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multEE - Facilitating multi-level governance for Energy Efficiency

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- I. PROJECT RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES
- II. CONSORTIUM
- III. ACTIVITIES AND OUTPUTS

PROJECT RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES

Why this project?



- **Lack of reliable *data* on implemented EE measures and their results**
 - Weak energy statistics especially in countries at the European periphery make it difficult to track the effectiveness and efficiency of energy efficiency policies.
 - At the same time also access to data on implemented projects, their results and cost effectiveness at different governmental layers is an issue in many countries.
- **Lack of vertical and horizontal *coordination* of EE planning & implementation**
 - Lack of coherence between national targets and targets set by EEAP on municipal and regional level
 - Lack or underdeveloped mechanisms or for a for coordinating energy efficiency policy between different governmental layers
- **Lack of *capacities* of public authorities for planning and implementing EE measures in a multi-governance setting**

Why this project (II)?



- Vertical coordination of EE policies between different levels within a country has been a neglected issue in the past
"little attention has been given to the challenge of engaging and connecting different levels of government in the energy efficiency policy process. This is an important gap because all levels of government can play critical roles in the energy efficiency enhancement process." (IEA 2009)
- No Intelligent Energy or Horizon 2020 project targeting the interplay between national (regional) and locals levels has been financed in the past years. Only very little literature is available on this topic.
- Since the 2020 targets on EE will not be reached according to current projections the Commission is putting a higher emphasis on addressing governance failures and non-technical barriers to implementing EE measures in recent funding programmes.

Objective of the multEE Project



multEE aims to improve the **consistency and quality** of EE policy planning and implementation through:

1. The introduction of innovative, bottom-up **monitoring and verification (M&V) schemes**

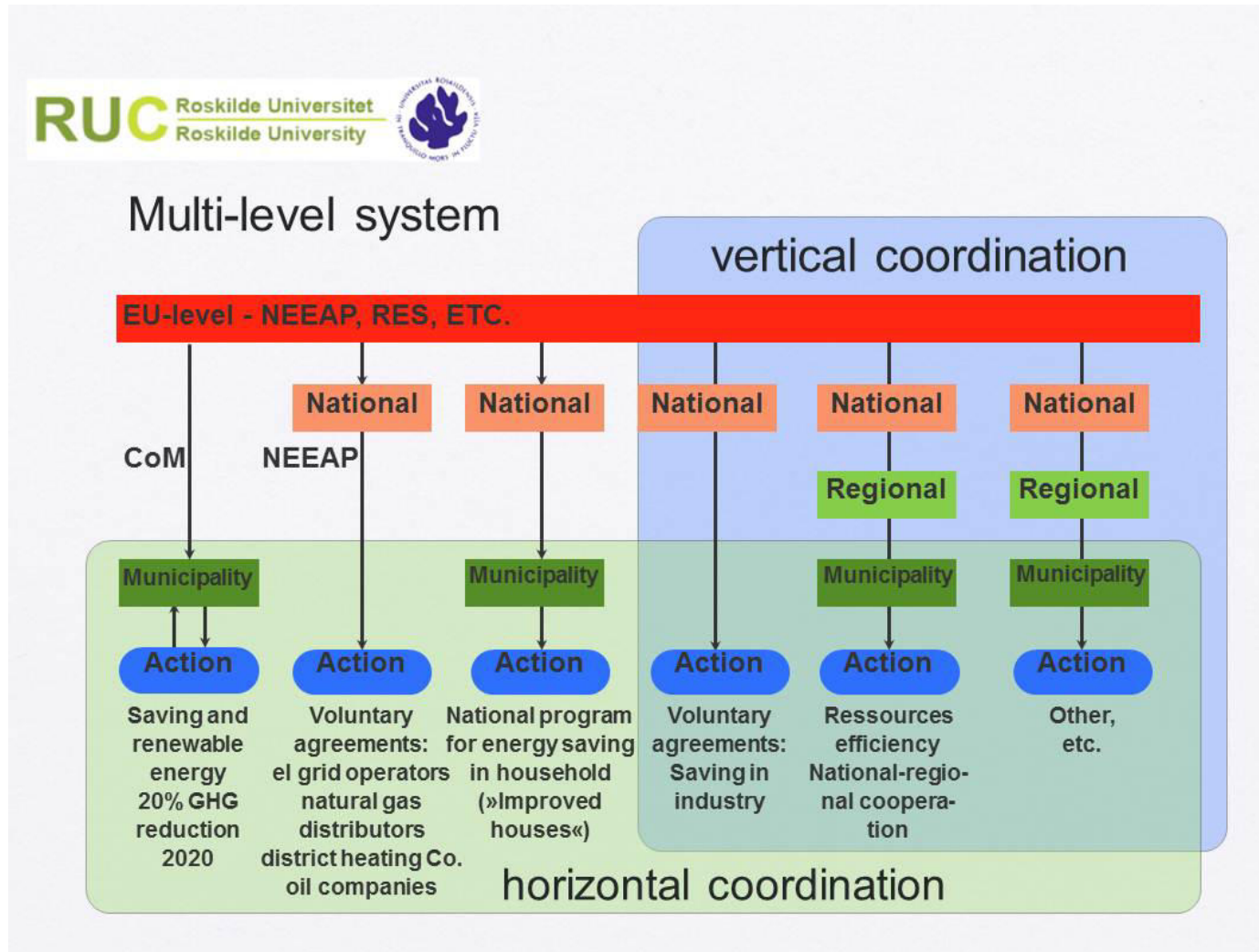
These schemes are based on bottom-up data to ensure the impact of energy efficiency measures is correctly evaluated and useable for future energy efficiency planning.

2. The improvement of **vertical and horizontal coordination** between administrative levels

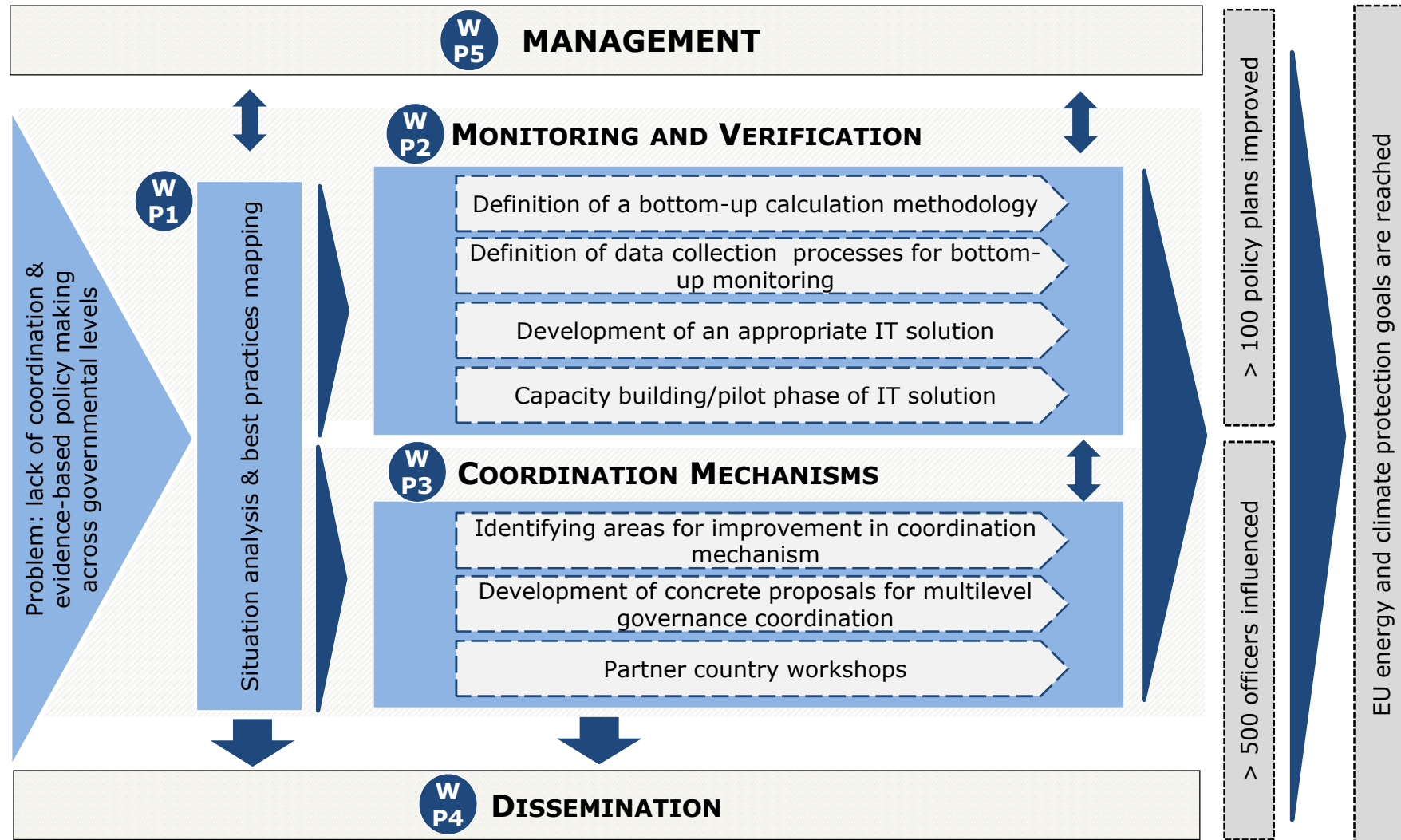
Based on analysis of good practices from the EU 28 proposals for improving the design and implementation of energy efficiency policies shall be improved in the partner countries.

Project Duration: 03/2015 – 08/2017

Multi-level governance for EE



Methodology



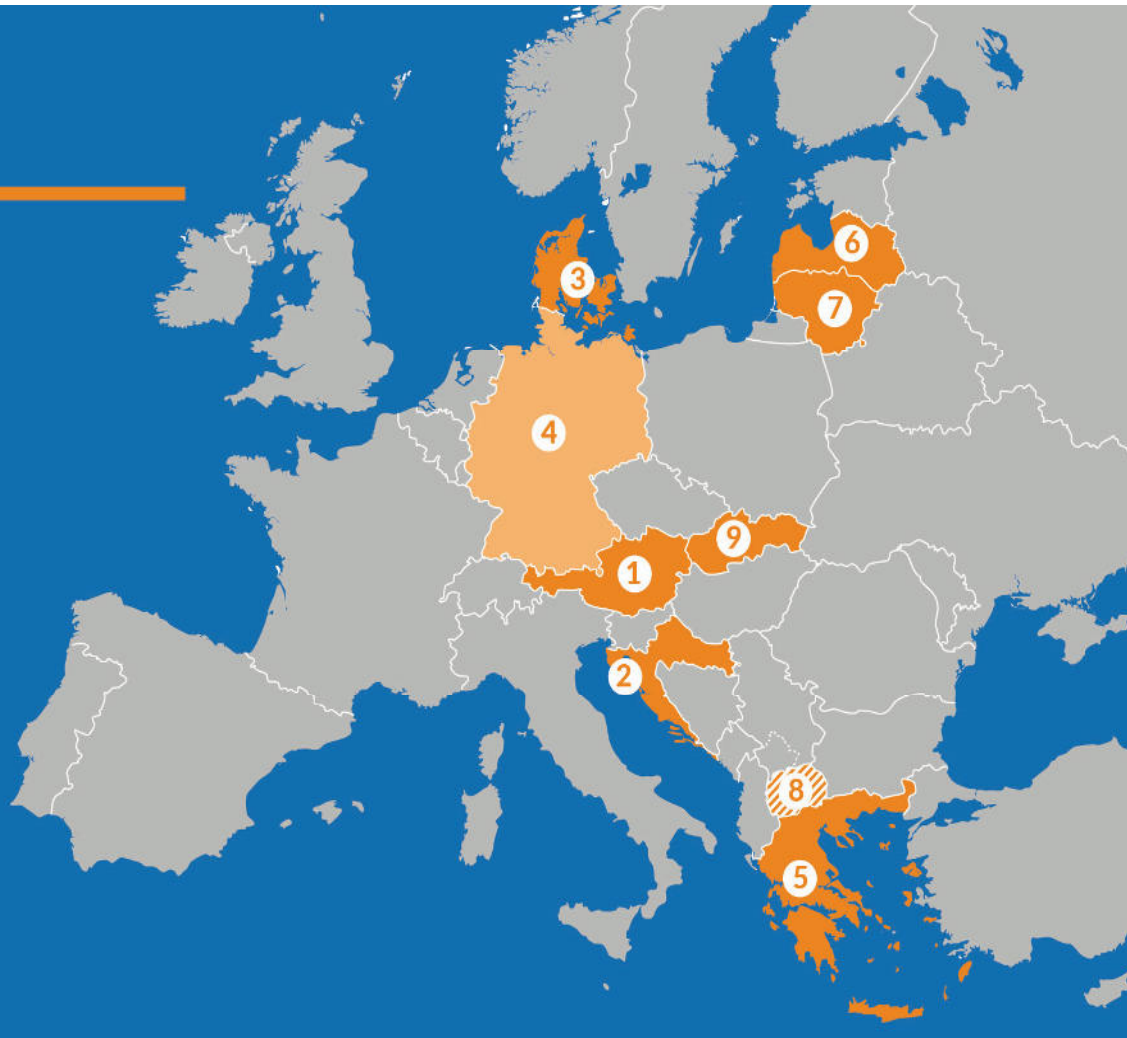
CONSORTIUM

multEE Partner Countries



Consortium Members

- 1 Austria
- 2 Croatia
- 3 Denmark
- 4 Germany*
- 5 Greece
- 6 Latvia
- 7 Lithuania
- 8 FYR of Macedonia
- 9 Slovakia



multEE Consortium



Participant organisation name	Short Name	Country
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	GIZ	DE
Roskilde University	RUC	DK
Ecologic Institute	EI	DE
Austrian Energy Agency	AEA	AT
Energy Institute Hrovje Požar	EIHP	HR
Institute for Physical Energetics	IPE	LV
Lithuanian Energy Institute	LEI	LT
Macedonian Center for Energy Efficiency	MACEF	MK
Center for Renewable Energy Sources and Saving	CRES	GR
Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency	SIEA	SK

Activities and Outputs

Definition of a bottom up calculation methodology



- Bottom-up calculation formulae provided for energy efficiency measures as follows:
 1. Behavioural change and awareness raising
 2. Building envelope and building components
 3. Cooling of buildings
 4. Circulating Pumps
 5. Combined Heat and Power (CHP)
 6. District heating
 7. Energy audits of technical processes
 8. Heat pumps
 9. Heating system improvement
 10. Industrial motors
 11. Introduction of energy management systems
 12. Lighting
 13. Mobility
 14. Office equipment
 15. Photovoltaic plants
 16. Replacement of boilers
 17. Smart district heating grids
 18. Solar thermal panels
 19. Stand-by killer in households
 20. Systems for heat recovery in buildings
 21. White goods

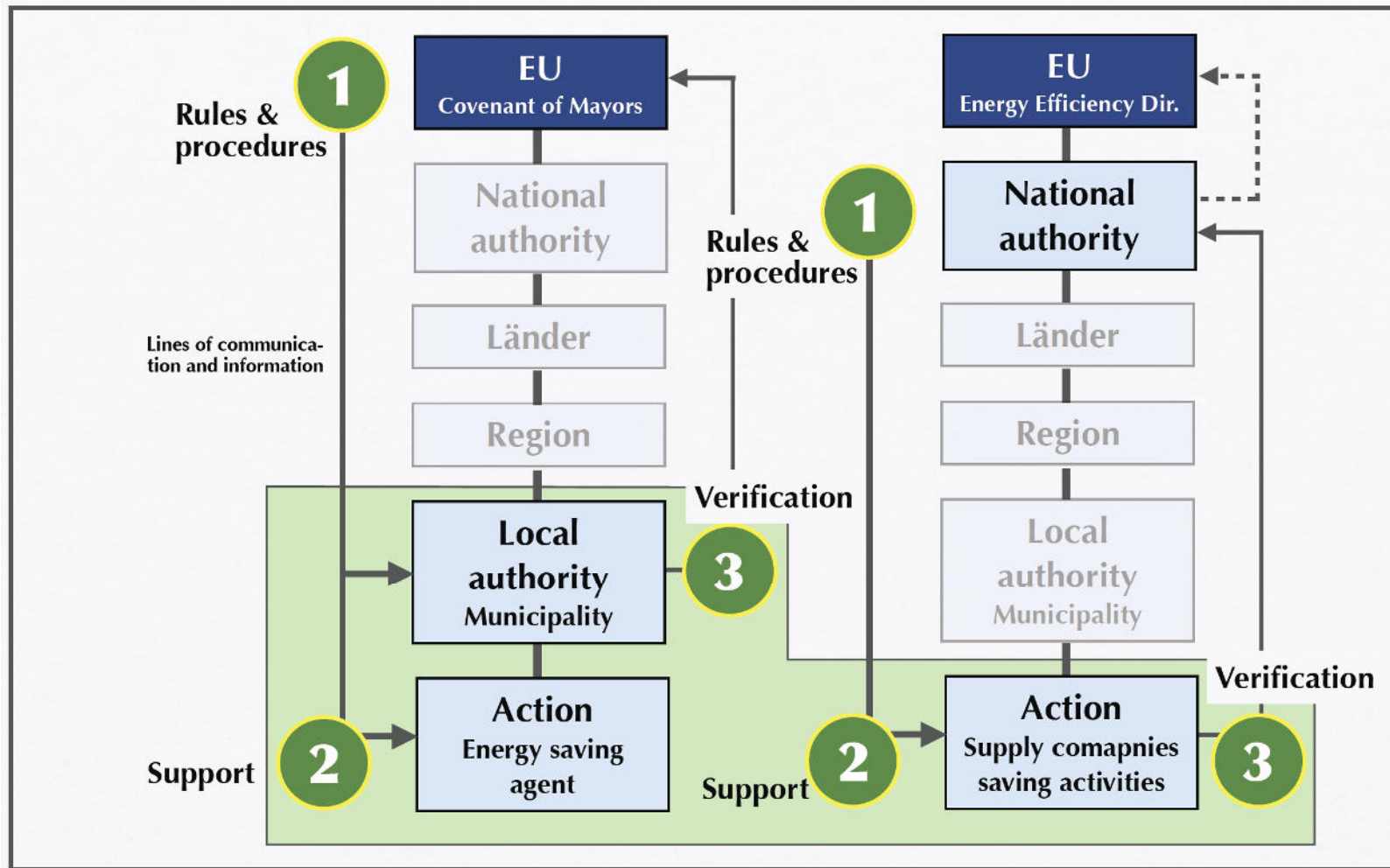
Collection of 40+ existing and development of new BU calculation methods for EE measures

- Behavioral measures
- Building envelope and building components
- Cooling
- Circulation pumps
- CHP
- District Heating
- Energy Audits
- Boilers
- Heat pumps
- Heating systems
- Industrial motors
- Lighting
- Mobility
- Office equipment and White goods
- PV plants
- Solar thermal panels

Focus on 7 „standard“ types of energy saving schemes prevalent in most of the countries

- **Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes in EED** (article 7).
Focus: Supply companies.
- **Covenant of Mayors**, *Focus:* Energy efficient end-use technology and/or behaviour.
- **ECO-budgeting** (ICLEI). *Focus:* Energy management schemes on cities, residential districts, buildings, etc.
- **Taxes and subsidies** (for instance CO2 tax). *Focus:* Energy tax.
- Promotion of **energy efficient technologies**. *Focus:* Financing or financial technology support.
- **Labelling** (standards for energy efficient products or services – for instance Energy Star). *Focus:* Energy labelling of products or services.
- **Environmental regulation** , especially enterprise regulation (EU directives: IED / IPPC), *Focus:* Energy savings based on performance requirements.

Improving Coordination Mechanisms (II)



Thank you!

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