values:

- CWA 15693:2007, *Saving lifetimes of energy efficiency improvement measures in bottom-up calculations*, CEN Workshop Agreement, April 2007;
- European Commission, 2010, *Preliminary draft excerpt — Recommendations on measurement and verification methods in the framework of Directive 2006/32/EC on energy end-use efficiency and energy services* (unpublished).

¹³⁵ See Annex V(5)(h) EED.

Action type (by target sector)	Indicative lifetime (years)
Heat pump	10 (air-to-air); 15 (air-to-water); 25 (geothermal)
Circulating pump (heat distribution)	10
Efficient lightbulb (LED)	15
Luminaire with ballast systems (lighting units with dedicated efficient lamp fittings)	15
Efficient cold appliances	15
Efficient wet appliances	12
Hot-water-saving taps with flow restrictors	15
Hot-water tank with insulation	15
Efficient chiller or room air-conditioner	10
Hydraulic balancing of heating distribution (for central heating systems)	10
Heating control	5
Draughtproofing (material to fill gaps around doors, windows, etc. to increase the airtightness of buildings)	5
Consumer electronic goods	3
SERVICES	
Energy-efficient construction	>25
Insulation of building envelope (cavity wall, solid wall, loft, roof, floor)	>25
Windows/glazing	>25
Boilers (> 30 kW)	25
Heat pumps	10 (air-to-air); 15 (air-to-water); 25 (geothermal)
Heat-recovery systems	17
Efficient central air-conditioning and chillers	17
Efficient ventilation systems	15
Public/street lighting systems	13

Action type (by target sector)	Indicative lifetime (years)
New/renovated office lighting	12
Commercial refrigeration	8
Motion-detection light controls	10
Energy-efficient office appliances	3
Energy management systems (cf. ISO 50001)	2
TRANSPORT	
Efficient vehicles	(100,000 km)*
Low-resistance tyres for cars	(50,000 km)*
Low-resistance tyres for trucks	(100,000 km)*
Side-boards on trucks (aerodynamic additions for heavy goods vehicles)	(50,000 km)*
Tyre-pressure control on trucks (automatic tyre-pressure monitoring devices)	(50,000 km)*
Fuel additives	2
Modal shift	2

** data on average distances travelled are needed*

Action type	Indicative energy savings lifetime (years)
INDUSTRY	
Combined heat and power (CHP)	10
Waste-heat recovery	10
Efficient compressed-air systems	10
Efficient electric motors/variable-speed drives	8
Efficient pumping systems	10
Efficient ventilation system	10
Energy management systems (cf. ISO 50001)	2

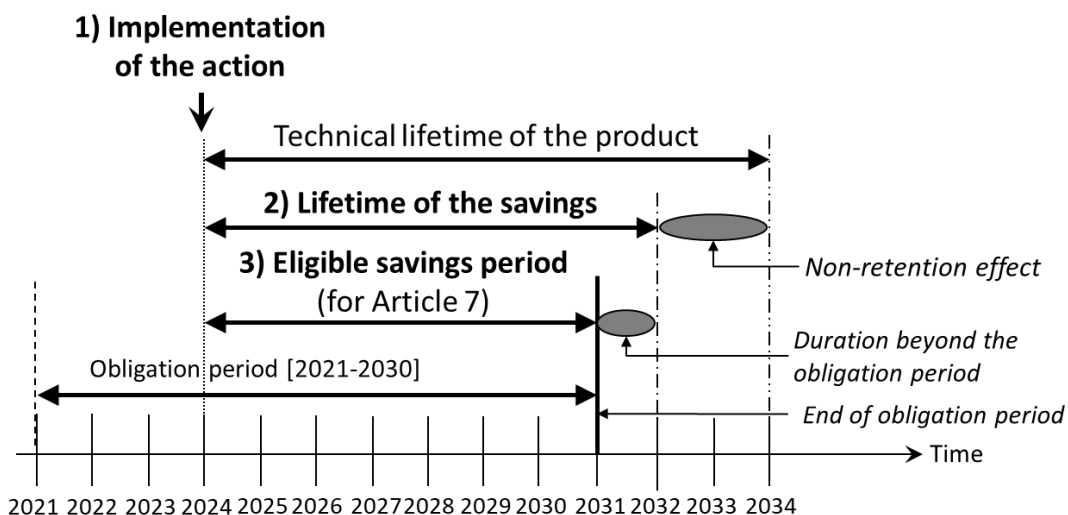
If applicable, the energy performance of the individual action types listed above should exceed the minimum required under mandatory EU law, e.g. Annex V(2)(c) EED.

‘Indicative energy-savings lifetime’ is the period for which the action is in place and operable. This may be shorter than the technical lifetime (as claimed by the manufacturer) due to non-retention effects (e.g. removal or obsolescence of the product), which can apply particularly:

- for individual behavioural actions;
- where there are issues relating to the quality or maintenance of the installed product or individual action; and
- in activity sectors with uncertain business cycles (e.g. stores that close a few years after opening).

The calculation of cumulated energy savings for Article 7 EED also needs to take into account the eligible energy savings period. This means that only those savings achieved during the relevant obligation period (from the start of implementation of the individual action until the end of the obligation period) can be counted.

As regards behavioural measures, Member States may assume by default that the lifetime applied equals the duration of the intervention promoting the energy-efficient behaviours. They may claim another value, but in any case must describe in their integrated NECP the applied lifetimes and how they are calculated or what they are based on¹³⁶.



¹³⁶ See Annex V(5)(h).

2. Rate at which energy savings decline over the relevant obligation period

2.1 General considerations

In addition to the lifetime of each measure, Annex V(2)(i) EED requires Member States to take into account the rate at which energy savings decline over time. In doing so, they should consider:

- the number of years for which the individual actions have an impact (i.e. taking into account the lifetime);
- the point in time when the individual action was/will be newly implemented;
- the duration of the obligation period; and
- if applicable, their intention to use the options in Article 7(4) and/or (8) EED.

In general, the assessment of a rate at which savings decline over time needs to respect the duration of the obligation periods. If there is no intention to use the options in Article 7(4)(d),(e) or (g) and/or (8) EED, the maximum duration is:

- 7 years for the first obligation period (2014-2020); and
- 10 years for the second (2021-2030) and subsequent obligation periods.

If Member States do envisage using those options, the maximum duration could be up to 22 years (see table below):

Example	Period in which actions newly implemented	Savings achieved in:	Obligation period for which savings apply	Conditions
1	1.1.2014 to 31.12.2020	2014-2020	2014-2020	No particular condition
2	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2030	2021-2030	2021-2030	No particular condition
3	after 31.12.2008 to 31.12.2013	2011-2013	2014-2020	See Article 7(8)
4	after 31.12.2008 to 31.12.2013	2014-2020	2014-2020	See Article 7(4)(d) + limits in Article 7(5)
5	after 31.12.2008 to 31.12.2013	2021-2030	2021-2030	See Article 7(4)(d) + limits in Article 7(5)
6	1.1.2014 to 31.12.2020	2014-2020	2021-2030	See Article 7(4)(g) + limits in Article 7(5)
7	1.1.2018 to 31.12.2020	2021-2030	2021-2030	See Article 7(4)(e) +

				limits in Article 7(5)
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Only examples 4, 5 and 7 above could involve lifetimes of more than 10 years. It should also be noted that Article 7(5) limits the use of these options to a maximum of:

- 25% of the savings counted for the 2014-2020 obligation period (example 4); or
- 30% of the savings calculated in accordance with Article 7(2) and (3) EED for the 2021-2030 obligation period (examples 5 and 7).

In any case, Member States must describe in their integrated NECP the applied lifetimes of measures and how they are calculated or what they are based on¹³⁷.

2.2 *Energy savings persistence*

In addition, energy savings change over time – mainly due to two types of factor:

- performance degradation of the individual action (to be compared with the possible degradation that would have occurred in the baseline scenario); and
- changes in the condition of use (e.g. volume of production).

The evidence base for the rate at which the savings decline over time is limited. However, performance degradation can be exacerbated by bad or poor quality and maintenance, or inefficient behaviours. It may therefore be relevant if provisions on quality and maintenance, e.g. Annex V(2)(g) EED or Articles 14 and 15 EPBD (inspections of heating and air-conditioning systems), are enforced. Similarly, energy-management systems enable the detection and rapid correction of unexpected excess energy consumption or other faults, thereby mitigating the risk of decline in energy savings over time.

A simplified approach could be to establish a default rate of decline (equivalent to a technical discount factor). Where the enforcement of quality and maintenance provisions can be justified, the rate could be set as low, or even at zero if it can be justified, and no relevant decline in energy savings over the relevant obligation period can be shown.

¹³⁷ See Annex V(5)(h).

Particular attention should be paid to individual action types with a lifetime of less than 10 years – especially low-cost actions, which are more likely to be subject to a decline in energy savings over the obligation period.

As in the context of a measure’s lifetime, behavioural measures represent a specific case, because the extent to which the energy-efficient behaviours are applied can easily vary over time. It is therefore recommended that Member States investigate the actual effects of behavioural measures¹³⁸.

3. Methods to investigate lifetime and savings persistence

In the light of the notification obligation under Annex V(5)(h) EED, Member States are encouraged, where possible, to put in place measuring arrangements to increase knowledge about how energy savings evolve over time.

Examples of methods to investigate lifetime, retention and performance degradation are briefly presented in the table below:

Type of method	Issues covered	Remarks
On-site installation verification	Lifetime / retention	Sampling issues (size + sample losses or consistency over time): achieving statistically significant results (unless monitoring done for multiple purposes) can be expensive Legal issues (accessing sites several years later)
On-site measurement and testing	Performance degradation	Sampling issues (but can be used for targeted verifications); costly (unless already done for other purposes, e.g. quality management or market surveillance) Not always technically possible
Laboratory testing	Performance degradation	Costly (but there could be synergies, e.g. between countries, with market surveillance, etc.) Difficult to reflect actual conditions of use (or simulate ageing)
Surveys interviews /	Lifetime / retention / Performance degradation	Less costly Suitable depending on the action type Issue of reliability for declarative data (need to design questionnaire carefully)
Billing analysis	Retention Performance	Difficult to find a relevant control group (if needed) Difficult to get long-enough time series

¹³⁸ See also Appendix VI for further proposals on behavioural measures.

	degradation	Need to collect complementary data to analyse changes in energy consumption Costly (unless participants report data as part of the measure)
Benchmarking and secondary literature review	Lifetime retention / Performance degradation	Rely on available data Can help build a consensus Can help identify where more investigation is needed
Stock modelling	Lifetime retention /	Sales data (needed to estimate renewal rate) often costly Alternative data sources could be waste collection/recycling bodies (not applicable to all action types)

APPENDIX IX

CRITERIA TO SHOW MATERIALITY

Under Annex V(5)(g) EED and Annex III(4)(d) to the Governance Regulation, Member States are required to notify their calculation methodology, including:

- how they have determined additionality and materiality; and
- what methodologies and benchmarks they have used for deemed and scaled savings.

Without prejudice to the Commission's assessment of planned or existing policy measures, the following non-exclusive list of criteria could help Member States establish a methodology to document materiality. They should assess for each measure whether one or a combination of the criteria is eligible.

1. Examples of criteria to document materiality (EEOS)

- Criteria used to approve or reject the eligibility of the contributions reported by obligated parties (or other parties allowed to claim savings) and how this is verified

Indicative example:

Pre-defined types of eligible contribution (e.g. financial aid, targeted energy advice, technical support for the design or implementation of the action) and corresponding requirements (e.g. minimum incentive rate, threshold for payback time, minimum contents of energy advice); signed contract with the customer for project implementation, paid invoices and project documentation.

- Criteria used to approve or reject the validity of contributions for reported actions, based on the conditions in which these were given, and how this is verified

Indicative example:

Requirement that the contribution was decided with the beneficiary prior to action installation (and corresponding types of proof, e.g. standardised statement form filled in and signed by the beneficiary).

Where intermediaries make the contact with the final beneficiaries, requirement that the contracts or agreements covering the whole chain from obligated parties (or other parties allowed to claim savings) to final beneficiaries were in force before action installation (and corresponding types of proof).

- Criteria used to avoid double-counting of the reported actions and related energy savings, and how this is verified

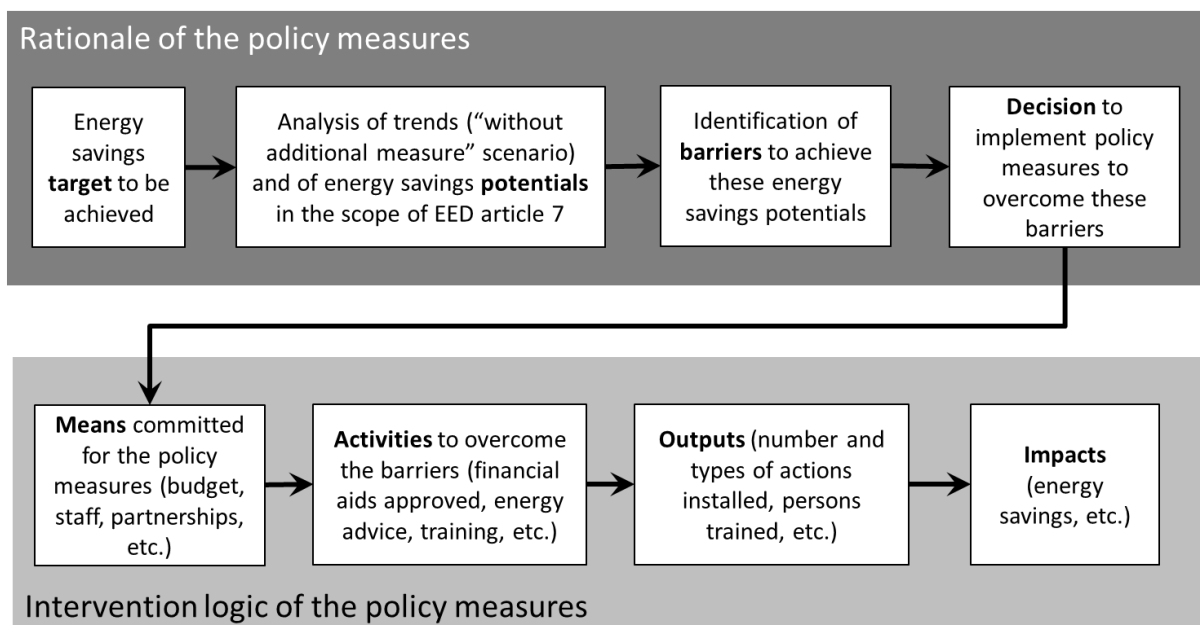
Indicative example:

Requirement that the final beneficiaries gave agreement for energy savings to be claimed on their behalf only once for a given action (and corresponding type of proof).

Requirement that the details of each action be entered in an online database that enables automatised duplication checks, e.g. standard statement form filled in and signed by the beneficiary.

2. Examples of criteria to document materiality (alternative policy measures)

The materiality of an alternative measure should at least be documented by explaining the expected causal chain from the launch of the measure to the installation or implementation of actions by the target group(s). A basic, general description of the rationale and intervention logic of energy-efficiency policies in the context of Article 7 EED is presented in the figure below:



The causal chain is not necessarily linear and can include several causal pathways or cause-impact relationships.

The *Better Regulation Toolbox*¹³⁹ provides a description of the intervention logic. Where a Member State identifies barriers, it should explain how the policy measure is designed to overcome these in practice¹⁴⁰. Further guidelines on designing measures and analysing barriers can be found in the final report of the Intelligent Energy Europe project AID-EE¹⁴¹.

For the purposes of Article 7(1) EED, Member States could consider the following non-exhaustive list of questions to show materiality. For example, if financial incentives are used, the explanation of the intervention logic could cover what preliminary analysis has been done to design the financial incentives, to explain the choice of type (grants, soft loans, financial guarantees, etc.) and level of incentive (grant rate, interest rate for loans, etc.).

Indicative and non-exhaustive list:

- what is the rationale for the policy measure? In particular, what barriers (to the achievement of energy savings) is it expected to overcome?
- what are the possible interactions with other policy measures?
- what are the operational objectives of the measure?
- what (qualitative or quantitative) changes are expected from implementing the measure?
- how will the measure achieve these changes (qualitatively, how is the measure expected to lead to changes as regards the targeted barriers)?
- what means has the implementing public authority (and its entrusted party, where relevant) committed to the measure (budget, staff, equipment, etc.)?
- who is expected to be involved in policy implementation and how (e.g. partnerships, intermediaries/middle actors, target groups)?
- what activities is the measure expected to produce/deliver (e.g. financial aids, energy advice, training)? what outputs are expected (e.g. installations of actions, persons trained)?

In addition, Member States could consider evaluating the policy measure *ex post* and collecting data to assess the assumptions made in the intervention logic as to its effects.

On the particular issue of separating the effects of a measure from those of other policy measures targeting the same groups or types of action, there are two general cases:

¹³⁹ *Better Regulation Toolbox*, European Commission;

https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/better-regulation-toolbox-46_en

¹⁴⁰ For more details on the intervention logic and how to design and analyse it, see tool #46, section 3.3 in the *Better Regulation Toolbox*.

¹⁴¹ 'Active implementation of the European Directive on Energy Efficiency';

https://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/projects/sites/iee-projects/files/projects/documents/aid-ee_guidelines_en.pdf

- the Member State decides to report only one policy measure per (sub-)sector – in this case, the documentation of the intervention logic for this measure and the analysis of its effects might be sufficient; or
- the Member State decides to report several policy measures that may overlap – in this case, it must explain how double-counting is avoided.

3. Examples of criteria to document the materiality of activities of the participating party, entrusted party or implementing public authorities

Voluntary agreements

Although the implementation of voluntary agreements might in principle be considered sufficient to prove materiality, specific criteria can be established to ensure that the agreements actually entail material involvement by participating parties.

These criteria may relate, for example, to:

- a list of eligible actions, or eligibility criteria for the actions to be reported by the participating parties;
- a requirement for participating parties to have a certified energy-management system in place;
- implementation of suitable monitoring and verification procedures; and
- sanctions or exclusions in the event of infringement, etc.¹⁴²

Information and energy advice

The large-scale provision of advice by an energy service provider to energy end-users cannot generally be considered sufficient to prove material involvement. Such measures often consist merely of some type of feedback (e.g. through websites) as to how end-users might reduce their energy consumption.

¹⁴² In the context of voluntary agreements among industrial manufacturers (e.g. of refrigerators), suitable protocols should be established, for example, on the periodic verification of products' energy performances by third parties and provision could be made for penalties where verified performances are below declared performances, etc.

Given the wide variety of individual actions that can generally be targeted through single measures, the high degree of uncertainty affecting estimates of associated energy savings and the limited scale of the savings¹⁴³, on-site activities or some type of economic incentive are generally necessary to ensure the actual implementation of a significant number of actions and actual material involvement by participating parties, entrusted parties or implementing public authorities. Similar considerations apply in the context of information campaigns.

The following non-exhaustive list of criteria could be considered when establishing a method for showing the materiality for these types of measure:

- replies/feedback to a thematic survey (number of actual respondents);
- participation of targeted audience in thematic workshops/seminars, users/followers of web platform/application; or
- consumers receiving advice at a dedicated one-stop shop (on renovations, etc.), as registered in a database (indicating the question addressed, e.g. where to obtain a loan, how to prepare the grant application, information on certified construction companies, etc.)¹⁴⁴.

¹⁴³ For households, the literature indicates that the energy savings that can be expected from this type of measure can reach 2-3% of total consumption as estimated *ex ante* (Gaffney, K., 2015, *Calculating energy savings from measures related to information and advice on energy efficiency*, presentation to workshop on common methods and principles for calculating the impact of EEOSs or other policy measures under Article 7; <http://iet.jrc.ec.europa.eu/energyefficiency/node/9080>)

¹⁴⁴ See also Appendix VI.

APPENDIX X

CALCULATION OF SAVINGS FROM MEASURES PROMOTING THE INSTALLATION OF SMALL-SCALE RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES AND OTHER HEATING TECHNOLOGIES ON OR IN BUILDINGS

1. Savings from measures promoting the installation of small-scale renewable energy technologies

As explained in section 7.5, measures promoting the installation of small-scale renewable energy technologies on or in buildings may be eligible for fulfilling the energy-savings requirement under Article 7(1) EED, provided that they result in verifiable, and measurable or estimable, energy savings.

The examples below illustrate how savings could be calculated in line with Annex V(2)(e) EED. The figures are indicative and do not represent real-life values. They are chosen to illustrate the calculation logic.

1.1 Replacement of an old oil boiler with a new oil boiler

	Heat demand	Conversion efficiency	Final energy demand ¹⁴⁵	Final energy savings relative to old boiler ¹⁴⁶	Final energy savings relative to minimum efficiency ¹⁴⁷
<i>Status quo ante</i> Oil fired boiler	10,000 kWh	0.77	12,987 kWh		
Fossil-fuel fired boiler with minimum efficiency ¹⁴⁸	10,000 kWh	0.86	11,628 kWh		

¹⁴⁵ Heat demand divided by the assumed conversion efficiency.

¹⁴⁶ Difference between final energy demand of the *status quo ante* and the final energy demand of the savings option. For the calculation of final energy savings, see also explanations on the principle of additionality.

¹⁴⁷ Difference between final energy demand of the minimum efficiency boiler and the final energy demand of the savings option. For the calculation of final energy savings, see also explanations on the principle of additionality.

¹⁴⁸ Under Commission Regulation (EU) No 813/2013 of 2 August 2013 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for space heaters and combination heaters (OJ L 239, 6.9.2013, p. 136).

Energy efficiency options					
(1) Gas-fired condensing boiler	10,000 kWh	0.975	10,526 kWh	2,731 kWh	1,371 kWh
(2) Solar-thermal / gas boiler package	10,000 kWh		10,474 kWh	2,731 kWh	1,371 kWh
<i>Solar-thermal Installation</i>	<i>1,000 kWh</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1,000 kWh</i>		
<i>Gas-fired condensing boiler</i>	<i>9,000 kWh</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>9,474 kWh</i>		

1.2 Replacement of an old oil boiler with a new biomass boiler

	Heat demand	Conversion efficiency	Final energy demand¹⁴⁹	Final energy savings relative to old boiler¹⁵⁰	Final energy savings relative to minimum efficiency¹⁵¹
<i>Status quo ante</i> Oil-fired boiler	10,000 kWh	0.77	12,987 kWh		
Minimum standard					
Biomass-fired boiler with minimum efficiency ¹⁵²	10,000 kWh	0.75	13,333 kWh		

¹⁴⁹ Heat demand divided by the assumed conversion efficiency.

¹⁵⁰ Difference between final energy demand of the *status quo ante* and the final energy demand of the savings option.

¹⁵¹ Difference between final energy demand of the minimum efficiency boiler and the final energy demand of the savings option.

¹⁵² Under Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1189 of 28 April 2015 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for solid fuel boilers (OJ L 193, 21.7.2015, p. 100).

Energy efficiency options					
(1) Biomass boiler (best technology available on the market, estimated from product catalogues / certification schemes)	10,000 kWh	0.92	10,870 kWh	2,117 kWh	2,464 kWh

1.3 Replacement of an electric heater with a heat pump

	Heat demand	Conversion efficiency	Final energy demand¹⁵³	Final energy savings relative to old boiler¹⁵⁴	Final energy savings relative to minimum efficiency¹⁵⁵
<i>Status quo ante</i> Oil-fired boiler	10,000 kWh	0.77	12,987 kWh		
Minimum standard					
Minimum standard heat pump ¹⁵⁶	10,000 kWh	3.1	3,225 kWh	9,762 kWh	0
Energy efficiency options					
(1) Heat pump	10,000 kWh	3.5	2,857 kWh	10,130 kWh	368 kWh

1.4 Photovoltaic installation

¹⁵³ Heat demand divided by the assumed conversion efficiency.

¹⁵⁴ Difference between final energy demand of the *status quo ante* and the final energy demand of the savings option.

¹⁵⁵ Difference between final energy demand of the minimum efficiency boiler and the final energy demand of the savings option.

¹⁵⁶ Under Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1189.

			Final energy demand¹⁵⁷	Final energy savings¹⁵⁸
<i>Status quo ante</i>				
Grid electricity	3,500 kWh		3,500 kWh	
Energy efficiency option				
PV installation	3,500 kWh		3,500 kWh	0 kWh

The example shows that electricity from a photovoltaic installation is accounted as final energy delivered to the building to satisfy the final energy demand of the building.

2. Savings from measures promoting the installation of micro-CHP

On-site installed combined heat and power (CHP) units may be relevant for the required amount of energy savings under Article 7(1) EED if they use less energy than the installation they replace. The total system efficiency of the combined CHP outputs (i.e. electricity and useful thermal output) based on the fuel consumed would need to be greater than that of the heating installation that is replaced.

While CHP may generate substantial primary energy savings (depending on the electricity mix), its potential to reduce final energy consumption is lower. In terms of final energy, electricity has the same value as fossil fuels or renewables.

Only final savings stemming from the efficiency gain of the on-site system can be counted under Article 7(1) EED, as illustrated below:

Example:

Assume that:

- the reference case is an oil boiler with a thermal efficiency (η_{thermal}) of 0.77 (efficiency relative to net calorific value);
- as the CHP also generates electricity, in the base case an equal amount of electricity will have to be delivered to the building;

¹⁵⁷ Electricity demand divided by the assumed conversion efficiency.

¹⁵⁸ Difference between final energy demand of the *status quo ante* and the final energy demand of the savings option.

- the CHP case is a CHP gas plant with an efficiency of $\eta_{\text{thermal}} = 0.70$ and $\eta_{\text{electricity}} = 0.30$;
- the delivered heat is 10,000 kWh_{thermal}

To calculate the total savings, we first have to calculate the amount of electricity generated by the CHP plant. In a first step, we calculate the amount of fossil fuel used by the plant by dividing the delivered heat by the thermal efficiency of the plant. From this, we can derive how much electricity is produced.

CHP case:

$$10,000 \text{ kWh}_{\text{thermal}} / \eta_{\text{thermal}} = 14,285 \text{ kWh}_{\text{gas}}$$

$$14,285 \text{ kWh}_{\text{gas}} * \eta_{\text{electricity}} = 4,285 \text{ kWh}_{\text{electricity}}$$

A total of 14,285 kWh final energy (all natural gas) is delivered to the building.

For the base case, the calculation is different. We derive the amount of gas from the thermal efficiency and delivered heat of the boiler:

Base case:

$$10,000 \text{ kWh}_{\text{thermal}} / \eta_{\text{thermal}} = 12,987 \text{ kWh}_{\text{gas}}$$

In addition, 4,285 kWh of electricity has to be delivered from the grid to the building.

A total of 17,273 kWh final energy (natural gas and electricity) is delivered to the building.

In this example, installing CHP would save 2,988 kWh of final energy.

APPENDIX XI

ADDITIONALITY

Annex V(2)(a) EED

The savings shall be shown to be additional to those that would have occurred in any event without the activity of the obligated, participating or entrusted parties, or implementing public authorities. To determine the savings that can be claimed as additional, Member States shall have regard to how energy use and demand would evolve in the absence of the policy measure in question by taking into account at least the following factors: energy consumption trends, changes in consumer behaviour, technological progress and changes caused by other measures implemented at Union and national level.

To determine how energy use and demand would evolve in the absence of a policy measure, it is important to assess the product that would have been installed, for example by:

- taking the market-average energy consumption of products as the baseline;
- analysing energy consumption trends; and
- carrying out surveys by comparing answers of participants and control groups).

This produces a baseline as shown below:

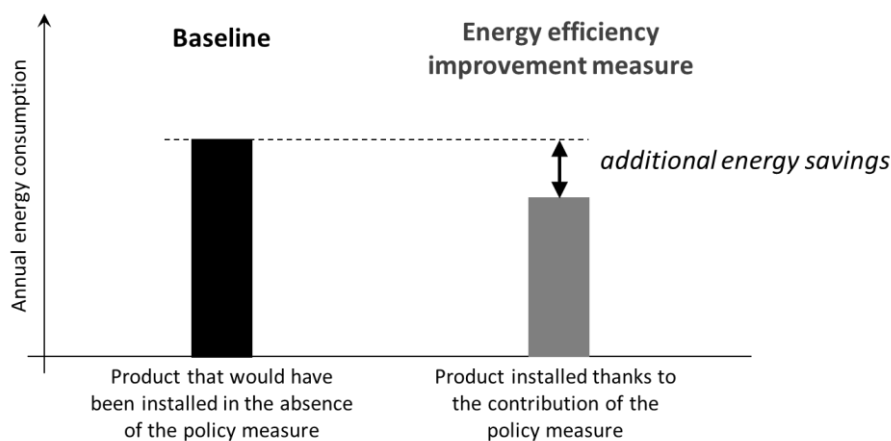


Figure: General representation of a baseline to calculate additional energy savings

Annex V(2)(b) clarifies that ‘savings resulting from the implementation of mandatory Union law shall be considered to be savings that would have occurred in any event’. Annex V(2)(c) specifies *inter alia* that the minimum requirements in Regulations (EC) No 443/2009 and (EU) No 510/2011 (for new passenger cars and new light commercial vehicles) and

implementing measures under the Ecodesign Directive for energy-related products should be considered in the baseline for calculating energy savings.

For example, the baseline for energy savings from the installation of energy-related products covered by the Ecodesign Directive (e.g. heating systems) should be at least equivalent to the minimum energy performance requirements set out in the relevant Directive in force at the time the individual action is installed. If the relevant minimum requirements under EU law are amended, revised or updated, this must be taken into account when revising the baseline.

The figure below shows such a baseline, defined as the energy consumption of a product with an energy performance equivalent to the minimum requirements of the Ecodesign Directive:

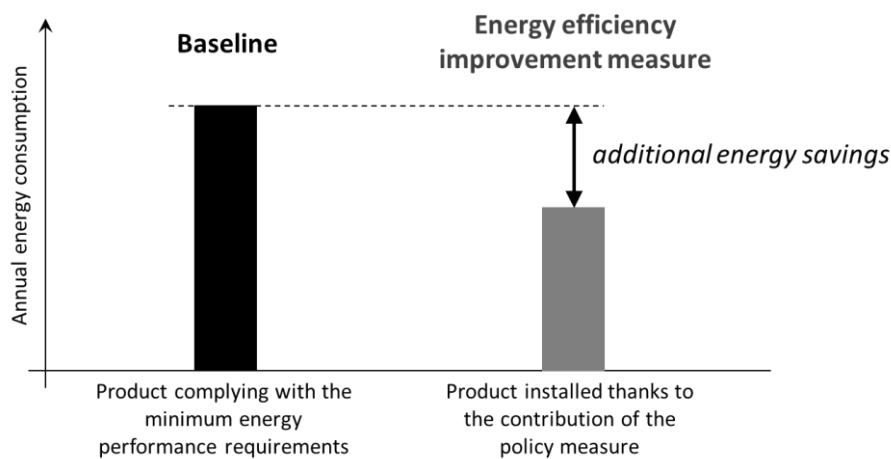


Figure: Baseline defined on the basis of the Ecodesign Directive

In practice, the requirements could apply to the annual energy consumption of the product or to other energy-performance indicators (e.g. boiler efficiency). The baseline can be established accordingly, e.g. by taking account of the requirements on boiler efficiency, combined with other data to calculate the heating demand that the boiler will need to meet.

These data could be:

- specific to the building where the new boiler is installed (e.g. using data from EPCs or energy audits); or
- average values representative of the stock of buildings targeted by the policy measure (e.g. when using deemed savings).

Member States should also take into account the information on each category of products, as provided on the Commission's website¹⁵⁹.

Annex V(2)(a) refers to additional factors that should be included in the baseline, such as:

- changes in consumer behaviour over time;
- technological progress; and
- effects of other national policy measures that have already been implemented and continue to have an effect on energy use, including possible overlaps from other policies notified under Article 7 EED.

To avoid double-counting, Article 7(12) EED stipulates that '*Member States shall demonstrate that where there is an overlap in the impact of policy measures or individual actions, there is no double-counting of energy savings*'.

More generally, the baseline should take account, where possible, of assumptions (renovation rate without a policy measure, change in the average age of the car fleet, lifetime of existing boilers, etc.) consistent with the national energy efficiency strategy or similar policy framework. Likewise, when reporting several policy measures, Member States should ensure the consistency of the assumptions used to define baselines.

Annex V(2)(f) EED clarifies the specific case of policy measures that '*accelerate the uptake of more efficient products and vehicles*'. In that context, where the early replacement of a product or vehicle can be shown, the baseline can be the energy consumption of the replaced product or vehicle (see figure below):

¹⁵⁹ https://ec.europa.eu/info/energy-climate-change-environment/standards-tools-and-labels/products-labelling-rules-and-requirements/energy-label-and-ecodesign/energy-efficient-products_en

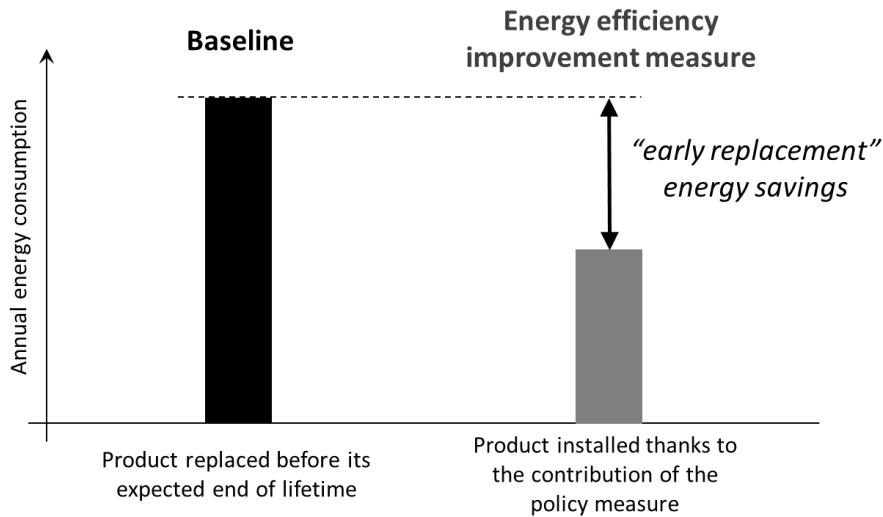


Figure: Baseline for special case of early replacement

This specific case applies only for the ‘early replacement period’, i.e. between the installation of the new equipment and the end of the average expected lifetime of the replaced equipment.

A baseline to calculate additional energy savings must be used for the remaining lifetime of the new equipment. This leads to a stair-step baseline, as shown below:

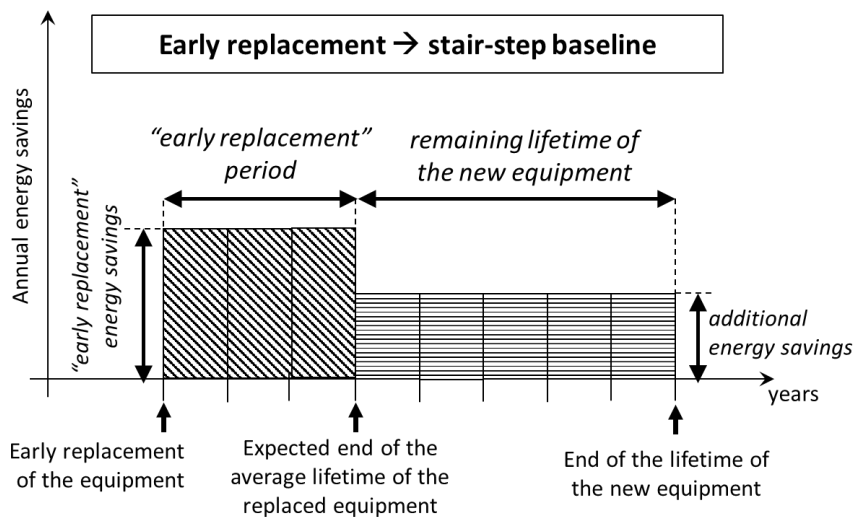


Figure: Stair-step baseline for special case of early replacement

In this example, the existing equipment was replaced 3 years before the end of its expected lifetime. These 3 years correspond to the early replacement period. The new equipment has an expected lifetime of 8 years. Therefore, for the 5 remaining years, the baseline for calculating additional energy savings is established as explained above.

An alternative to the stair-step baseline could be to calculate weighted energy savings applied to the whole lifetime of the action. This must not lead to the reporting of energy savings exceeding the stair-step baseline. Also, the calculation of the weighted energy savings should be explained.

In cases of derogation from the additionality requirement for existing buildings (Annex V(2)(b) EED), the baseline could be taken as the situation before the renovation of the building. Member States may use:

- building-specific data (e.g. from energy bills, an EPC or energy audit); or
- average values representative of the building stock targeted by the policy measure (when using deemed savings).

Additionality can then be evaluated, taking account of renovation works that would have happened anyway. For example, depending on the national context, financial incentives to replace windows can have significant free-rider effects, e.g. participants who benefit from the financial incentives when they had planned to replace their windows anyway (for reasons other than energy efficiency, e.g. noise protection, aesthetic reasons).

In some situations, the process of establishing a baseline is more complex. These are listed in the table below, with proposals as to how to address them:

Situation	Issues	Guidance
Policies already implemented for many years	<p>Difficult to determine the situation in the absence of the policy.</p> <p>Current trends (e.g. in market average) can be partly due to market transformation effects of the policy in previous years.</p>	<p>Define the baseline on the basis of minimum levels in EU legislation.</p> <p>Otherwise, use the same assumptions as in the official national ‘business as usual’ scenario used as a basis for the national energy efficiency strategy or similar policy framework.</p>
Local transport policies promoting modal shifts,	Difficult to monitor individual changes.	Use local transport modelling to compare scenarios

mobility management, etc. (this may also apply to other policies that may reduce energy consumption in one area but increase it in another)	Difficult to take account of side-effects (e.g. new public transport on one route can create congestion on another).	without/with the policies (with models calibrated on the basis of transport surveys).
Complex industrial processes without a clearly defined market	Market averages are difficult to establish for complex systemic processes individually designed for a certain industrial plant (no real market).	A reference investment can be constructed as the baseline. The approach should be based on the technological system with the lowest investment cost and an output that is comparable with that of the efficient option.

More generally, the following methods¹⁶⁰ could be considered when assessing net or additional savings:

- randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and options for randomised approaches¹⁶¹;
- quasi-experimental designs, including matching¹⁶²;
- survey-based approaches;
- market sales data analyses;
- structured expert judgement approaches;
- deemed or stipulated ‘net to gross’ ratios;
- historical tracing (or case study) method;
- common practice baseline approaches;
- top-down evaluations (or macroeconomic models).

¹⁶⁰ For more details, see for example: Voswinkel, F., Broc, J.S., Breitschopf, B., & Schlomann, B. (2018), *Evaluating net energy savings – topical case study of the EPATEE project*, funded by the Horizon 2020 programme;

https://epatee.eu/sites/default/files/files/epatee_topical_case_study_evaluating_net_energy_savings.pdf

¹⁶¹ See also Appendix VI.

¹⁶² See also Appendix VI.

APPENDIX XII

MONITORING AND VERIFICATION

1. Verification of actions and energy savings

When putting in place a monitoring and verification system, it can be useful to distinguish between verification of actions on the one hand and energy savings on the other. This does not mean that the two have to be verified by different entities. The distinction is to ensure that the issues specific to each type of verification are tackled.

Actions are verified to ensure that they were installed or implemented in compliance with quality, performance or other requirements under the policy measure.

Reported energy savings are verified to ensure that they comply with the calculation rules or methodology of the policy measure.

Depending on the national context and the type of policy measure, monitoring and verification processes may involve different parties, with different points of view. The table below sets out the roles of each type of party, taking into account the peculiarity of each measure:

	Implementing public authorities	Participating or entrusted parties / contractors / obligated parties
Actions or projects to be approved / rejected	Aim: ensuring quality of actions and projects (compliance with predefined requirements) + providing key data for policy management and evaluation	Aim: ensuring that actions/projects will qualify for the scheme (e.g. to secure a financial incentive or energy savings credits) + ensuring customer satisfaction (for contractors or obligated parties) or energy savings (for end-users)

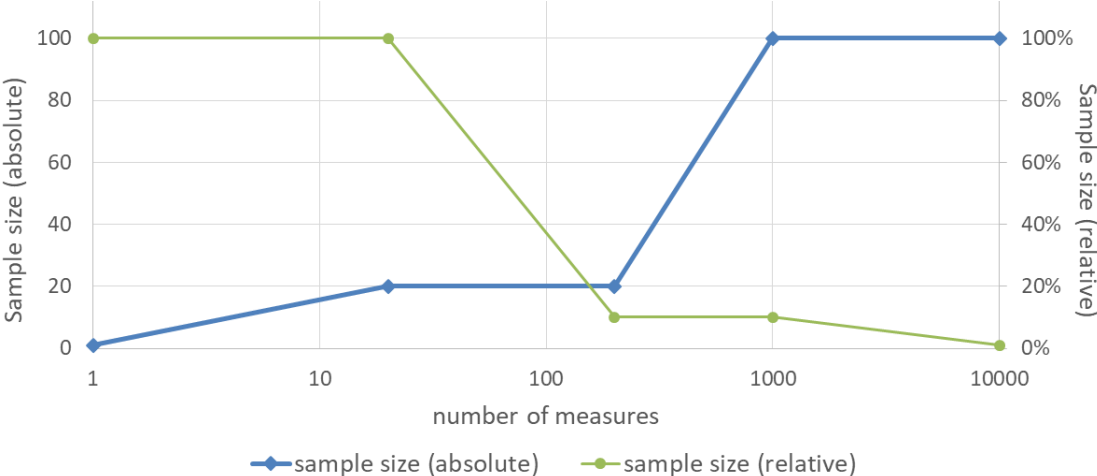
	<p>Roles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) establishing requirements and reporting/documentation rules; 2) approving/rejecting submitted actions or projects; 3) carrying out or commissioning <i>ex post</i> verifications (documentation and/or on-site) and imposing penalties/sanctions 	<p>Roles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) submitting information required by the public authorities; 2) storing documentation needed for <i>ex post</i> verification; 3) implementing quality processes
<p>Energy savings to be accounted for (or credited) / cancelled</p>	<p>Aim: ensuring quality of energy savings evaluation and reporting (compliance with predefined calculation rules and/or evaluation requirements), so that the monitored energy savings reflect policy impacts in line with the policy objectives and EED requirements</p> <p>+ providing key data for policy management and evaluation</p>	<p>Aim: ensuring that energy savings will qualify for the scheme (e.g. to secure energy savings credits)</p> <p>+ ensuring customer satisfaction (for contractors or obligated parties) or energy savings (for end-users)</p>
	<p>Roles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) establishing calculation rules and/or evaluation requirements; 2) approving/rejecting reported energy savings (or calculating energy savings, depending on the type of policy measures and its rules); 3) carrying out <i>ex post</i> verifications (documentation and/or on-site) and imposing penalties/sanctions 	<p>Roles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) submitting information required by the public authorities; 2) storing documentation needed for <i>ex post</i> verification; 3) calculating energy savings; 4) implementing quality processes

2. Statistically significant proportion and representative sample

Articles 7a(5) EED (for EEOs) and 7b(2) EED (for alternative measures) require that ‘Member States shall put in place measurement, control and verification systems under which documented verification is carried out on at least a statistically significant proportion and representative sample of the energy efficiency improvement measures’.

The aim of this requirement is to check that the energy savings are actually achieved as reported. It is therefore crucial to select a statistically representative sample that represents the characteristics of the entire population (i.e. energy-efficiency measures) with sufficient accuracy.

What is ‘statistically representative’ depends to a large extent on the number of measures considered and other framework conditions of the individual measures that are implemented. Therefore, it is not possible to provide a generally valid definition, e.g. percentages or numbers of cases. The following assumptions are indicative only and cannot replace case-specific analysis of the statistical properties of the measure:



Member States might find the following non-exhaustive, indicative list helpful when considering what could constitute a significant statistical proportion and a representative sample:

- full survey for a small number of cases ($n < 20$);
- with an average number of cases, a sample of 10% of the population, but at least $n = 20$ might be appropriate;
- for large samples, a sample of ~ 100 may be considered sufficient for a 1% probability of error for a proportion of 5% of false reports (i.e. 5% of the action

reports are presumably false). For samples with a higher proportion of false reports, a smaller sample is sufficient (see table):

Proportion of false reports	Probability of error		
	10%	5%	1%
5%	31	51	103
10%	15	24	49
20%	7	11	22
50%	2	3	5

Note: The 1-10% range of probability of error is illustrative. The probability of error may be higher, depending on the type of policy measure, individual actions and whether quality processes and penalties or sanctions are enforced.

Other aspects should be considered when determining the representative sample. For example, it may be necessary to take a stratified sample if the same type of individual action (as defined in Article 2(19)) can be implemented across a range of building types. This approach would ensure that the number of buildings sampled in each category is proportional to the number in that category (in the population of actions reported for the measure under evaluation). If there is a reason to assume that an action could result in a wide range of energy savings in different types of building, it may be appropriate to sample each category separately.

The sample size refers to the verification, not the measurement. Diverse individual actions (as defined in Article 2(19)) may be implemented under the same policy measure, but meaningful measurement requires homogeneity. The first step in the sampling process should therefore be to establish what factors or criteria should be taken into account to identify homogeneous groups (of actions or participants) for which it is possible to extrapolate results from measurements on a representative sample (per group).

Depending on the type of policy measure, other criteria may be needed at this stage. For example, for EEOSs, the obligated parties or third parties that can promote individual actions to end-users can use very different strategies and collect data and calculate savings in different ways. Therefore, samples should be taken for each party.

3. Illustrations of how to set up a monitoring and verification system

The indicative examples below include basic information on how to ensure that:

- control and verification are carried out independently of the obligated, participating or entrusted parties; and
- verification is carried out on at least a statistically significant proportion and representative sample of the energy efficiency improvement measures.

3.1 *EEOS (deemed savings)*

Aspects of verifying actions under EEOSs include the following:

- obligated parties could be required to commission independent third parties to verify samples of actions. Such verification could take place in the course of on-site visits to check that actions comply with the requirements of the EEOS and that actions and their conditions of installation/implementation (including comparison of the situation before and after installation/implementation, if needed) are consistent with the data reported by the obligated parties for the energy savings calculations;
- the independent third parties could be required to be registered with the public authority and pay registration fees. They could be asked to report the results of their verification to both the public authority and the obligated party;
- the public authority could establish verification protocols (e.g. checklist for each action type) to harmonise verification practices among the third parties;
- the public authority, together with accreditation bodies, could establish criteria that third parties have to meet to be registered by the public authority; and
- accreditation bodies could carry out regular controls of the third parties (to ensure that they act independently and in accordance with the verification protocols). These could be funded by the third parties' registration fees. The accreditation bodies would then report their results to the public authority.

To ensure that verifications are carried out independently, the third parties should be organisations that are not partly or fully owned by an obligated party or its holding. This should be checked by an accreditation body.

These arrangements are designed to minimise costs and administrative burden for the public authority; in particular:

- verifications could be organised and paid for by the obligated parties; and

- controls could be organised by the accreditation bodies and paid for by the third parties.

The role of the public authority should thus focus on:

- establishing rules on sampling, criteria for the third parties, verification protocols, etc.;
- reviewing the findings of the reports from the accreditation bodies; and
- on the basis of its review:
 - requiring the obligated parties to take action to remedy any non-compliance;
 - cancelling, in part or in full, the energy savings reported for the cases investigated; and
 - enforcing sanctions or penalties.

Sampling of the verifications of the actions could be based on statistical criteria (for representativeness) or on a risk-based approach, as the verifications are also used to ensure consumer protection and fight fraud.

The public authority should verify the energy savings under EEOs independently of the obligated parties. In this context, the public authority:

- should establish:
 - rules for energy savings calculation;
 - data requirements; and
 - (possibly) an online data platform to facilitate data collection.

Obligated parties could be required to use the platform to report a minimum set of information relating to the calculations and to store proofs (including for complementary information). The platform would enable systematic and automatised plausibility checks of the values reported. When outliers are detected, the public authority would verify the corresponding data and calculations;

- could verify the data and calculations on a statistically significant proportion and representative sample¹⁶³ of reported actions via desktop verifications, for which it requires the obligated parties to provide the relevant evidence;
- on the basis of the results of the above steps, could then carry out on-site controls for further verification.

The online data platform represents an upfront cost for the EEOS, but it then facilitates data collection and processing, and is likely to minimise administrative burden for both the obligated parties and the public authority.

On the basis of the results from the various verification steps, the public authority could:

- require the obligated parties to provide further explanations or justifications;
- cancel, in part or in full, the energy savings reported for the cases investigated; and
- enforce sanctions or penalties.

3.2 *Voluntary agreement (scaled savings)*

When entering into a voluntary agreement, participating parties should commit themselves to establishing an action plan and an energy savings target based on sound methodology, e.g. an energy audit. The action plan should set out the actions to be implemented in a reasonable period (depending on the specificities of each agreement) and be revised regularly within a reasonable time.

Since the participating parties benefit directly from the actions they undertake to implement (as they are also end-users), they could verify the quality of the actions themselves. However, the public authority should provide clear guidance for checking the quality of the most common action types. In this case, the focus is on checking the actions that have been implemented. However, to ensure full compliance, a monitoring body should verify the actions and the energy savings, independently from the co-signatories of the agreement (public authority and participating parties).

¹⁶³ Sampling of the verifications of the energy savings should be based on a statistical approach to ensure representativeness, so that results can be extrapolated to the whole scheme.

Sampling of the verifications of savings should be based on a sound statistical approach to ensure representativeness, so that results can be extrapolated to the whole scheme.

The following are indicative aspects of verifying actions and energy savings under voluntary agreements:

- the public authority (ministry co-signing the agreement) could appoint an independent monitoring body (e.g. the national energy agency) with which it could establish:
 - the data requirements (i.e. minimum data to be reported and minimum documentation to be stored by the participating parties); and
 - guidelines for energy savings calculations;
- the monitoring body could set up an online data platform enabling systematic and automatised plausibility checks of the reported data. Where outliers are detected, the monitoring body should verify the corresponding data and calculations;
- the participating parties should be obliged regularly to report data on the actions they implement via the online platform and to store suitable evidence (e.g. invoices);
- the monitoring body should verify a statistically significant proportion and representative sample of the actions reported, e.g. via desktop verifications of the reported data and calculations. It should require the participating parties to provide the corresponding evidence;
- on the basis of the results of the above steps, the monitoring body could then carry out on-site controls for further verification;
- on the basis of the results of its verifications, the monitoring body should require the participating parties to take action to remedy any problems identified or cancel reported energy savings. If appropriate, the public authority could impose sanctions (e.g. exclusion from the agreement) or fines; and
- the monitoring body should prepare annual reports on the results of the agreement and the verification and controls carried out. These reports should be published.

3.3 *Subsidy scheme (metered savings)*

A subsidy scheme could relate to the renovation of houses up to a certain performance level. The actions and energy savings should be verified independently of the entrusted party, i.e. by another contractor.

Sampling for the verifications of the quality of the actions should be based on:

- a risk-based approach, in order to detect possible fraud; and
- a statistical approach to ensure representativeness, so that results can be extrapolated to the whole scheme.

The following are indicative aspects of verifying energy savings and actions in subsidy schemes:

- building professionals performing the works should have a specified qualification and be registered by the public authority;
- when applying for the subsidy, households should be required (subject to relevant consumer and data protection provisions) to grant access to their energy bills and answer a survey on request (if they are included in the verification sample); and
- the level of performance achieved after a renovation should be confirmed by an EPC issued by a certified assessor.

The scheme could be administered by an entrusted party.

Verification of the implementation of renovation projects and the performance level or energy savings achieved could be managed as follows:

- the entrusted body could maintain a database with details of the renovation projects approved, which would make it possible to create a statistically significant proportion and representative sample of renovation projects;
- the public authority could commission a monitoring contractor which would have access to that database or any other necessary data or database (e.g. the EPC database). On the basis of a first step of verification, the contractor should select a sub-sample for on-site inspection; and
- the verification of energy savings or the level of performance achieved should be transparently confirmed by an EPC issued by a certified assessor or any other transparent and relevant method (see Appendix III, section 1.1).

The monitoring contractor should collect all necessary data, depending on the methodology applied for a statistically reliable sample (EPCs, energy bills, etc.), and carry out further analysis to determine:

- estimated or metered savings; or
- the improvement in energy performance.

4. Guidance and examples of monitoring and verification systems

Member States are encouraged to take into consideration further sources, for example:

- the multEE project (Horizon 2020)¹⁶⁴;
- presentations of EEOS monitoring systems¹⁶⁵; and
- the EPATEE case study, which includes examples of monitoring systems used to evaluate energy savings¹⁶⁶.

¹⁶⁴ <https://multee.eu/>

¹⁶⁵ http://atee.fr/sites/default/files/part_3-_monitoring_verification_and_evaluation.zip

¹⁶⁶ https://epatee.eu/sites/default/files/files/epatee_topical_case_study_linkage_between_monitoring_and_evaluation.pdf