

ENERGY EFFICIENCY COORDINATION GROUP

WORK PROGRAMME 2017 – 2018

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INTRODUCTION

The Energy Efficiency Coordination Group (EECG) was established in 2013 as a broad platform for cooperation between representatives of ministries and agencies in charge for energy and energy efficiency from Contracting Parties (CPs), Observer Countries and Participants; its key objective is to facilitate the transposition of energy efficiency directives into national legislation and to support effective implementation. EECG also plays important role as an initiator, coordinator and implementation partner of diverse regional technical assistance and investment programmes. The strong support offered by donors/IFIs – EU/EBRD Regional Energy Efficiency Programme – REEP/REEP Plus, GIZ ORF Energy Efficiency, USAID, World Bank, EU4Energy etc.) is very important and valuable for a successful implementation of the EECG Work Programme.

There are various grounds for the continuation of the EECG work: transposition and also implementation of current energy efficiency *acquis* is ongoing (Directive 2012/27/EU-EED, Directive 2010/31/EU-EPBD, Directive 2010/30/EU-ELD and labelling regulation etc.); moreover, the European Commission is proposing amendments to energy efficiency *acquis* in the Winter package 2016, and these would need to be incorporated in the Energy Community in the future; energy efficiency as cross-sector issue asks for extensive and broader cooperation and coordination; countries (especially new Contracting Parties) need the exchange of best practices and technical assistance, even more than the “old” Contracting Parties; coordination and better utilization of available donor’s support programmes etc. In many instances, CPs report on insufficient capacity and lack of staff, administrative barriers, underdeveloped system for EE reporting and monitoring, funding sources and new innovative financing mechanisms, underdeveloped ESCO market etc. Through the work of EECG some of these shortcomings are also tackled.

The Work Programme includes 4 Core Areas and 10 Core Topics, and focuses on the implementation of key requirements of EE directives in the Energy Community, in particular on the latest adopted Directive 2012/27 EU, implementation of NEEAPs and their monitoring, promotion of the exemplary role of public sector and energy services, coordination of donors support for energy efficiency, promotion of existing support initiatives (REEP Plus, WB6 Sustainability Charter etc.) and design of new ones. It may also include other activities rising from the extension of the EnC Treaty in future and will promote stronger involvement of new CPs and candidate countries.

The EECG will elect a chair among the participating CPs and it will be co-chaired by the ECS and European Commission. Core Topic leaders from participating CPs and Observers coordinate implementation of respective WP Core Topic, preparing discussions, and summarising key findings and recommendations during the EECG meetings.

EECG will have 3 meetings per year, combined with training workshops. These will be supported by the interactive Energy Community EE Forum, designed to enable continuous discussions and functioning of a broader implementation network of experts and institutions.

The Summary table below provides an overview of core topics and tasks for implementation of EE directives, as well as horizontal and cross-cutting activities.

Work programme – summary table

Task	Sub-tasks	2017				2018			
		1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter
CORE AREA 1: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY DIRECTIVE									
CORE TOPIC 1 – EED TRANSPOSITION AND IMPLEMENTATION									
Transposition <small>(TA - various donors)</small>	EED Roadmap (from 3 rd NEEAP template)								
	Models of legislation/regulation (best practices)								
	Compliance and enforcement, progress reports								
CORE TOPIC 2 – PROGRESS MONITORING AND REPORTING, NEEAPs									
1. Monitoring and reporting <small>(TA - GIZ, REEP Plus/ EBRD)</small>	Setting 2020 targets and annual reporting (Article 3 EED)								
	EEO – targets setup, notification and reporting (Article 7 and 20 EED)								
	Template and preliminary reporting on 3 rd NEEAPs								
2. New NEEAPs <small>(TA - REEP Plus, EBRD)</small>	Adjusting of the EU template								
	Training Workshop on new obligations and how to write EED NEEAP								
	Preparation of the NEEAPs by EECG								
CORE TOPIC 3 – EXEMPLARY ROLE OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR									
1. Public buildings <small>(TA - REEP Plus, EBRD, KfW)</small>	Inventory of central government buildings (Article 5 EED)								
	Renovation targets and implementation plans (Articles 4 and 5 EED)								
	Exemplary role in building renovation (programmes and projects)								
2. Purchasing by Public Bodies <small>(TA - REEP Plus, WB, EBRD)</small>	New secondary legislation, procurement guidelines, threshold setting								
	Exchange of best practices (meetings, EE web forum)								
CORE TOPIC 4 – ENERGY SERVICES, ENERGY AUDITS AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS									
1. Legislation <small>(TA - REEP Plus, EBRD, UNDP)</small>	Screening of national legislation and recommendations								
	Primary and secondary legislation development								
	Model Contracts and Guidelines for ESCO projects								
	Establishment of national minimum criteria for energy audits and energy management								
2. Implementation <small>(TA - REEP Plus, EBRD)</small>	Qualification, accreditation and certification schemes								
	Preparation of EA and EnPC based investment programmes and related financing								
	Workshop and exchange of implementation practices								
CORE TOPIC 5 – EFFICIENCY IN ENERGY SUPPLY, CHP AND HEATING/COOLING									
Transposition/ Implementation <small>(TA - REEP Plus, USAID, IPA)</small>	Methodology for comprehensive assessment of the potential for the application of high-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling (EED, Article 14, Annex VIII and Annex IX)								
	Comprehensive assessment and inventory of potential candidate projects								
	Exchange of best practices and model of legislation for implementation of Articles 14 and 15 EED								
	Progress reports								
CORE TOPIC 6 – FUNDS AND FINANCING FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY, BUILDING RENOVATION									
1. Funds And Financing <small>(TA - REEP Plus, WB)</small>	Analysis and select the most suitable (country) options to finance EE measures from NEEAPs and EE acquis								
	Options for National EE Funds, and legislative development								
2. Building renovation <small>(TA - REEP Plus, WB)</small>	Inventory and building renovation strategies (Article 4 EED)								
	Home owners' association legislation/rules								
	Analyse the most appropriate financing options, investment plan and implementation								
CORE AREA 2: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF BUILDINGS DIRECTIVE									
CORE TOPIC 7 – ENERGY PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS/ COST-OPTIMAL LEVEL									
1. EP requirements <small>(TA - REEP Plus, UNDP, KfW)</small>	Develop and adopt Methodology for calculating the energy performance of buildings (EPBD, Annex I)								
	Set minimum EP requirements (EPBD, Article 6-8)								

Task	Sub-tasks	2017				2018			
		1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter
<small>GIZ</small>									
2. Targets and Action Plans	Development of the NZEB Targets and Action Plans								
CORE TOPIC 8 - CERTIFICATION OF BUILDINGS AND INSPECTIONS OF SYSTEMS									
1. Implementation	Adopt the regulation on EP certification of buildings and inspection of systems								
<small>(TA - REEP Plus, UNDP, KIW, GIZ)</small>	Independent control systems / registries								
2. Training & control	Training and control of experts and inspectors								
<small>(TA - REEP Plus, UNDP, KIW, GIZ)</small>	Progress reports								
CORE AREA 3: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LABELING DIRECTIVE AND DELEGATED REGULATIONS									
CORE TOPIC 9 – ANALYSIS/ DEVELOPMENT OF REGULATION									
Analysis/ transposition	Analysis of new EU labelling legislation								
	Development of regulation and progress reports								
CORE TOPIC 10 – IMPLEMENTATION PRACTICES									
1. Market practices	Market surveillance systems								
	Exchange of best practices and recommendations								
2. Promotional activities	Awareness raising and incentives								
	Procurement practices								
	Exchange of best practices and recommendations								
AREA 4: HORIZONTAL AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES									
1. Analysis of new EU policy requirements and recommendations (incl. 2030 framework)		<i>Continuous (to be implemented based on the demand/needs)</i>							
2. Strengthening of national institutions & role of energy efficiency agencies <small>(TA - REEP Plus, WB, UNDP)</small>									
3. Consumer information programmes; exchange of best implementation practices in CPs and EU (EECG meetings, WEB Forum)									
4. Promotion of existing support initiatives and design of new ones (financial instruments and information actions). This may include new initiatives targeting transport sector tariff reform etc.									
5. Coordination of donors support on energy efficiency EU/ IPA/EU4Energy, World Bank, EBRD, USAID etc.									
6. Development of energy efficiency statistics and indicators									

1 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY DIRECTIVE

❖ Core Topic 1: Energy Efficiency Directive - transposition and implementation

Core Topic Leader: Montenegro (TBC)

SCOPE OF ACTIVITY

Task 1: EED transposition and implementation

The Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU (EED) was adopted on 25 October 2012 in EU, repealing the Energy Services Directive 2006/32/EC (ESD) as well as the Cogeneration Directive 2004/8/EC.

The Energy Community Ministerial Council adopted EED on 16 October 2015, with certain adaptations¹. Contracting Parties shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 15 October 2017.

ECS and EECG will discuss and coordinate a harmonised transposition of EED, and together with donor community, will work on implementation of new EED requirements in EnC. This will include sharing of best practices and model legislation/regulation, between CPs and with EU Member States, and progress reporting, based on EED implementation Roadmap².

DELIVERABLES

1. Roadmap for implementation of Directive 2012/27/EU
2. Models of legislation/regulation (exchange of best practices)
3. EED progress reports

WORK APPROACH

Activities will be performed by the EECG, with possible bilateral or regional technical assistance and in cooperation with CA EED.

TIMETABLE

		2017				2018			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Transposition	<i>EED Roadmap (from 3rd NEEAP template)</i>								
	<i>Models of legislation/regulations (best practices)</i>								
	<i>Compliance and enforcement, progress reports</i>								

¹ For more details, see "The Energy Community Legal Framework - Special Edition on Energy Efficiency, May 2016 (available on EnC web site)

² Roadmap is part of the Energy Community Template for 3rd EEAP (see Chapter 4 "Policy measures implementing EED")

❖ Core Topic 2: Progress Monitoring and Reporting, NEEAPs

Core Topic Leaders: FYR Macedonia & Georgia (TBC)

SCOPE OF ACTIVITY

Task 1: Monitoring and reporting

Monitoring and verification (M&V) of energy savings is crucial for the monitoring of NEEAPs. This is why, in cooperation with GIZ Open Regional Fund - Energy Efficiency, the project “Monitoring and Verification Platform (MVP)” was implemented, with long term vision to use MVP both for monitoring and planning of all strategic documents (NEEAPs, SEAPs, etc).

The EED includes many new obligations, notification and other reporting related requirements for CPs States. Annual reports provide a basis for monitoring the progress towards national 2020 targets, while NEEAPs – produced every three years - provide a framework for strategy development. Article 4 also required MS to publish the first version of a long-term building renovation strategy by the same date, and to update it every three years thereafter, as part of the future NEEAP. The minimum information to be included in the NEEAP is specified in the Directive, Annex XIV.

EECG will use the good results and experience in implementation of the MVP project, to prepare a template for reporting on savings achieved in the 3rd NEEAPs (in new CPs for reporting on 1st / 2nd NEEAPs) and monitoring tool for reporting both on NEEAP and new EED targets (under Article 3, 5 and 7)

Task 2: Development of new NEEAPs

In accordance with the EED implementation schedule adopted by the Ministerial Council in its meeting of October 2015, the Contracting Parties are obliged to prepare and submit to ECS their NEEAPs (under the EED) by April 2019, which shall cover significantly EE improvement measures, including those in the supply, transmission and distribution of energy as well as energy end-use, in view of achieving the national 2020 EE targets.

Based on the good experience in development of 3rd NEEAPs under the ESD, EECG will analyze new EU requirements and use same approach for development of the EED NEEAPs in CPs. This will include: adjustment of the EU template to be used by the CPs for the preparation of the NEEAPs, followed by a training workshop on new obligations and how to write this NEEAP. EECG members will lead the process of development of NEEAPs in CPs and send drafts to the ECS for first review, prior the official submission for approval by national authorities.

DELIVERABLES

1. 2020 targets and annual reports
2. EEO – targets and implementation plans
3. Preliminary reports on NEEAPs

4. Training Workshop
5. New NEEAPs

📁 WORK APPROACH

In order to assist the Contracting Parties, donors' technical assistance should be provided, based on Contracting Parties' request and donors' availability (including GIZ, REEP Plus, EBRD etc.).

📁 TIMETABLE

		2017				2018			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Monitoring and reporting	<i>Setting 2020 targets and annual reporting (Article 3 EED)</i>								
	<i>EEO – targets setup, notification and reporting (Article 7 and 20 EED)</i>								
	<i>Template and preliminary reporting on 3rd NEEAPs</i>								
EED 1st NEEAP	<i>Adjusting of the EU template</i>								
	<i>Training Workshop on new obligations and how to write EED NEEAP</i>								
	<i>Preparation of the EED NEEAP by EECG</i>								

❖ **Core Topic 3: Promotion of the exemplary role of the public sector**

Core Topic Leader: Serbia and Moldova (TBC)

📁 SCOPE OF ACTIVITY

The EED requires the public sector at national, regional and local level to fulfil an exemplary role in EE. This covers both public buildings (Article 5) and public procurement (Article 6).

Task 1: Public buildings

EED (Article 5) imposes for CPs the obligation that 1% of the total floor area of heated and/or cooled buildings owned and occupied by its central government is renovated each year to meet at least the minimum energy performance requirements that it has set in application of Article 4 of Directive 2010/31/EU. This complements EPBD requirement for existing buildings to upgrade their energy performance when they undergo major renovation, so that they meet minimum energy performance requirements. CPs must ensure that, as from 1 December 2017, 1% of the total floor area of heated and/or cooled buildings owned and occupied by their central government is renovated each year to meet at least the minimum energy performance requirements set out in the recast EPBD.

EECG will analyse most important issues necessary for further implementation of this obligation, such is the inventory of central government buildings, renovation targets and plans for public buildings and development of adequate programmes and projects.

Task 2: Purchasing by Public Bodies

Article 6 of the EED requires that central governments purchase only products, services and buildings with high-energy efficiency performance and that all public bodies should be encouraged to do likewise.

The obligation shall apply to other public bodies in so far as such contracts have a value equal to or greater than the thresholds laid in each CP's national legislation. Each CP shall submit its national thresholds to the ECS, by 15 October 2017.

Energy efficiency requirements for purchasing products, services and buildings by central government are laid down in Annex III of the Directive, which establishes connections with the Labelling (2010/30/EU) and Eco-design (2009/125/EC) Directives.

EECG will work on regional level to develop model secondary legislation and procurement guidelines, exchange the best practices, and report on the progress in implementation. The results of REEP support in this area (in Montenegro and Serbia) will be presented and good solutions replicated in other CPs.

DELIVERABLES

1. Inventory of central government buildings
2. Renovation targets and implementation plans
3. Exemplary role of public sector in building renovation (programmes and projects)
4. Model secondary legislation and guidelines on EE procurement, threshold setting
5. Exchange of best practices (meetings, EE web forum)
6. Progress in implementation
7. Model secondary legislation and guidelines on EE procurement

WORK APPROACH

The activities will be performed by the EECG, and by using support by REEP Plus, KfW, UNDP etc.

TIMETABLE

		2017				2018			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Public buildings	<i>Inventory of central government buildings (Article 5 EED)</i>								
	<i>Renovation targets and implementation plans (Articles 4 and 5 EED)</i>								
	<i>Exemplary role (programmes and projects)</i>								
Purchasing by Public Bodies	<i>New secondary legislation, procurement guidelines, threshold setting</i>								
	<i>Exchange of best practices (meetings, EE web forum)</i>								

❖ Core Topic 4: Energy Services, Audits and Management Systems

Core Topic Leaders: Ukraine & Turkey (TBC)

SCOPE OF ACTIVITY

EED promotes the ESCO concept for realising energy efficiency investments, especially in the public sector. EED further promotes transparency, model contracts and exchange of best practice and guidelines. Public bodies should be encouraged to use, where appropriate, ESCOs, and energy performance contracting to finance renovations and implement plans to maintain or improve energy efficiency in the long term.

Energy audits and energy management systems are an essential tool to achieve energy savings. They are necessary to assess the existing energy consumption and identify the whole range of opportunities to save energy. For the purpose of guaranteeing the high quality, effective and independent energy audit and energy management systems, CPs must establish national minimum criteria based on Annex VI. This include guidelines on the data to be used, the depth and scope of the audit, the recommended cost analysis and the quality requirements in terms of representativeness of the energy audits referred to in Article 8.

Despite the progress in transposition, level of implementation of above provisions is still at the early stage in many CPs.

Task 1: Development of enabling legislative framework

REEP provided support in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia to eliminate existing barriers and develop adequate legislation and regulation, as well as contract templates for EE ESCO in building and street lighting projects. Sustainability Charter agreed by six Western Balkan countries in July 2016 requires these to remove legal and regulatory barriers through amending or developing new legislation that will enable and promote ESCO contracts, and with this, developing energy services markets (by June 2017).

Based on the above requirements and experience, EECG will further work on harmonized regional development of primary and secondary legislation, model contracts and guidelines for ESCO projects etc.

Task 2: Implementation

EECG will support implementation of harmonised qualification, accreditation and certification schemes, Preparation of EA and EnPC based investment programmes (based on pilot projects implemented in certain CPs), as well as exchange of implementation practices. A Workshop on this topic will be organised in the 4th quarter of 2017/2018.

DELIVERABLES

1. List of laws and by-laws that needs to be amended
2. Draft secondary legislation and model contracts prepared
3. Report on good practices / guidelines
4. National minimum criteria for energy audits and energy management
5. Rulebook on qualification, accreditation and certification schemes
6. EA and EnPC based investment programmes
7. Dedicated Workshop(s)

WORK APPROACH

The activities will be performed by the EECG, with the technical assistance provided by the REEP Plus in selected countries, or bilateral EBRD projects. EECG will analyze establishment of the integrated energy management system and energy audits, based on possible support provided by Regional Cooperation Council (RCC).

 TIMETABLE

		2017				2018			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Legislation	<i>Screening of national legislation and recommendations to amend</i>								
	<i>Primary and secondary legislation development</i>								
	<i>Model Contracts and Guidelines for ESCO projects</i>								
	<i>Establishment of national minimum criteria for energy audits and energy management</i>								
Implementation	<i>Qualification, accreditation and certification schemes</i>								
	<i>Preparation of EA and EnPC based investment programmes and related financing</i>								
	<i>Workshop and exchange of implementation practices</i>								

❖ **Core Topic 5: Efficiency in Energy Supply, CHP and Heating/Cooling**

Core Topic Leaders: Serbia and Montenegro (TBC)

 SCOPE OF ACTIVITY

Article 14 of the EED extends the scope and replaces the substantive provisions of the Cogeneration Directive 2004/8/EC, which was not part of the Energy Community *acquis*. EED main obligations in this area include: comprehensive assessment of the potential for application of high – efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling; implementation of adequate measures where the comprehensive assessment identifies a potential where benefits exceed the costs; procedure for authorisation or permit criteria in these cases. EED also requires preparation of a cost-benefit analysis when a new installation with a total thermal input higher than 20 MW is planned or is substantially refurbished or when a new district heating and cooling network is planned.

Article 15 of the EED (energy transformation, transmission and distribution) and the related Annex XI and Annex XII aim at maximising grid and infrastructure efficiency and promoting demand response.

Since many above topics are new for most of CPs (except for Montenegro and Serbia, supported by REEP), EECG work in this area will start with exchange of best practices and model of legislation for implementation of Articles 14 and 15 EED (mainly based on EU CA EED implementing practices), in some CPs (through REEP Plus and other donors) and reporting on achieved progress.

 DELIVERABLES

1. Model of legislation / regulation / guidelines
2. Methodology for comprehensive assessment of the potential for the application of high-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling
3. Comprehensive assessment and inventory of potential candidate projects
4. Progress reports

 WORK APPROACH

The activities will be performed by the EECG, with close cooperation with CA EED and supported by REEP Plus and World Bank etc.

 TIMETABLE

		2017				2018			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Transposition/ Implementation	<i>Methodology for comprehensive assessment of the potential for the application of high-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling (EED, Article 14, Annex VIII and Annex IX)</i>								
	<i>Comprehensive assessment and inventory of potential candidate projects</i>								
	<i>Exchange of best practices and model of legislation for implementation of Articles 14 and 15 EED</i>								
	<i>Progress reports</i>								

❖ **Core Topic 6: Funds and Financing for Energy Efficiency, Building Renovation**

Core Topic Leaders: Albania and Armenia (TBC)

 SCOPE OF ACTIVITY

Task 1: Funds and Financing

EE measures and projects are financed in different ways. The public sector, national and local governments, and the regional initiatives are exploring adequate models to encourage energy efficiency investments. Article 20 of the EED states that CPs shall facilitate the establishment of financing facilities, or the use of existing ones, for EE improvement measures to maximise the benefits of multiple streams of financing. They may set up an Energy Efficiency National Fund. The purpose of this fund shall be to support national energy efficiency initiatives.

Task 2: Focus on financing building renovation projects

Article 4 EED requires that CPs establish a long-term strategy for mobilising investment in the renovation of the national stock of residential and commercial buildings, both public and private. A first version of the strategy shall be published by 30 March 2017.

REEP Plus and possibly other donors will provide guidance to CPs to analyse national building stock support development of building renovation strategies, changes of legislation and analysis of the most appropriate financing options for implementation of concrete projects.

 DELIVERABLES

1. Option paper on EE financing measures from NEEAPs and EED
2. National EE Funds structure – concept paper, model legislation
3. Buildings' inventory and long-term renovation strategies with investment plans
4. Model home owners' association legislation/rules

 WORK APPROACH

The activities will be performed by the EECG, with close cooperation with and supported by the REEP Plus, World Bank etc.

 TIMETABLE

		2017				2018			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Funds And Financing	<i>Analysis and select the most suitable (country) options to finance EE measures from NEEAPs and EE acquis</i>								
	<i>Options for National EE Funds, and legislative development</i>								
Building renovation	<i>Inventory and building renovation strategies (Article 4 EED)</i>								
	<i>Home owners' association legislation/rules</i>								
	<i>Analyse the most appropriate financing options, investment plan and implementation</i>								

2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF BUILDINGS DIRECTIVE

The Directive 2010/31/EU (EPBD) focuses on the utilization of the energy efficiency potential in building sector and calls for setting of the minimum energy performance requirements for new and existing buildings, certification of buildings and requires regular inspections of heating and air-conditioning systems. This Directive is very complex for implementation, and in order to support the CPs, ECS launched in 2011 a “Study on energy efficiency in buildings in the Contracting Parties of the Energy Community”, which was finalized in February 2012.

The work on transposition of EPBD is currently ongoing in all CPs, and supported either by regional programmes (REEP Plus) or bilateral donors (EU/USAID/EBRD in Ukraine, EBRD in Moldova, GIZ in Serbia and KfW in Montenegro).

The activities of the EECG in 2017 and 2018 will be focused on key remaining (not/partially) implemented requirements of the EPBD, including minimum energy performance requirements and cost-optimal calculations, nearly zero energy buildings (targets and action plans), and certification of buildings and inspections of systems.

❖ Core Topic 7: Energy performance requirements/ cost-optimal level / NZEB

Core Topic Leader: Kosovo*³ and Montenegro (TBC)

SCOPE OF ACTIVITY

Task 1. Setting minimum EP requirements

Under EPBD, Contracting Parties shall apply a methodology for calculating the energy performance of buildings and ensure that minimum energy performance requirements for buildings or building units are set with a view to achieving cost-optimal levels. EC prepared Delegated Regulation supplementing Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings by establishing a comparative methodology framework for calculating cost-optimal levels of minimum energy performance requirements for buildings and building elements. The national calculation methodology and software allows the calculation based on a set of CEN standards.

Donors' technical assistance for development of the calculation methodology and software, and setting minimum energy performance standards is very valuable and provided by REEP in Bosnia and Herzegovina, FYR Macedonia and Kosovo*, and may be supported by REEP Plus. Similar activities were implemented by EBRD in Ukraine and KfW in Montenegro.

EECG will coordinate activities along the path of development of regulation and setting of minimum energy performance requirements based on cost optimal methodology, including exchange of best practices with relevant donor programmes, CA EPBD, EU experts and between the EECG members in this field.

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

2. NZEB targets and action plans

Today, legislation in most Contracting Parties does not recognize term “Nearly zero-energy building” and appropriate concept and measures for increasing the number of buildings with low energy consumption. EECG will discuss internally and follow the discussion on EU level and disseminate best practices, and will recommend further inclusion of the NZEB concept in national legislation and strategic documents. EECG will work on development of the national targets and plans for gradually increasing the number of nearly zero-energy buildings until 2021. This shall be drawn up by each CP.

DELIVERABLES

1. Methodology for calculating the energy performance of buildings
2. Regulation on minimum EP requirements
3. National NZEB Targets and Action Plans

WORK APPROACH

Some activities have been already performed in a few CPs. EECG will establish close cooperation with EU and international institutions and organisations providing publications and information regarding implementation of the EPBD and related Directives (CA EPBD, BUILDUP etc.).

TIMETABLE

		2017				2018			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
EP requirements	<i>Develop and adopt Methodology for calculating the energy performance of buildings (EPBD, Annex I)</i>								
	<i>Set minimum EP requirements (EPBD, Article 6-8)</i>								
Targets and Action Plans	<i>Development of the NZEB Targets and Action Plans</i>								

❖ Core Topic 8: Certification of buildings and inspections of systems

Core Topic Leader: Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina (TBC)

SCOPE OF ACTIVITY

According to the EPBD, Contracting Parties must implement mandatory certification of new and existing buildings. Successfully established certification system should be key instrument for transition of the real estate sector towards energy efficiency. CPs must establish regular inspections of heating and air-conditioning systems, or provide advice which has an overall impact equivalent to that of inspections. CPs shall ensure that independent control systems for energy performance certificates and reports on the inspection of heating and air-conditioning systems are established.

Task 1: Implementation: approach in implementation of certification of buildings and inspection of systems

Through exchange of experience EECG will identify the best approach in implementation of certification of buildings and inspection of systems, supported by independent control systems. EECG will follow up finalisation of regulation and procedures for energy performance certification and

inspection of systems, incl. also exchange of best implementing practices. CPs will regularly report on the progress in implementation.

Task 2: Training and control

EECG will work on the development of harmonised regional programmes, guidelines and recommendations for the training, examination and accreditation of experts for certification and inspection of systems.

EECG will discuss procedures for the establishment and management of National Control Systems/Registries (system and institution) for: certificates, inspection reports and certified experts. For the independent Control System and Registry for certificates and inspection reports, a centralized national database needs to be developed and operated, and quality control of the certificates must be at the core of the whole scheme. This Database could also include information about certified experts and other relevant information. Control system for certification will be combined with the control system for inspections if applicable.

This will be combined with the exchange of information of the best practices on Training and Control Systems.

DELIVERABLES

1. Full set of Regulation on certification of buildings, inspection of heating and AC systems
2. Procedures for the establishment and management of National Control Systems/Registries
3. Guidelines and recommendations for the training, examination and accreditation of EPC experts and inspectors

WORK APPROACH

The activities will be performed by the EECG, with utilisation of results of assistance provided by various TA programmes in selected countries (EBRD/REEP Plus, UNDP, KfW, GIZ).

TIMETABLE

		2017				2018			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Implementation	<i>Adopt the regulation on EP certification of buildings and inspection of systems</i>								
	<i>Independent control systems / registries</i>								
Training & control	<i>Training and control of experts and inspectors</i>								
	<i>Progress reports</i>								

3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LABELLING DIRECTIVE AND DELEGATED REGULATIONS

The Directive 2010/30/EU (ELD) establishes a framework for labeling and consumer information regarding energy consumption for energy-related products, while delegated regulation set details for labeling of specific energy-related products.

With regard to the implementation of the ELD, activities of the EECG in 2017 and 2018 will be focused on coordinated approach in implementation of existing directive and regulation in force, analysis of new EU labelling legislation, and regular reporting.

❖ Core Topic 9: Analysis and development of regulation on labelling of energy-related products

Core Topic Leader: Ukraine and Kosovo* (TBC)

📁 SCOPE OF ACTIVITY

Despite the fact that deadlines for transposition of framework Directive 2010/30/EU and delegated regulation expired, most CPs are still in the process of adoption and development of full implementing framework. EC has also reviewed and proposed revisions of Directive, which should be also reflected in the Energy Community. EECG will analyze EU developments on labeling and eco-design policy on energy-related products and provide recommendations for realistic adoption and implementation in the Energy Community, report on current stays of implementation and needs for update of delegated regulation.

📁 DELIVERABLES

1. Analysis/recommendations for new pieces of regulation in the Energy Community
2. Fully developed energy labelling regulation and implementing scheme in CPs
3. Progress reports

📁 WORK APPROACH

The activities will be performed by the EECG, with possible technical assistance provided by regional and bilateral TA projects.

📁 TIMETABLE

		2017				2018			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Analysis/transposition	<i>Analysis of new EU labelling legislation</i>								
	<i>Development of regulation and progress reports</i>								

❖ Core Topic 10: Implementation practices

Core Topic Leader: FYR Macedonia and Bosnia and Herzegovina (TBC)

SCOPE OF ACTIVITY

According to ELD, CPs should ensure that appropriate measures are taken in order to encourage the relevant national or regional authorities responsible for implementing this Directive to cooperate and provide each other and the Commission with information in order to assist the application of this Directive.

The ECS and EECG will take appropriate measures in order to encourage and contribute to the cooperation between CPs. EECG will exchange best practices in implementation, including public sector exemplary role and procurement practices, general market practices, information requirements, penalties etc.

Task 1: Market practices

EECG will focus on different aspect on implementation of market surveillance provisions from ELD, in order to enable harmonized approach in the Energy Community and dissemination of best implementation practices.

Task 2: Promotional activities

EED and ELD promote exchange of information, incentives for a highly efficient products and development of public procurement practices.

EECG should discuss practices of introduction of the system of labels and fiches and accompanying by educational and promotional information campaigns, aimed at promoting energy efficiency and more responsible use of energy by end-users.

Purchase of products should comply with the criteria of belonging to the highest energy efficiency class, insofar as that is consistent with cost-effectiveness, economical feasibility, wider sustainability, technical suitability, as well as sufficient competition. Public sector should lead by example and make energy-efficient purchasing decisions. EECG should promote public purchase of highly efficient products and discuss best incentives for such actions in CPs.

DELIVERABLES

1. Report on market surveillance practices
2. Current situation analysis of awareness raising, procurement and incentives activities
3. Report on good practices and country-specific recommendations

WORK APPROACH

The activities will be performed by the EECG, with possible technical assistance provided by regional and bilateral TA projects. EECG will establish close cooperation with EU and international institutions and organisations providing publications and information regarding implementation of the ELD and related Delegated Acts.

TIMETABLE

		2017				2018			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Market practices	<i>Market surveillance systems</i>								
	<i>Exchange of best practices and recommendations</i>								
Promotional activities	<i>Awareness raising and incentives</i>								
	<i>Procurement practices</i>								
	<i>Exchange of best practices and recommendations</i>								

4 HORIZONTAL AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

Coordinator(s): Energy Community Secretariat in cooperation with the European Commission and Donor Community

The following horizontal and cross cutting activities will be implemented continuously during the whole mandate of the EECG:

- Analysis of new EU policy requirements and recommendations

EC is in the process of development of energy efficiency package as a part of the Energy Union. There is an ongoing process of integration of energy efficiency and climate policy, review of the energy efficiency legislation (EED, EPBD, ELD) and further development of financing initiatives, proposal of 2030 energy efficiency targets, and review of specific aspects of the EED to reflect the 2030 perspective. EECG will follow developments in EU and recommend adequate actions at Energy Community level.

- Strengthening of national institutions for energy efficiency

Energy Efficiency institutions/agencies in Contracting Parties should be strengthened to enable successful implementation of the exemplary role of the public sector, implementation of various energy efficiency improvement measures, as well as monitoring, evaluation and verification of the achieved energy savings. EECG will support and discuss strengthening of energy efficiency agencies (where these exist), and invite donors to share or support research on best options to design and structure energy efficiency institutions/agencies.

- Consumer information programmes, training and education; exchange of best implementation practices in CPs and EU

EECG will continue to exchange best practices on information and communication campaigns, funding possibilities, best practice measures and projects etc.

This will be implemented in cooperation with EC and EU projects (CA EED, CA EPBD etc.), donors and IFIs, which will be regularly invited at EECG meetings. The whole work will be supported by the Energy Community EE Forum, which will enable continuous discussion and functioning of broader implementation network of experts and institutions.

- Promotion of available support initiatives and design of new ones; coordination of donors/IFI support on energy efficiency

EECG plays important role as an initiator, coordinator and implementation partner of diverse regional technical assistance and investment programmes. The strong support offered by the EC/EBRD REEP Plus and other donors/IFIs (EU, GIZ ORF Energy Efficiency, GGF, USAID, World Bank, EU4Energy programme etc.) is very important and valuable for a successful implementation of the EECG Work Programme.

EECG will continue to extend its network of partners, and it plans to focus also on new activities and sectors in future (e.g. transport sector).

Beside this, to enhance cooperation with IFI's on investments, grants and technical assistance attraction to support CPs on a way to implement EE acquis and NEEAPs, EECG will analyze EE funding available in CPs and will suggest the donors priority directions for TA.

- Development of energy efficiency statistics and indicators

Most CPs are currently lacking sufficient data and systems that are needed for the calculation of energy efficiency indicators and savings, as well as for the monitoring of NEEAP implementation. EECG will follow EU and IEA efforts and promote development of in-depth EE indicators to better utilise policy making best suited to domestic and/or international objectives.

	2017				2018			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Analysis of new EU policy requirements and recommendations (incl. 2030 framework)	<i>Continuous (to be implemented based on the demand/needs)</i>							
2. Strengthening of national institutions & role of energy efficiency agencies								
3. Consumer information programmes; exchange of best implementation practices in CPs and EU (EECG meetings, WEB Forum)								
4. Promotion of existing support initiatives and design of new ones (financial instruments and information actions). This may include new initiatives targeting transport sector tariff reform etc.								
5. Coordination of donors support on energy efficiency EU/ IPA/EU4Energy, World Bank, EBRD, USAID etc.								
6. Development of energy efficiency statistics and indicators								