

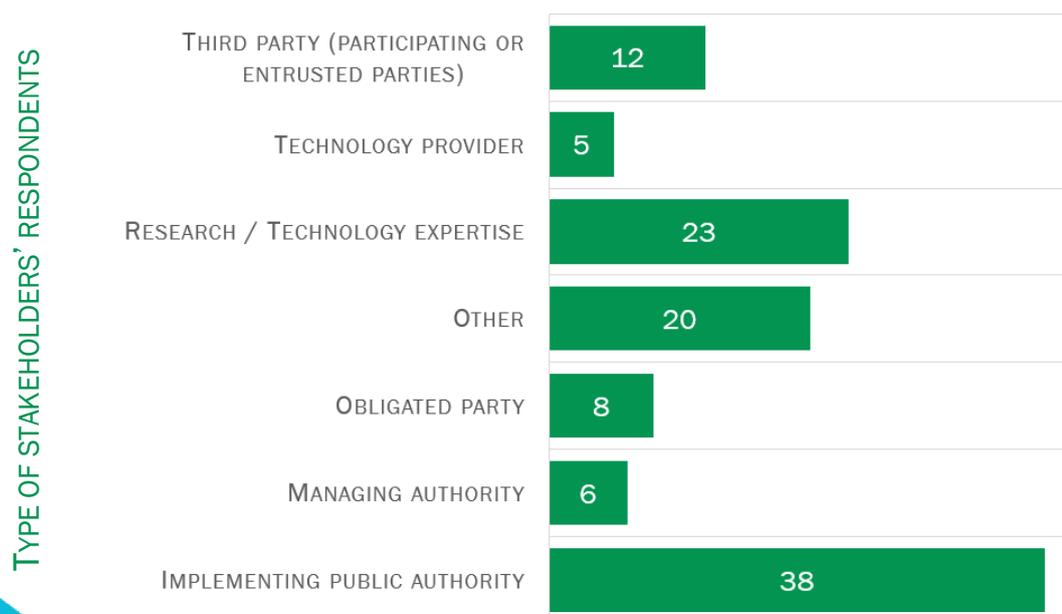
# ASSESSMENT OF NEEDS ON ENERGY SAVINGS

## ARTICLE 3 AND ARTICLE 7 OF EED

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This paper shortly summarizes Member States' capacity building needs and priorities on energy savings calculations under Article 3 and Article 7 of the EED. During October-November 2020, a stakeholder consultation was carried out by the streamSAVE consortium in EU Member States and the UK. This stakeholder consultation encompassed an online survey complemented with phone interviews of national implementing authorities of the EED. The consultation collected replies from most relevant stakeholders concerning EED implementation and savings estimations: a total of 112 replies were collected, from 25 EU countries and the UK. In addition, 22 interviews were carried out in the 10 streamSAVE countries, with their implementing authorities.

The results bring interesting insights regarding the main challenges for Member States in relation to five Priority Actions under analysis in the first half of this project: **Heat recovery** (district heating and excess heat from industry), Building Energy Management System (BEMS) and **Building Automation and Control Systems** (BACS), Commercial and Industrial **Refrigeration System** (C&I Refrigeration), **Electric Vehicles (private& public)** and related infrastructure (charging stations) and **Lighting Systems** and public lighting. It can be learned from the survey and interviews' analysis, that savings estimation concerning the streamSAVE Priority Actions are considered as important challenges by the implementing public authorities of energy efficiency policies, regardless of countries' experiences. Concerning Art. 3 and Art. 7 of the EED, the main identified methodological challenges are additionality, baseline definition, prevention of double counting of savings and assessment of behavioural aspects (spill-over & rebound effects, free riders).



In the online survey, the stakeholders indicated their concerns for each Priority Action, when they were asked if there are specific needs related to the calculation of energy savings for which they would be interested in getting more guidance or in discussing with other technical experts.

For **heat recovery**, several respondents indicated the need for clear rules and definitions on how to calculate the net heat being transferred, as well as how to valorize these measures. Concerning **BEMS and BACS**, stakeholders are generally interested in representative studies to gather default values, as well as in sharing of best practices and best available techniques. Moreover, the availability of streamlined or standardised methodologies to calculate energy savings would be of added value as well. The need for baseline definition to ensure additionality, next to the need for simplified methods to avoid collecting large amounts of data and calculations were mentioned specifically for **refrigeration systems**. Regarding **electric vehicles**, the main concern is the simultaneous evaluation of electric vehicles and infrastructure, to avoid double counting and ensure additionality. Lastly, respondents indicated a gap in the methodologies for **lighting systems**, as rather than the efficiency of lamps and systems, other criteria such as lighting levels and quality of service should be considered as well.

	Lighting systems and public lighting	Electric vehicles and related infrastructure	Commercial and industrial refrigeration	BEMS and BACS	Heat recovery: district heating and excess heat from industry
Implementing public authority	3,8	4,7	3,4	4,3	4,2
Managing authority	4,3	5,0	4,3	4,8	4,3
Obligated party	4,0	4,9	4,8	5,1	4,9
Other	4,0	4,5	4,5	4,4	4,2
Research / Technology expertise	4,4	4,8	4,1	4,4	4,1
Technology provider	4,4	4,0	4,2	4,8	4,6
Third party (participating or entrusted parties)	4,3	4,7	3,8	4,5	4,3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>4,7</b>	<b>4,0</b>	<b>4,5</b>	<b>4,2</b>

**AVERAGE IMPORTANCE OF PRIORITY ACTION PER STAKEHOLDER TYPE**  
 Survey scores from 1, not at all important to 6, extremely important

The respondents evaluated the level of interest in receiving **one-to-one technical support** from the streamSAVE consortium. Behavioural aspects (spill-over, rebound effects, and free riders), double counting, additionality, and determining the reference consumption are the topics with a higher interest in receiving support from streamSAVE with bottom-up calculation methodologies. This is in line with the information gathered during interviews in streamSAVE partner Member States, through which it was found that implementing authorities have difficulty in assessing these factors. In more detail, the main topics of interest identified during the interviews regarding one-to-one technical support on **methodological issues** are:

- Correctly differentiating between primary and final energy savings;
- Bottom-up calculation methodologies and parameters to evaluate savings in fuel switching;
- Data availability, collection & monitoring;
- Link with other EU standards and regulations to ensure additionality and materiality criteria;
- Consolidation between bottom-up and top-down calculation methodologies.

We would like to thank all respondents for their participation to the consultation, allowing streamSAVE to design support closest to stakeholder' needs.

**AVERAGE IMPORTANCE OF METHODOLOGICAL INTERESTS**  
 Survey scores from 1, not at all important to 6, extremely important

