



Directorate-General
for Energy



RAP



International
Energy Agency



PEPDEE Brussels Workshop

Rapporteur Report

Session A - Sectoral Coverage

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Topics

- Group Composition
- Summary of Presentations
- Summary of Interventions
- Group Discussion Highlights
- Areas of Agreement
- Areas of Disagreement
- Areas for Further Policy Research
- Conclusions

Group Composition

- Total number - 13
- Energy Providers – 5
- Government - 4
- Regulators - 2
- Consumer advocates - 0
- Energy efficiency industry - 0
- Academics and NGOs - 2

Summary of Presentations

- Presentation 1
 - Italian White Certificate Scheme
- Presentation 2
 - French White Certificate Scheme

Key issues from the debate

- Inclusivity vs selectivity of eligible sectors
- Role of trading in meeting obligations
- Role of third parties
- MRV, methodology and impact of measures
- Overlapping of measures
- Cost-allocation
- Comparison of costs and benefits of different schemes

Areas of Agreement

- Flexibility relative to national circumstances is very important
- Better to start small and then expand based on learning

Areas of Disagreement

- Accessibility of savings through obligations on transport and energy intensive industry

Eligible Sectors

- Residential
- Tertiary
- Agriculture
- Industry
- Transport
- Transmission and Distribution

Residential

PROs

- Relationship with customers if retailers obligated; less so if DSOs
- Enables bundling of numerous small measures – highlights opportunities that customers might not know about
- Well-known provider offers assurance that work is quality, or at least guaranteed
- Relatively easy to develop deemed savings in this sector

CONs

- Lack of additionality – need clear rules and MRV
- If obligated parties are DSOs, lack of incentives because of reduced sales
- Principal agent (landlord-tenant) issue is a barrier
- Deep building renovation not financable through this mechanism
- Difficult to engage customers about energy saving options

Tertiary

PROs

- Pay as you save scheme can overcome financing barrier

CONs

- Small businesses look like residential, so experience same barriers
- Time perspective is shorter for business – want faster payback

Agriculture

PROs

- Coverage is a positive way to influence actions in this sector

CONs

- Specific technical norms are less common, so MRV more challenging

Industry

PROs

- Big opportunity for SMEs and non-energy-intensive industries

CONs

- Baseline difficult to determine – have to measure
- Difficult to separate out process improvements from specific efficiency measures
- Additionality concerns
- Energy intensive industries covered by ETS or other existing agreements
- Energy provider has little leverage over industry behavior
- Can be competition between energy providers to industry and industry itself

Transport

PROs

- Consumption is large – savings would be good to access IF policy measure effective

CONs

- Unproven policy tool for this sector
- Duplicative with other policy measures

Transmission & Distribution

PROs

CONs

- Additionality with existing incentives to reduce T&D losses

Conclusions and Next Steps

- Once the Directive is adopted, there will be lots of opportunities for learning (and further debate)!