

ENERGY EFFICIENCY COORDINATION GROUP

WORK PROGRAMME 2019 – 2020

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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, KfW, 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/or implementation of current energy efficiency *acquis* is ongoing; moreover, the European Commission is finalising the process of revision of key pieces of energy efficiency legislation under the Clean Energy for All Europeans Package (EED, EPBD, Labelling and Ecodesign Regulation, etc.), and these would need to be analysed and 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 administrative capacity and lack of staff, other administrative barriers, underdeveloped system for EE reporting and monitoring, need for new and innovative financing mechanisms, including development of ESCO market etc. Through the work of EECG some of these shortcomings are also tackled.

The Work Programme includes 4 Chapters and 10 Expert Areas, and focuses on the implementation of key requirements of EE directives in the Energy Community, in particular on the 2015 EnC adopted EED, and the 2018 EU amended EED, 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 (EU IPA, REEP Plus, GIZ ORF EE etc.) and design of new ones. It continues the work undertaken under the Work Programme 2017-2018 and follows example of EU Concerted Actions to support the effective implementation of EE directives. 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 co-chair among the participating CPs¹, and will be co-chaired by the ECS Expert area Leaders from participating CPs and Observers coordinate implementation of respective WP Expert Areas, organise discussions and summarise key findings and recommendations during the EECG meetings.

EECG will have 3 meetings per year, combined with training workshops. The summary table below provides an overview of expert areas and tasks for implementation of EE directives, as well as horizontal and cross-cutting activities.

¹ At the EECG meeting held on 14 November 2018, Moldova was elected to chair EECG for the period of implementation of the Work Programme 2019-2020

Work programme – summary table

Expert Areas / Tasks	Sub-tasks	2019				2020			
		1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY DIRECTIVE									
EA 1: PLANNING MONITORING AND VERIFICATION OF SAVINGS									
1. EED Implementation and new requirements	Updated EED Roadmap								
	Models of legislation/regulation (best practices)								
	Compliance and enforcement , progress reports								
	Analysis of 2018 EED requirements /recommendations for transposition in the Energy Community								
2. Monitoring and reporting, EED NEEAPs	2020 targets, 2030 targets setting and annual reporting								
	EEO – progress on targets and implementation plans								
	Preliminary reporting on savings								
	Preparation and implementation of the EED NEEAPs								
EA 2: PROMOTION OF THE EXEMPLARY ROLE OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR									
1. Public buildings	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	New secondary legislation, procurement guidelines, threshold setting								
	Exchange of best practices, reporting								
EA 3: ENERGY SERVICES, ENERGY AUDITS AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS									
1. Development of enabling legislative framework	Primary and secondary legislation development								
	Model Contracts and Guidelines for ESCO projects, reporting								
	Establishment and implementation of national minimum criteria for energy audits and energy management								
2. Implementation	Qualification, accreditation and certification schemes								
	Energy Audits and EnPC based investment programmes and related financing								
	Workshop and exchange of implementation practices								
EA4: EFFICIENCY IN ENERGY SUPPLY, CHP AND HEATING/COOLING									
Transposition/ Implementation	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, implementation								
	Exchange of best practices and model of legislation for implementation of Articles 14 and 15 EED								
	Progress reports								
EA 5: FUNDS AND FINANCING FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY, BUILDING RENOVATION									
1. Funds and financing	Analysis and selection of the most suitable options to finance EE measures / NEEAPs								
	Model legislation, exchange of best practices								
2. Building renovation	Inventory and building renovation strategies (Article 4 EED)								
	Home owners' association legislation/rules								
	Analyse the most appropriate financing options for buildings, investment plan and implementation								
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF BUILDINGS DIRECTIVE									
EA 6: NEW EPBD REQUIREMENTS AND ROADMAP									
EPBD analysis and Roadmap	Analysis of new requirements /recommendations for transposition in the Energy Community								
	Draft MC proposal of revised EPBD for the Energy Community								
	EPBD Roadmap and implementation								

Expert Areas / Tasks	Sub-tasks	2019				2020			
		1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter
EA 7: ENERGY PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS/ COST-OPTIMAL LEVEL									
1. EP requirements	Update / implement Methodology for calculating the energy performance of buildings (EPBD, Annex I)								
	Update / implement minimum EP requirements (EPBD, Article 6-8)								
2. Targets and Action Plans	Development of the NZEB Targets and Action Plans								
EA 8: CERTIFICATION OF BUILDINGS AND INSPECTIONS OF SYSTEMS									
1. Implementation	Update / implement the regulation on EP certification of buildings and inspection of systems								
	Independent control systems / registries								
2. Training & control	Training and control of experts and inspectors								
	Progress reports								
ENERGY LABELLING AND ECODESIGN									
EA 9: TRANSPOSITION AND ANALYSIS OF NEW REQUIREMENTS									
Transposition/New requirements	Transposition of new labelling framework regulation and delegated acts								
	Analysis/recommendations for new regulation								
	Progress reports								
EA 10: IMPLEMENTATION PRACTICES									
1. Market practices	Market surveillance practices – reporting and recommendations								
	Exchange of best practices								
2. Promotional activities	Awareness raising and incentives								
	Procurement practices								
	Exchange of best practices and recommendations								
HORISONTAL AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES									
1. Analysis of new EU policy requirements and recommendations		Continuous (to be implemented based on the demand/needs)							
2. Coordination of work on 2030 targets and integrated NECPs									
3. Strengthening of national institutions for energy efficiency									
4. Promotion of existing support initiatives and design of new ones (financial instruments and information actions)									
5. Coordination of donors support on energy efficiency EU/ IPA/EU4Energy, GIZ, World Bank, EBRD, USAID etc.									
6. Development of energy efficiency statistics and indicators									

1 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY DIRECTIVE

❖ Expert Area 1. Planning, monitoring and verification of savings

Expert Area Leaders: Montenegro, Georgia

📁 SCOPE OF ACTIVITY

Task 1: EED 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 adaptations². Contracting Parties shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 15 October 2017.

The WP 2019-2020 will focus on **implementation of EED**. ECS and EECG will discuss and coordinate work on implementation of 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 Roadmap³.

EECG will also analyse requirements of 2018 revised EED and produce recommendations for PHLG/Ministerial Council in 2019 for its adoption.

📁 DELIVERABLES

1. Updated 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

	2019				2020			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Updated EED Roadmap								

² For more details, see "The Energy Community Legal Framework - Special Edition on Energy Efficiency, May 2016 (available on EnC web site)

³ Roadmap will part of the Energy Community EED NEEAPs

		2019				2020			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
EED Implementation and new requirements	<i>Models of legislation/regulations (best practices)</i>								
	<i>Compliance and enforcement, progress reports</i>								
	<i>Analysis of 2018 EED requirements /recommendations for transposition in the Energy Community</i>								

Task 2: 1st EEAPs under EED and Progress Monitoring and Reporting

EED has a very broad scope and includes several reporting, notification and other reporting-related requirements. In addition to annual reports and National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (NEEAPs) every three years, there are more specific notifications and/or assessments or publishing requirements related to specific issues, articles and annexes. Some of those are optional depending on whether Contracting Parties (CPs) choose to implement certain provisions. The different EED targets and how these are related and connected could be a challenge for many CPs. The aim was to help CPs get a concise overall picture of reporting requirements and associated timelines in the EED.

SCOPE OF ACTIVITY

Monitoring, verification of savings 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)” will be continued, with long term vision to use MVP both for monitoring and planning of all strategic documents (NEEAPs, NECPs, etc).

The EED includes many new obligations, notification and other reporting related requirements for CPs. 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 CPs 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.

Policy Guidelines for Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes were prepared jointly by EBRD and ECS, to support implementation of one of the key policy areas of EED for achieving 2020 target. Guidelines are based on three interconnected pillars for successful EEO scheme: legal and regulatory framework, administration of scheme and delivery models for obligated parties. The Policy Guidelines were prepared to assess specific barriers and key success factors and find common solutions for implementing a successful EEO, with special attention paid to the particular circumstances of Contracting Parties.

EECG will use the experience gained in Horizon 2020 project and the experience in implementation of the MVP project in the Western Balkans countries, 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). EECG will work on harmonised implementation of EEO Policy Guidelines.

Finalisation and implementation of the 1st EED 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 report on EED implementation and plans, and 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, the Work Programme 2017-2018 under Core Topic 2 (Task 2) has foreseen development of new NEEAPs. EU NEEAP guidance was elaborated and adjusted by the ECS and the Coordination Group, in line with Energy Community Ministerial Council decisions. The process of finalisation of NEEAP will continue in 2019, with deadline for submission to ECS set for 30 April 2019.

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. This will be followed by the implementation activities, EECG regular reporting and coordination of regional support activities.

DELIVERABLES

1. Progress toward the 2020 targets and looking into 2030 targets, progress reports
2. EEO – progress on targets and implementation plans
3. Preliminary reports on NEEAP savings
4. 1st EED NEEAP and implementation

WORK APPROACH

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

TIMETABLE

		2019				2020			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Monitoring and reporting	<i>2020 targets, 2030 targets setting and annual reporting</i>								
	<i>EEO – progress on targets and implementation plans</i>								
	<i>Preliminary reporting on savings</i>								
	<i>Preparation and implementation of the EED NEEAPs</i>								

❖ Expert Area 2: Promotion of the exemplary role of the public sector

Expert Area Leaders: Ukraine, Serbia

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 report on the progress with the preparation a publication of the central government buildings inventory, 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.

Following up on the successful work done under the WP 2017-2018, EECG will continue working on regional level to develop model secondary legislation and procurement guidelines, exchange the best practices, and report on the progress in implementation. REEP Plus support in this area will be extended to include the eco-design and the implementation of additional regulations required to implement Framework Regulation 1369/2017 adopted by the Energy Community in 2018.

DELIVERABLES

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

WORK APPROACH

These activities will be performed by the EECG, and by using support from REEP Plus, KfW, UNDP, WB, GIZ, etc.

TIMETABLE

		2019				2020			
		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 in building renovation (programmes and projects)</i>								
Purchasing by Public Bodies	<i>New secondary legislation, procurement guidelines, threshold setting</i>								
	<i>Exchange of best practices, reporting</i>								

❖ Expert area 3: Energy services, audits and management systems

Expert area Leaders: Serbia, Albania

📁 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 Plus provided support to all WB6 countries, especially 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. Gaps and barriers for supporting framework (regulatory, technical, institutional, and financial) are analysed and addressed in all participating WB countries and different guidelines and support provided to municipalities dealing with ESCO projects. Most of deliverables (including ESCO contract templates) have been adopted (or likely to be adopted) by January 2019. This will continue with project development assistance and extension to other sectors.

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. Workshops on this topic are planned to be organised in 2nd quarter of 2019.

DELIVERABLES

1. Secondary legislation, model contracts and guidelines for ESCO projects
2. Report on implementation of ESCO projects and analysis of successes and failures
3. National minimum criteria for energy audits and energy management - assessment of implementation
4. Qualification, accreditation and certification schemes
5. Energy Audits and EnPC based investment programmes
6. Dedicated Workshop(s)

WORK APPROACH

These activities will be performed by the EECG, with the technical assistance and exchange of best practices from REEP Plus projects in selected countries, or bilateral donor projects. Serbia will share experience with introduction of energy management on a large scale.

TIMETABLE

		2019				2020			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Development of Enabling Legislative Framework	<i>Primary and secondary legislation development</i>								
	<i>Model Contracts and Guidelines for ESCO projects, reporting</i>								
	<i>Establishment and implementation of national minimum criteria for energy audits and energy management</i>								
Implementation	<i>Qualification, accreditation and certification schemes</i>								
	<i>EA and EnPC based investment programmes and related financing</i>								
	<i>Workshop and exchange of implementation practices</i>								

❖ Expert Area 4: Efficiency in energy supply, CHP and heating/cooling

Expert area Leaders: Ukraine, FYR Macedonia

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, supported by REEP), EECG work in this area is lagging behind. There is a need to share more best practices and model of legislation for implementation of Articles 14 and 15 EED (mainly based on EU CA EED implementing practices). Significant Ta for most CPs (through REEP Plus and other donors) is still required.

DELIVERABLES

1. Methodology for comprehensive assessment of the potential for the application of high-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling, and its implementation
2. Comprehensive assessment and inventory of potential candidate projects, implementation
3. Exchange of best practices and model of legislation for implementation of Articles 14 and 15 EED
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 potentially other donors,

TIMETABLE

		2019				2020			
		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 / implementation</i>								
	<i>Comprehensive assessment and inventory of potential candidate projects, implementation</i>								
	<i>Exchange of best practices and model of legislation for implementation of Articles 14 and 15 EED</i>								
	<i>Progress reports</i>								

❖ Expert Area 5: Funds and financing for energy efficiency, building renovation

Expert Area Leaders: Moldova, Kosovo*⁴

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. However, all CPs are delaying implementation of this task.

EECG will continue reporting on ongoing activities and exchange experience in implementation of this demanding task, together with EU Concerted Actions. REEP Plus, GIZ 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. Most suitable (country) options to finance EE measures
2. Model legislation, exchange of best practices
3. Buildings' inventory and long-term renovation strategies with investment plans
4. Model home owners' association legislation/rules
5. Good practices of using ESCOs to finance residential and commercial buildings renovation.

WORK APPROACH

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

TIMETABLE

		2019				2020			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Funds And Financing	<i>Analysis and selection of the most suitable options to finance EE measures / NEEAPs</i>								
	<i>Model legislation, exchange of best practices</i>								

* 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.

		2019				2020			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
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 for buildings, 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.

On 30 November 2016, as part of the Clean Energy for All Europeans package, the European Commission proposed an update EPBD to help promote the use of smart technology in buildings, to streamline existing rules and accelerate building renovation.

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

On 19 June 2018 Directive (2018/844/EU) amending the EPBD was published. The revised provisions entered into force on 9 July 2018.

The activities of the EECG in 2019 and 2020 will be focused on most demanding 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. EECG will also analyse requirements of 2018 revised EPBD and produce recommendations for PHLG/Ministerial Council for its adoption.

❖ Expert Area 6: New EPBD Requirements and Roadmap

Expert Area Leaders: Albania, Moldova

SCOPE OF ACTIVITY

On 19 June 2018 Directive (2018/844/EU) amending the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive was published. The revised provisions will enter into force on 9 July 2018. This revision introduces targeted amendments to the current Directive aimed at renovation of existing buildings, with the vision of a decarbonized building stock by 2050 and the mobilisation of investments. The revision also supports electromobility infrastructure deployment in buildings' car parks and introduces new provisions to enhance smart technologies (incl. smart readiness indicator) and technical building systems, including automation and control. EU Member States will have 20 months to transpose its provisions into national law (namely by 10 March 2020).

EECG will analyse new EPBD requirements in cooperation with ECS and EC, in order to prepare proposal in 2019 for MC adoption.

DELIVERABLES

1. Analysis of new requirements /recommendations for transposition in the Energy Community

2. Developed draft MC proposal of revised EPBD for the Energy Community
3. EPBD Roadmap

WORK APPROACH

EECG will analyse new EPBD requirements in cooperation with ECS and EC, in order to prepare proposal in 2019 for MC adoption.

EECG will establish close cooperation with EU and international institutions and organisations providing publications and information regarding implementation of the revised EPBD (CA EPBD, BUILDUP etc.).

TIMETABLE

		2019				2020			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
EPBD analysis and Roadmap	<i>Analysis of new requirements /recommendations for transposition in the Energy Community</i>								
	<i>Draft MC proposal of revised EPBD for the Energy Community</i>								
	<i>EPBD Roadmap and implementation</i>								

❖ Expert Area 7: Energy performance requirements/ cost-optimal level / NZEB

Expert Area Leaders: Kosovo*, Montenegro

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. Under the new, revised EPBD, EU countries will have to express their national energy performance requirements in ways that allow cross-national comparisons.

Donors' technical assistance for development of the calculation methodology and software, and setting minimum energy performance standards is very valuable and provided by REEP Plus in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, FYR Macedonia Kosovo* and Serbia. 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.

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. 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 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

		2019				2020			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
EP requirements	<i>Update / implement methodology for calculating the energy performance of buildings (EPBD, Annex I)</i>								
	<i>Update / implement minimum EP requirements (EPBD, Article 6-8)</i>								
Targets and Action Plans	<i>Development of the NZEB Targets and Action Plans</i>								

❖ Expert Area 8: Certification of buildings and inspections of systems

Expert Area Leaders: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia

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 of buildings' certification scheme and inspection of systems

Through exchange of experience, EECG will report and identify the best approaches 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 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

		2019				2020			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Implementation	<i>Update / implement 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 ENERGY LABELLING AND ECODESIGN

In the Energy Community, many everyday products carry energy labels and have been designed to meet minimum energy efficiency standards.

EU energy labels help consumers choose energy efficient products. The energy labelling requirements for individual product groups are created under the EU's Energy Labelling framework Regulation (2017/1369), in a process coordinated by the European Commission. The new Framework Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU was incorporated and adapted by the Ministerial Council Decision 2018/03/MC-EnC of 29 November 2018.

With regard to the Product Regulation, activities of the EECG in 2019 and 2020 will be focused on coordinated approach in transposition of framework and product regulation in force, analysis of new EU eco-design legislation, and regular reporting.

❖ Expert Area 9: Transposition and analysis of new requirements

Expert Area Leaders: Georgia, Ukraine

SCOPE OF ACTIVITY

The new Framework Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU was incorporated and adapted by the Ministerial Council Decision 2018/03/MC-EnC of 29 November 2018, adapting and implementing Framework Regulation and six new Delegated Regulations on energy-related products: Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 518/2014 (internet energy labelling), (EU) No 1254/2014 (residential ventilation units), (EU) No 2015/1094 (professional refrigerated storage cabinets), (EU) No 2015/1186 (local space heaters), (EU) No 2015/1187 (solid fuel boilers and packages), and (EU) No 2017/254 (use of tolerances in verification procedures). EECG will support the process of adoption and development of full implementing framework.

EECG will also analyse EU developments on 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. Transposition of the EU energy labelling regulation 1369/2017 and implementing delegated regulations adopted by Ministerial Council 2018, in CPs
2. Analysis/recommendations for new pieces of regulation in the Energy Community
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

		2019				2020			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Analysis/ transposition	<i>Transposition of new labelling framework regulation and delegated acts</i>								
	<i>Analysis/recommendations for new regulation</i>								
	<i>Progress reports</i>								

❖ Expert Area 10: Implementation practices

Expert Area Leaders: FYR Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina

📁 SCOPE OF ACTIVITY

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

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, in order to enable harmonized approach in the Energy Community and dissemination of best implementation practices.

Task 2: Promotional activities

EED and Product Regulation 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. Reports and recommendations on market surveillance practices

2. Awareness raising activities, supporting procurement policy and incentives
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 Framework Regulation for EE Products and related Delegated Acts.

 TIMETABLE

		2019				2020			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Market practices	<i>Market surveillance practices – reporting and recommendations</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

Coordinators: 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, coordination of work on 2030 targets and integrated NECPs

EC is in the process of development of energy efficiency package as a part of the Clean Energy for All Europeans Package. There is an ongoing process of integration of energy efficiency and climate policy in the Energy Community, review of the energy efficiency legislation (EED, EPBD, Ecodesign) 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.

- 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.

	2019				2020			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Analysis of new EU policy requirements and recommendations	<i>Continuous (to be implemented based on the demand/needs)</i>							
2. Coordination of work on 2030 targets and integrated NECPs								
3. Strengthening of national institutions for energy efficiency								
4. Promotion of existing support initiatives and design of new ones (financial instruments and information actions)								
5. Coordination of donors support on energy efficiency EU/ IPA/EU4Energy, GIZ, World Bank, EBRD, USAID etc.								
6. Development of energy efficiency statistics and indicators								