

# Exchange of know-how and best practices in selected economic sectors on how to improve significantly energy efficiency in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe region

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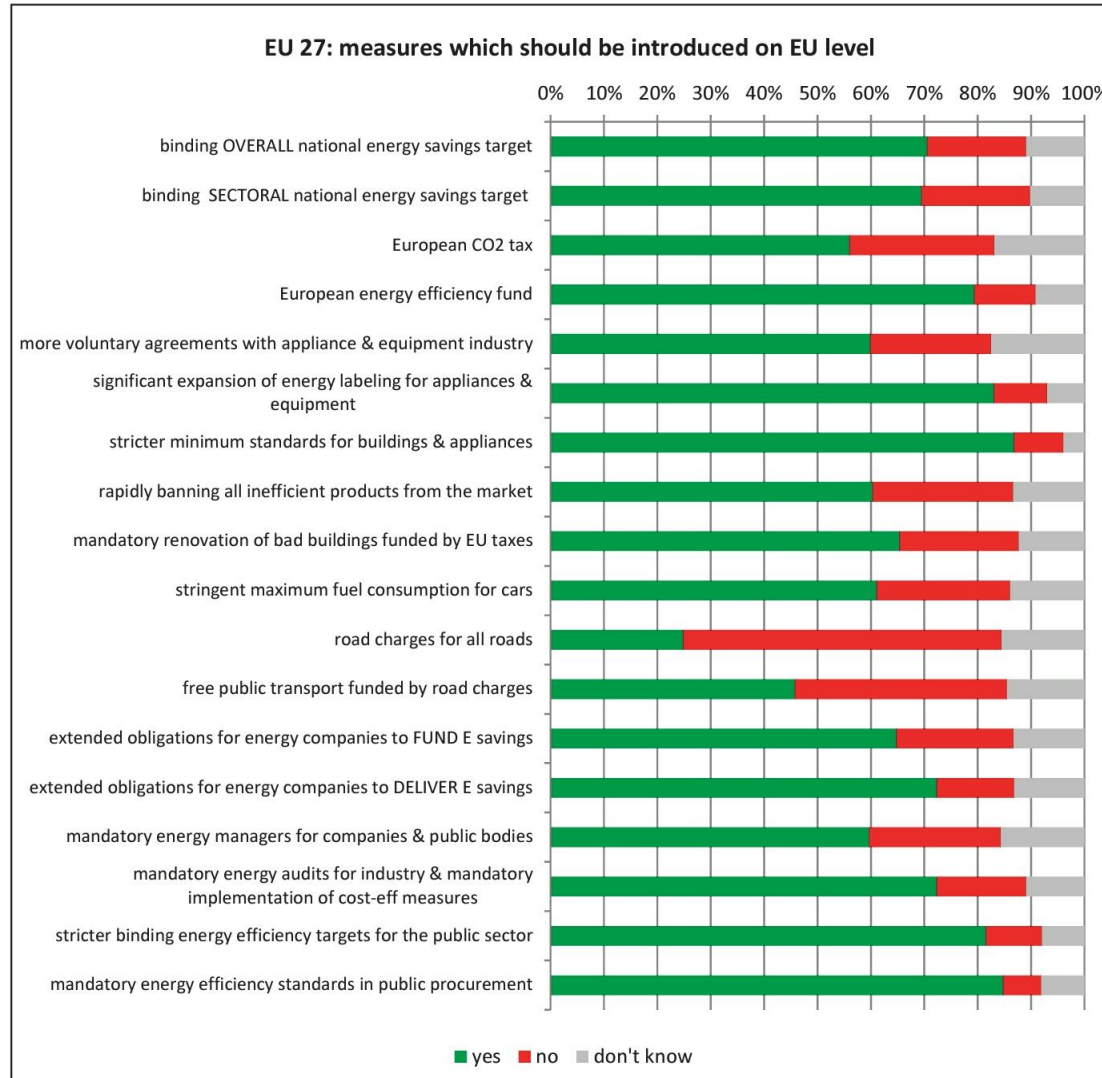
Energy Agency  
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# STATE OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICY IN THE REGION







































Figure 5. Expert views of policy measures that should be introduced in the European Union



Source: Progress in energy efficiency policies in the EU Member States - the experts' perspective. EEW 2012

# STATE OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN THE REGION

Figure 6. Country experts likes and dislikes, preferences of energy efficiency policies in European Union Member States

|   | LIKE        |      | DISLIKE     |     |
|---|--|------|--|-----|
| White Certificates  |  France     | 63%  |  |     |
|   |  Italy      | 57%  |  |     |
|   |  UK         | 45%  |  |     |
| Voluntary Agreements  |  Sweden     | 84%  |  Austria    | 53% |
|   |  NL         | 79%  |  Lux        | 50% |
|   |  Denmark    | 73%  |  Spain      | 45% |
| Obligations for energy companies  |  Denmark    | 100% |  Cyprus     | 38% |
|   |  UK         | 86%  |  Lithuania  | 38% |
|   |  Slovenia   | 73%  |  Hungary    | 33% |
| Energy Audits   |  Denmark    | 93%  |  Cyprus     | 50% |
|   |  Austria    | 92%  |  Lithuania  | 31% |
|   |  Czech R.   | 90%  |  Belgium    | 31% |
| Qualification, accreditation & certification (e.g. E Service Providers) |  Estonia    | 82%  |  Cyprus     | 50% |
|   |  Austria   | 75%  |  |     |
|   |  Denmark  | 73%  |  |     |
| EE Funds  |  Slovenia | 100% |  Italy    | 32% |
|   |  Cyprus   | 88%  |  Portugal | 37% |
|   |  Czech R. | 82%  |  Romania  | 29% |
| Smart Metering  |  Finland  | 80%  |  NL       | 39% |
|   |  |      |  Estonia  | 36% |
|   |  |      |  Germany  | 36% |
|   |  |      |  Slovenia | 36% |
|   |  |      |  |     |

Source: Progress in energy efficiency policies in the EU Member States - the experts' perspective. EEW 2012

# RECOMMENDATIONS OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICY

The best practice policies

Notes outline how the policy meets the 'best practice' attributes. Orange shade denotes an area for attention

Exemplars – referenced examples of policies and measures of the best practices from around the world

| Policy / measure   | Policy Attributes   |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|---|--|
|  | Significant economic energy demand reductions and significant multiple benefits   | Complementarity, synergies and integration attributes  | Political alignment, governance and accountability attributes                 | Marketability and market impact  |
| <b>Government grants</b>   | Typically grants are best applied to demonstrate, leverage funds, or initiate market transformation programmes. Ideally grants will have a defined exit strategy so they do not displace private funds. | Good design of grants can ensure synergies between the different policy priorities in a country. Grants can be tailored to needs and be phased in and out to balance and synergize with other policy priorities. | Consumers see grants as a tangible and usually welcome offer from government. | Consumers and market players receive tangible incentive signals such as financial or tax benefits. |
| <p><b>UK Warm Front.</b> From 2002 to 2013 the United Kingdom government offered grants for thermal insulation to tackle energy poverty under its Warm Front Scheme. 1.7 million United Kingdom households took up grants resulting in a reduction of heating energy intensity of 35% from 63 GJ/m<sup>2</sup> in 2001 to 0.41 GJ/m<sup>2</sup> in 2011.</p> |   |  |   |  |



# EXAMPLE

|   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| <b>Utilities – White Certificates</b>   | It is difficult to discern impacts of white certificates from other policy instruments, and free-rider effects. | Are expected to initiate diverse operational outcomes depending on cost effective potentials. | Can fit the political desire to motivate utilities to deliver energy efficiency when no other incentives exist. | Variable implementations as these schemes rely on utilities being motivated to step beyond their traditional roles. |
| <p><b>PEEREA.</b> Trading Mechanisms for Delivering Energy Efficiency covers policies such as White Certificates Schemes, in place in a few countries. This study examines the experiences with White Certificates Schemes, identifies the key design features that affect performance, evaluates effectiveness and offers advice on how developed and transition economies might proceed with such schemes.<br/> <a href="http://www.encharter.org/fileadmin/user_upload/document/White_Certificates_2010_EN_G.pdf">http://www.encharter.org/fileadmin/user_upload/document/White_Certificates_2010_EN_G.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Italy.</b> The 2005 white certificate scheme costs EUR 172 million per year, and has achieved 35 GWh per year in energy demand reduction at a cost of EUR 0.005 per kWh avoided energy demand. (IEA 2013)<br/> <a href="http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/energy-efficiency-market-report-2013.html">http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/energy-efficiency-market-report-2013.html</a></p> <p><b>France.</b> The French white certificate scheme CEE (Certificats d’économie d’énergie, Energy Saving Certificate) applies to energy suppliers (including transport fuel suppliers since 2011). From 2006-2009, the scheme achieved EUR 4.3 billion lifetime energy cost savings from EUR 3.9 billion investment at a cost of EUR 0.0042/kWh avoided energy demand. (IEA 2013)<br/> <a href="http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/energy-efficiency-market-report-2013.html">http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/energy-efficiency-market-report-2013.html</a></p> |   |   |   |   |



# NEXT STEPS FOR PROMOTING ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN THE REGION:

- **Analysis of the barriers that hinder energy efficiency**
- **Joint work on reporting and data gathering methodology**
- **Technology recommendation ?!?**

# THANK YOU

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