

Introduction to the project

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1st EPATEE Webinar
“How energy efficiency policy evaluation can
produce benefits and add value to policy makers”

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This project has received funding from the
European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and
innovation programme under grant agreement No 746265.



EPATEEs objectives and concept

The specific objectives of the project are to **create the favourable conditions** for improving the number and effective use of **ex-post impact evaluations** of energy efficiency policies.

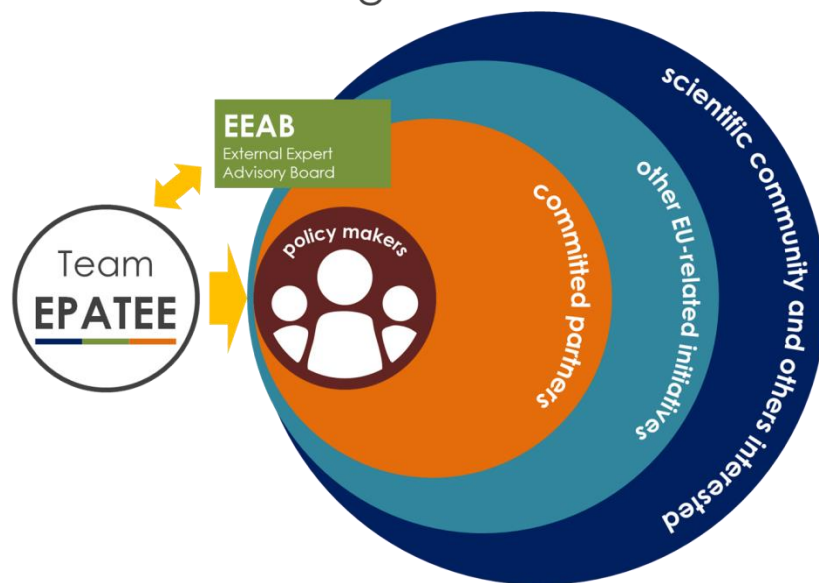
The main general concept of EPATEE is that improving key stakeholders' evaluation practices help **bridging the gap** between their **need for effective policy making** and their **lack of data and analysis about the impacts**.

1. **Asses** needs and existing evaluation practices
2. **Improve** stakeholders' capacity
3. **Enable** regular exchange



Policymakers and policy implementers

EPATEE's coverage



- National ministries responsible for energy or energy related issues
- Energy agencies, public funds or research institutions
- Professional bodies and interest organisations (representing industry, energy, SME, NGOs etc.)

- Universities and other scientific organisations
- Special interest media
- Other EU initiatives and projects as well as EU institutions

Means to achieve project targets

Building resources based on up-to-date knowledge and concrete experience feedback

Knowledge Base
(user-oriented database of references)



Guidance and support



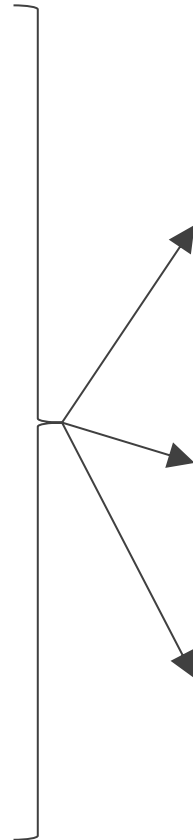
Case studies
(about ex-post evaluations)

Creating the conditions for an effective use of these resources

Online toolbox
making resources easy to use

Experience sharing
targeted workshops, webinars, etc.

Dissemination
of results



Events on good policy evaluation practices

- European and national peer-learning workshops
- Webinars on good policy evaluation practices

Resources on good policy evaluation practices

- Case studies
- Overview on main issues and gaps of existing evaluations
- Guidance on integrating evaluations into policy practice
- Online-toolbox for evaluations

Dissemination of project's activities and results

- Website, newsletters, press releases, twitter, presentations, reports and a scientific article
- EPATEE newsletter: <https://epatee.eu/subscribe-our-newsletter>
- Twitter https://twitter.com/epatee_eu
- First results available on the EPATEE website
 - <https://epatee.eu/main-results>
 - <https://epatee.eu/case-studies>

EPATEE

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AEA
Österreichische
Energieagentur -
Austrian Energy
Agency



ADEME
Agence de
l'environnement et de
la maîtrise de l'énergie



ATEE
Association Technique
Energie Environnement



ECN
Energy research
Centre of the
Netherlands



EIHP
Energy Institute Hrvoje
Pozar



FIRE
Italian Federation for
Energy Efficiency



FRAUNHOFER
ISI Fraunhofer Institut
für System- und
Innovationsforschung



IEECP
Institute for European
Energy & Climate Policy



LEI
Lithuanian Energy
Institute



MOTIVA OY
Finland



Stakeholders' needs

What stakeholders told us, what we are going to do

Dario Di Santo, FIRE

1st EPATEE webinar, March 12, 2018



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EPATEE is a project mostly based on a strong involvement of the stakeholders that deal with energy efficiency policy evaluation.

The first step has been the **interview** of 25 key stakeholders from all over EU, aimed at identifying their concept of policy evaluation, the barriers they face, and what kind of support EPATEE can offer them in their opinion.

Based on the interviews, a **first survey** (answered by 35 people) has been designed in order to go into more details on how policy evaluation is implemented in various countries, what issues need to be resolved, and which tools proposed by EPATEE are considered more interesting by the stakeholders.

Two more surveys will be carried on in the next months to complete the picture and provide valuable information to the EPATEE team.

The report is available in the EPATEE website www.epatee.eu/main-results



All the interviewed stakeholders agree that evaluation can contribute to improve energy policies, even if evaluation, especially ex-ante, is **not a base activity** of the policy cycle yet.

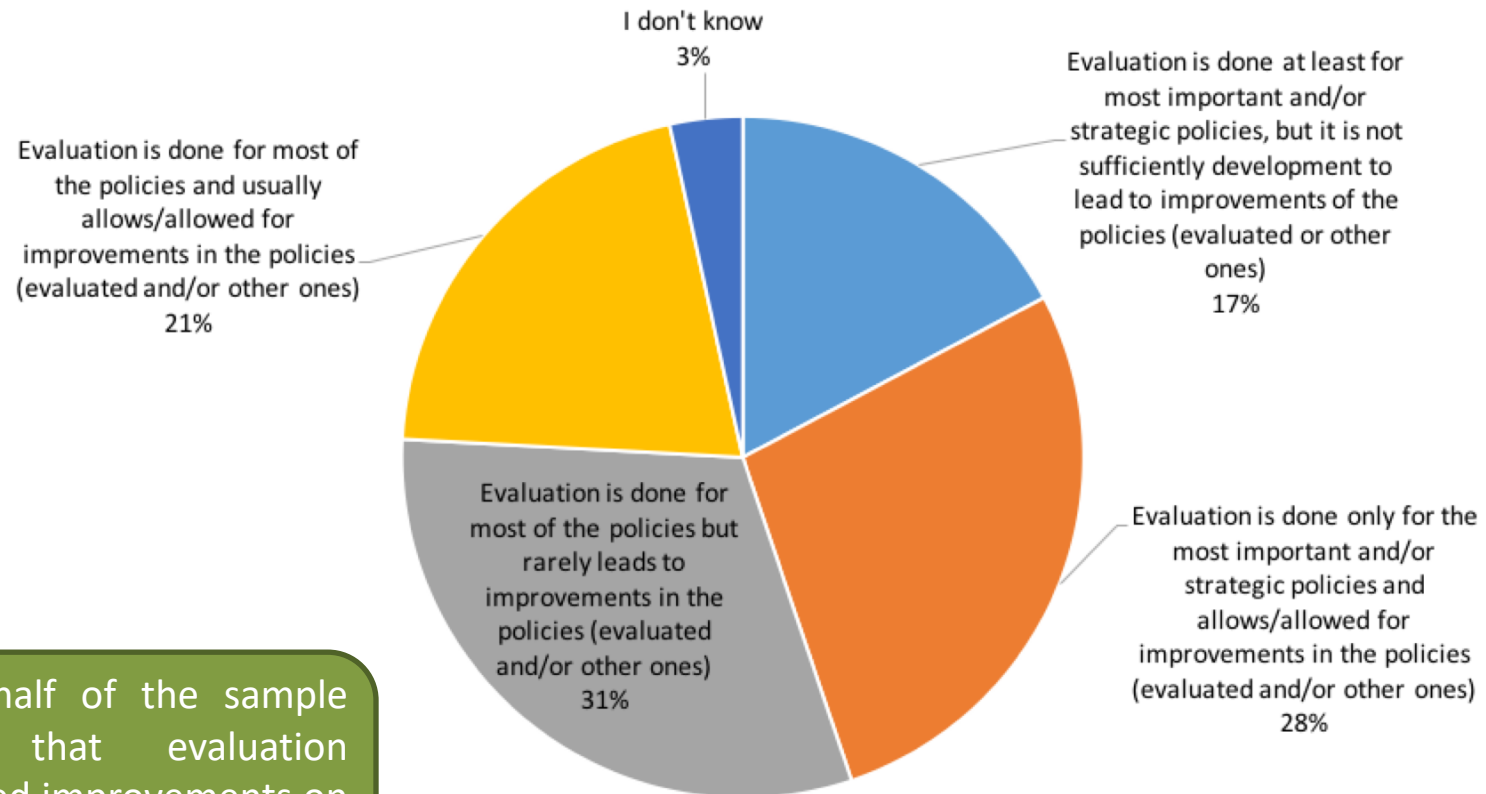
The type of analysis and the extent of the monitored and studied effects **vary a lot** depending on the type and size of the policy, on the priorities of policy makers, and on other state related conditions.

The time, human, and money **resources** dedicated to evaluation are not always sufficient to cover all the evaluation needs and to ensure a complete and reliable analysis. At least a **base level** of evaluation should be made mandatory for all the major policies and resources should be allocated since the design phase.

Standardization is open to debate, since someone thinks there is the need of a common standard, whereas others think there are too many differences to reduce everything to a standardized approach.

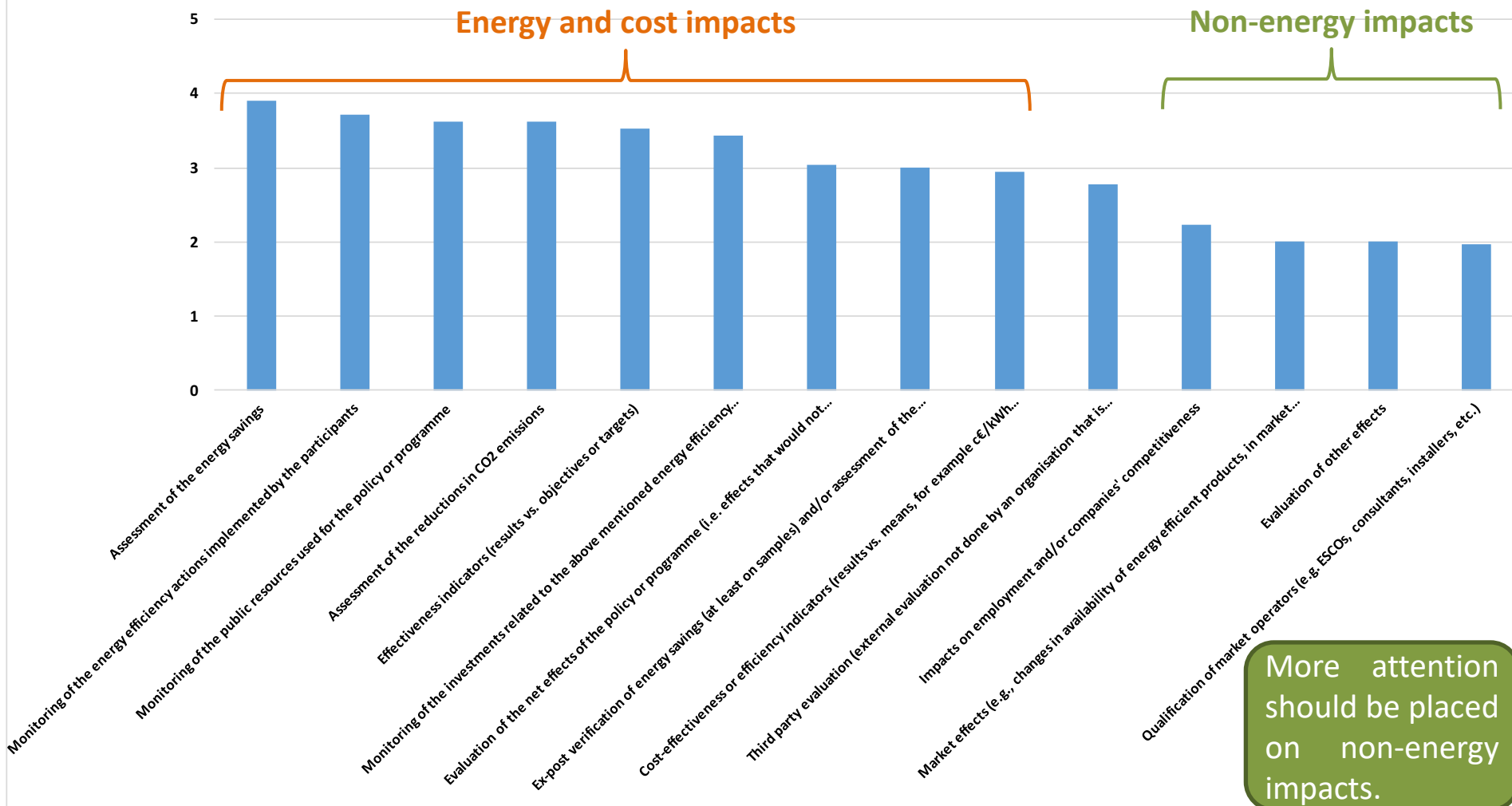
Is evaluation useful?

How would you qualify the level of evaluation practice in your country?



While half of the sample states that evaluation produced improvements on policies, the other half thinks this seldom happens.

Main options included in policy evaluation



More attention should be placed on non-energy impacts.

About the barriers perceived by the stakeholders, the strongest three express different issues:

- insufficient financial resources (i.e. when policies are designed a higher amount of resources in terms of percentage of the available budget should be dedicated to evaluation purposes);
- **lack of interest from policy makers and public managers** (i.e. a cultural barrier that exposes Member States and local governments to an ineffective use of the available resources and reduces the possibility to learn by doing);
- lack of reliable data to evaluate non energy effects (i.e. important aspects and impacts of policies are not covered by the evaluation process).

1. To better understand why and how evaluation is useful for policy makers.
2. To stimulate exchanges between peers on the arguments that can be used to convince decision makers about the importance of evaluation.
3. To know your views on evaluation, its importance, and its success stories.
4. To better understand your needs and how EPATEE can help.

To share experiences among the stakeholders and allow them to meet and provide insights on policy evaluation, workshops will be organised at EU and national level:

- **3 EU peer-learning workshop** aimed at allowing stakeholders to meet and share experiences on energy efficiency policy evaluation;
- **6 national peer-learning workshops** aimed at spreading EPATEE's findings to those who benefit most of it: policymakers and implementers.

Webinars will also be organized to complement workshops, provide in-depth discussion on single evaluation topics, and give the opportunity to a large number of stakeholders to take advantage from the EPATEE's information and sharing activities.

STAY TUNED!

Thank you for your attention!

EPATEE

A project to improve the Energy Efficiency policies, by improving their evaluation.



 AEA Österreichische Energieagentur - Austrian Energy Agency	 ADEME Agence de l'environnement et de la maîtrise de l'énergie
 ATEE Association Technique Energie Environnement	 ECN Energy research Centre of the Netherlands
 EIHP Energy Institute Hrvoje Pozar	 FIRE Italian Federation for Energy Efficiency
 FRAUNHOFER ISI Fraunhofer Institut für System- und Innovationsforschung	 IEECP Institute for European Energy & Climate Policy
 LEI Lithuanian Energy Institute	 MOTIVA OY Finland

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Danish Experience: Evaluation of the EEOS

Chief advisor Peter Bach

EPATEE, Webinar 20 March, 2018

Introduction

I distinguish between:

- Monitoring and verification
 - At a daily basis
 - Made by the obligated companies and the public authorities
- Evaluation
 - By the end of a program or as the basis for revision of a program
 - Made by independent consultants

The Danish EEO System

- Rules have been set for 3 to 5 year
- Independent evaluation for each period
- The recommendations have been used to update the rules for the next period

First period: 2006-2009

- Evaluation published in Dec. 2008

Second period: 2010-2012

- Evaluation published in May 2012

Third period: 2013-2015

- Evaluation published in March 2015

Fourth period: 2016-2020

- Evaluation ?

2008-evaluation

Recommendation	Effect
More focus on energy efficiency in industry	Partly implemented
Introduce a simple priority factor to reflect lifetime of savings, non-ETS effects and primary energy effect	Implemented from 2010
Not allow savings from changing behavior and market transformation	Partly implemented

2012-evaluation

Recommendation	Effect
New approach to households	Not implemented
No subsidies for project with a pay-back period less the one year	Implemented
Small obligated companies should work together	Partly implemented
Not allow saving in grids (district heating)	Not implemented
More clear rules	Partly implemented
More control of obligated companies with high cost	Implemented

2015- evaluation

Recommendation	Effect
Allow more savings in transport	Implemented
More information about the scheme	Implemented
Priority factors shall only reflect lifetime	Implemented
More variation in priority factors	Not implemented
Consider a central database with all project	Not implemented
Consider to move the obligation to the retail sail company	Not implemented
Special support to savings which is based on consulting to the consumer	Not direct implemented, but reflected in the new rules
Consider common rules for tendering	Not implemented

Lessons learn

- Secure that the evaluation questions are relevant for the revision of the program
- Involve the obligated companies in the process
- The results of the evaluation have to be available one year before next phase start
 - Time to revise the rules
 - A 3 year cycle is to short
- Thank you for your attention



energy authority

Experience feedback from Finland

Fair energy



Evaluations – broadly speaking...

- Continuous (ex-post) evaluation processes
 - Analysing continuously the data provided by a comprehensive monitoring and verification system
- Evaluation projects
 - Ex-ante, periodical during the operation of the scheme, or ex-post
 - Normally separate contracts, really lot of resources/input from us needed
- Both have pros and cons
 - Neither is free of charge, small schemes can't carry high evaluation costs
 - In-house or contracted consultant, independency can be questioned
 - Critical is the criteria against which the evaluation is done?



What we have, what we do

- Continuous evaluation
 - More or less all major schemes have continuous evaluation
 - Subsidy Scheme for EE and RES since 1992
 - Energy Audit Programme since 1994
 - Energy Efficiency Agreements 1997-2007, 2008-2016, 2017-2025
- Ex-ante/ex-post evaluations
 - Some schemes have been evaluated ex-post by independent evaluators several times, for various reasons
 - In all legislative processes an ex-ante evaluation is mandatory in Finland
 - Ex-ante/ex-post evaluations do not need to be heavy projects
 - Continuous M&V provide good data for quick ex-ante and ex-post evaluations



energy authority

Why we do it?

- MTI financed the first EAP 1982-1983 and similar activities in 1986-87
 - A typical government's programme was "2-3 years intervention and then something else".
 - Very bad for any business, no time to establish anything permanent.
- Another subsidy scheme for energy audits was launched in 1992
- National Energy Agency Motiva was established in May 1993
 - One main task was to develop the subsidy scheme into a comprehensive Energy Audit Programme, 3½ years time given
 - The Conclusion - show results, prove benefits, ensure good use of public money, or the EAP will run 3½ years and then we do something else.
 - Another conclusion was that the quality of EAs done so far varied too much



Some cases we have had

- Case Bad: Energy Audit Programme evaluation around 2004-2005
 - The evaluation had only one aim – to give evidence on poor performance
- Case Good: Ex-post evaluation on the VA Scheme 1997-2007
 - We wanted a good independent look from outside (one year, 80 000 €)
- Case NI: Ex-post evaluation on the VA Scheme 2008-2016
 - Comprehensive data on the good results and no need for major changes
- Case Q&D: Kill the idea of terminating the subsidies for EAs ~1995
 - Economy recovering after bad recession and normally then start the cuts



Continuous annual ex-post evaluation

- The aim of evaluation is to provide us data for better understanding on the existing situation and reasoning for any decision making
 - Some data on EAs is nearly on-line (Case EAs spring 1995 and spring 2014)
 - Preliminary information on Voluntary Agreements from the previous year we get before summer, comprehensive reporting is complete in October
 - Important is to know what is going on, what can be done is another question
- We do it by ourselves (Motiva)
 - We are doing evaluations mainly for ourselves, same data goes to Brussels
 - We have the best expertise on EAs and VAs and on the M&V&E processes
 - This is a choice between a smaller effort every year vs. a bigger effort eg. every 5 years

Continuous process or project – both are needed

