Toolkit: Energy efficiency policies and target setting

Buildings

IEA #energyefficientworld
Energy Efficiency Training Week: Buildings programme

1. **Where to start:** Energy use in buildings
2. **Where to start:** Energy efficiency potential in buildings
3. **Toolkit:** Energy efficient building design
4. **Toolkit:** Energy efficient building technologies
   - Special session. Technology demonstration
5. **Toolkit:** Energy efficiency policies and target setting
6. **What are the steps?** Enabling investment with energy efficiency policies
7. **What are the steps?** Implementing building energy codes and standards
8. **What are the steps?** Building operations and procurement
   - Special session. The multiple benefits of energy efficiency
9. **Did it work?** Evaluation and energy efficiency indicators
   - Where do I get help? International and regional energy efficiency initiatives
10. **Energy efficiency quiz:** Understanding energy efficiency in buildings
5. Toolkit. Energy efficiency policies and target setting

Trainers: Brian Dean and Pierre Jaboyedoff

Purpose: To teach the fundamentals of how energy efficiency targets and policies can be used in tandem to reduce energy use in buildings and meet energy and development goals.

Scenario: There has been a change of government and the incoming government wants a range of options for interventions to rapidly increase energy efficiency. How do you identify, prioritise and quantify these policy options?
Why do we need policies

Bridging the gap
Enable market transformation
Why do we need policies?

“What if we don’t change at all ... and something magical just happens?”
Why do we need policies? Bridging the efficiency gap

Source: Institute for Building Efficiency, WRI
Why do we need policies? Market transformation

Enabling Policies

Regulation:
- Codes/standards
- Disclosure

Information:
- Capacity building
- Awareness/labels

Incentives:
- Rebates/loans
- Non-financial incentives

Sticks
Tambourines
Carrots

Source: adapted from GBPN

IEA 2019. All rights reserved.
Energy efficiency regulations

Mandatory regulation

- **Codes**: regulation for energy efficiency and sustainability for a whole building.

- **Standards**: regulation for individual products or services, often referenced within a building code for individual building components.

- **Mandatory disclosure**: regulation that requires organisations or individuals to report or disclose how their building is performing, such as disclosing the energy performance certificate or energy usage.

Obligations

- **Utility obligations**: rules for regulated utilities that enable increasing investment in energy efficiency and passing the costs system-wide in the energy prices.

- **Public procurement**: rules for government organisations to purchase products and services that meet certain criteria, such as energy performance or certification.
Energy efficiency information

Data and information

- **Energy performance certificates**: documentation of basic building information plus energy performance

- **Building passport**: documentation of most buildings data and information, including basic information, construction materials, systems, renovations and energy use.

Awareness

- **Labels and branding**: easily identifiable visual that enables consumers to recognise product or service as efficient.

Capacity building

- **Education and training**: learning efforts to increase the knowledge of building sector professionals or general population.

- **Labour certification**: searchable documentation of professional expertise in delivering energy efficiency.
Energy efficiency incentives

Non-financial incentives

- **Time:** expedited approval for permits
- **Scope:** increased floor area, building height or number of floors

Financial incentives

- **Finance:** enabling private investment, including through loan guarantees, preferential loan terms or increased access to funds
- **Direct fiscal credit:** improving the cost of energy efficiency to consumers through rebates, tax credits and discounts
Policy Recommendations

25 Energy Efficiency Policy Recommendations
Energy efficiency policy recommendations

Buildings

6. Mandatory building codes and MEPS
7. Net-zero energy consumption in buildings
8. Improved energy efficiency in existing buildings
9. Building energy labels or certificates
10. Energy performance of building components and systems

www.iea.org/topics/energyefficiency/
25 energy efficiency policy recommendations

**Cross-sectoral**
1. Energy efficiency data collection and indicators
2. Strategies and action plans;
3. Competitive energy markets with appropriate regulation;
4. Private investment in energy efficiency
5. Monitoring, enforcement and evaluation of policies and measures.

**Buildings**
6. Mandatory building energy codes and minimum energy performance requirements;
7. Aiming for net zero energy consumption in buildings;
8. Improving the energy efficiency of existing buildings;
9. Building energy labels or certificates;
10. Improved energy performance of building components and systems.

**Appliances and Equipment**
11. Mandatory MEPS and labels for appliances and equipment;
12. Test standards and measurement protocols for appliances and equipment
13. Market transformation policies for appliances and equipment

**Lighting**
14. Phase-out of inefficient lighting products and systems;
15. Energy efficient lighting systems

**Transport**
16. Mandatory vehicle fuel efficiency standards;
17. Measure to improve vehicle fuel efficiency;
18. Fuel-efficient non-engine components
19. Improved vehicle operational efficiency through Eco-driving and other measures.
20. Transport system efficiency

**Industry**
21. Energy Management in industry;
22. High efficiency industrial equipment and systems;
23. Energy efficiency services for small and medium enterprises;
24. Complementary policies to support industrial energy efficiency

**Energy utilities**
25. Energy Utilities and end-use energy efficiency.
#6 Mandatory building energy codes and minimum energy performance standards

- New buildings & buildings undergoing renovation
- Building envelope and equipment
- Energy codes and minimum energy performance standards (MEPS)
- Enforced and regularly strengthened
- To minimise life-cycle costs.

www.iea.org/topics/energyefficiency/
Nearly two-thirds of countries do not have mandatory building energy codes in place today.

Source: GlobalABC 2017 Global Status Report
Energy efficiency policy recommendations

#7 Aiming for net-zero energy consumption in buildings

- Governments should support and encourage
- Make commonly available, when economically viable on a life-cycle cost basis
- Set targets for market share for new construction by 2020
- Set future building codes and MEPS based on net-zero building standards
Energy efficiency policy recommendations

#8 Improving the energy efficiency of existing buildings

- Ambitious timeline and renovation rate
- MEPS for and significant improvements to building envelopes and systems during renovations
- Energy audits, energy ratings and energy performance certification
- Finance and incentives to encourage investment to increase market penetration of long-lasting high efficiency improvements
- Training to improve building retrofit services
- Improvements to the efficiency of public-sector buildings

www.iea.org/topics/energyefficiency/
#9 Building energy labels or certificates

- Governments should require building energy performance labels or certificates
- To provide information to owners, buyers and renters.
- At sale or rental
ENERGY STAR is a voluntary label for market transformation that has been developed as a brand.

Source: US DOE ENERGY STAR
#10 Improved energy performance of building components and systems to improve the energy performance of all buildings

- Windows and other glazed areas
  - Maximum share of glazed area
  - MEPS for windows to minimise life-cycle costs
  - A requirement for performance labelling
  - Standard test protocols and certified product testing

- HVAC systems
  - MEPS for HVAC systems to minimise life-cycle costs
  - A requirement for energy efficiency labelling
  - Information and training for building designers, owners and others
  - HVAC systems size, installation, testing and maintenance

- Energy management and control systems
Target Setting

Targets matter
Using roadmaps
National targets
Targets Matter – What is committed (and visible), gets managed

Of over 3,000 respondents from 10 countries....

Source: Johnson Controls, 2013 Energy Efficiency Indicator Survey
Target setting process

**Stakeholders engagement**

- **Information collection**: opportunity to gain feedback on needs and goals
- **Consensus building**: while not everyone will agree, effective stakeholder engagement processes will build trust

**Data and information**

- **Information collection**: building on the information from stakeholders
- **Market analysis**: to understand the current market conditions and opportunities

**Develop a roadmap**

- **Targets and timelines**: setting achievable and aspirational targets and timelines to progress on energy efficiency policies
- **Methods and key actions**: identifying the tools and resources to make the targets achievable
Target setting: example in Jakarta, Indonesia

To be
The Center of Excellence of
Green Building implementation in Indonesia.

100% new buildings
and
60% existing buildings
meet Jakarta Green Building compliance in 2030

3.785 GWh
energy saving

2.4 billion liters
water saving

3.37 million tons
CO₂e
CO₂ emission reduction

Source: http://greenbuilding.jakarta.go.id/index-en.html
2007 Target: **resulted in 32% improvement** over two code cycles. More energy savings than any period since 1975.

*Source: US DOE and IEA Energy Efficiency Market Report*
### Methodology and template:

- A template has been created for use by any organisation or government.
- Based on work through the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (GlobalABC).
- To enable the development of meaningful targets and timelines to achieve low-emission, efficient and resilient buildings and construction.
### 8 main actions:
- Urban planning
- New buildings
- Existing building retrofits
- Existing building operations
- Systems
- Materials
- Resilience
- Clean energy

### 2 supporting sections:
- Multiple benefits
- Capacity building
Each of the 8 main actions include:

- Key actions
- Stakeholders
- Policy
- Technology
- Finance
- Capacity building
- Multiple benefits

Each category includes:

- Current status
- Achievable targets
- Aspirational targets
Building energy codes roadmap: example from Mexico

2017 | 2020 | 2030 | 2050
--- | --- | --- | ---

**Capacity Building**
- Program for certification and training of professionals, labelling buildings and awareness plan

**Development**
- National model code
- 10% savings stretch
- 20% savings stretch
- 30% savings stretch
- 40% savings stretch
- 50% savings stretch

**Adoption**
- Model code adoption: 7 cities
- Stretch code adoption: 3 cities
- Model code adoption: 100
- Stretch code adoption: 20
- Model code adoption: 200
- Stretch code adoption: 40
- Adoption of building energy codes by 100% of local jurisdictions.

**Enforcement**
- >50% verification and certification with adopted building energy code
- >75% verification and certification
- >95% verification and certification
- 100% verification and certification

**Review & Update**
- Evaluation of code adoption and enforcement of model and stretch codes with recommended updates
- Evaluation of code adoption and enforcement with recommended updates
- Evaluation of code adoption and enforcement with recommended updates
- Evaluation of code adoption and enforcement with recommended updates
- Evaluation of code adoption and enforcement with recommended updates

---

Source: Mexico and IEA

IEA 2019. All rights reserved.
Policy Making

Stakeholders

Group exercise
Who: Stakeholders involved in governance of buildings

Source: WRI, 2016, Accelerating Building Efficiency: Eight Actions for Urban Leaders
### Who: Stakeholders influence action across building lifecycle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEW BUILDINGS</th>
<th>EXISTING BUILDINGS</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE STAKEHOLDERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land Use/Planning</td>
<td>Sale or Lease</td>
<td>Buildings owners and managers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design</td>
<td>Tenant Build-Out</td>
<td>Buildings owners and managers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>Operations &amp; Maintenance</td>
<td>Buildings owners and managers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local governments</td>
<td>Retrofit</td>
<td>Buildings owners and managers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developers and self-help builders</td>
<td>Demolition &amp; Deconstruction</td>
<td>Design &amp; construction professionals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design &amp; construction professionals</td>
<td>National and provincial governments</td>
<td>Building investors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building occupants</td>
<td>Suppliers &amp; manufacturers</td>
<td>Design &amp; construction professionals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developers and self-help builders</td>
<td>Local governments</td>
<td>Building occupants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building occupants</td>
<td>Design &amp; construction professionals</td>
<td>Design &amp; construction professionals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** WRI, 2016, Accelerating Building Efficiency: Eight Actions for Urban Leaders
Stakeholder engagement tools

- **Responsibility matrix**: also known as the RACI (Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, Informed) matrix. This tool can be used with stakeholders to clearly identify which roles are appropriate for each stakeholder throughout the roadmap development and implementation process.

- **Gap analysis**: can be used to identify where there is potential for improvement to move from the current situation to the desired market for energy efficiency.

- **SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis**: building on the gap analysis, a SWOT analysis can be done in a collaborative setting with stakeholders to better understand what opportunities can drive energy efficiency and what weaknesses can be addressed with further capacity building.

- **PIE (Progress, Impact, Effort) multi-matrix**: such as the Building Efficiency Policy Assessment Sheets developed by the Building Efficiency Initiative at Johnson Controls, can be used to enable stakeholder discussion on the current level of progress with a policy, technology or programme approach and then to identify how important the impact can be for each approach and the level of effort needed to make the approach successful. This information can then be used to recommend targets and timelines.
Group discussion and exercise

Scenario:

There has been a change of government and the incoming government wants a range of options for interventions to rapidly increase energy efficiency.

How do you identify, prioritise and quantify these policy options?

Group Exercise:

• You have the opportunity to consult with key stakeholders on prioritising energy efficiency policies for buildings.
• We do an online version of a platform created to engage stakeholders on energy efficiency.
Stakeholder engagement tools: Responsibility Matrix

- **Responsibility matrix**, also known as the RACI (Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, Informed) matrix.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codes</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Architect</th>
<th>Engineer</th>
<th>Developer</th>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Installer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Design</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technologies</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrofit</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stakeholder engagement tools: Responsibility Matrix

| Source: WRI, 2016, Accelerating Building Efficiency: Eight Actions for Urban Leaders |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CODES</th>
<th>TARGETS</th>
<th>FINANCE/INCENTIVES</th>
<th>INFORMATION/CERTIFICATIONS</th>
<th>CAPACITY BUILDING/SERVICE DELIVERY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National/state government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building owners, managers and tenants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial service providers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New building service providers (architects, developers, contractors, vendors, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existing building service providers (contractors, auditors, ESCOs, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stakeholder engagement tools: Gap analysis

- **Gap analysis**: can be used to identify where there is potential for improvement to move from the current situation to the desired market for energy efficiency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Codes</td>
<td>Voluntary</td>
<td>Mandatory and enforced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design</td>
<td>Inefficient</td>
<td>Efficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>Inefficient</td>
<td>Efficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technologies</td>
<td>Inefficient</td>
<td>Efficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations</td>
<td>Inefficient</td>
<td>Efficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrofit</td>
<td>No efficiency</td>
<td>Deep efficiency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stakeholder engagement tools: SWOT analysis

**Strengths**
- Strong political will
- Technologies are available

**Opportunities**
- Aligning with global targets
- Efficiency is very cost effective

**Weaknesses**
- Poor data
- Poor knowledge of the benefits

**Threats**
- Upcoming election
- Continuous turnover
# Stakeholder engagement tools: PIE (Progress, Impact, Effort) multi-matrix

## Building Efficiency Codes & Standards

Building energy codes require minimum thresholds for energy efficiency and serve as a common policy instrument for improving the efficiency of new buildings. Within this category, we include whole building design and construction requirements, performance requirements, as well as appliance, equipment and lighting efficiency requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Desired Short-term (1-5 years)</th>
<th>Desired Long-term (10 years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No policy or planning currently in place (2)</td>
<td>Planning to pilot or implement policy (3)</td>
<td>Planning the policy on a limited basis (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited or sub-national level implementation (4)</td>
<td>Comprehensive national-level implementation (5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Efficiency Initiative</th>
<th>Not at all important (2)</th>
<th>Somewhat important (3)</th>
<th>Important (4)</th>
<th>Very important (5)</th>
<th>Extremely important (6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Building Efficiency Policy Assessment Sheet |"Source": Institute for Building Efficiency, WRI
Stakeholder engagement tools: PIE (Progress, Impact, Effort) multi-matrix

**Step 1:** identify the current status (progress)

**Building Efficiency Codes & Standards**

Building energy codes require minimum thresholds for energy efficiency and serve as a common policy instrument for improving the efficiency of new buildings. Within this category, we include whole building design and construction requirements, performance requirements, as well as appliance, equipment and lighting efficiency requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>No policy or planning currently in place (1)</th>
<th>Planning to pilot or implement policy (2)</th>
<th>Piloting the policy on a limited basis (3)</th>
<th>Limited or sub-national level implementation (4)</th>
<th>Comprehensive national level implementation (5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Desired Levels</td>
<td>Short Term (2 years)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Long Term (35 years)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extremely Difficult (2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Difficult (4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficult (6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat Difficult (8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at All Difficult (10)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Institute for Building Efficiency, WRI
Stakeholder engagement tools: PIE (Progress, Impact, Effort) multi-matrix

Step 2: identify impact and effort
### Stakeholder engagement tools: PIE (Progress, Impact, Effort) multi-matrix

#### Step 3: identify the desired state (progress)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Efficiency Codes &amp; Standards</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building energy codes require minimum thresholds for energy efficiency and serve as a common policy instrument for improving the efficiency of new buildings. Within this category, we include whole building design and construction requirements, performance requirements, as well as appliance, equipment and lighting efficiency requirements.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Building Efficiency Policy Assessment Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Efficiency Initiative</th>
<th>Not at All Important (1)</th>
<th>Somewhat Important (2)</th>
<th>Important (3)</th>
<th>Very Important (4)</th>
<th>Extremely Important (5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desired State</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extremely Difficult (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Difficult (2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficult (3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat Difficult (4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at All Difficult (5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Source: Institute for Building Efficiency, WRI
Stakeholder engagement tools: PIE (Progress, Impact, Effort) multi-matrix

**Source:** Institute for Building Efficiency, WRI
### Stakeholder engagement tools: PIE (Progress, Impact, Effort) multi-matrix

#### Building Efficiency Codes & Standards

Building energy codes require minimum thresholds for energy efficiency and serve as a common policy instrument for improving the efficiency of new buildings. Within this category, we include whole building design and construction requirements, performance requirements, as well as appliance, equipment and lighting efficiency requirements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Desired State</th>
<th>Long Term (10 years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No policy or planning currently in place</td>
<td>Planning to pilot or implement policy</td>
<td>Planning to implement on a limited basis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited or sub-national level implementation</td>
<td>Comprehensive national level implementation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Reporting back: compare impact and effort

Source: Institute for Building Efficiency, WRI
App results websites

- **Policy 1: Building Energy Codes:**
  - Importance: [https://api-eur.cvent.com/polling/v1/api/polls/sp-j6077m](https://api-eur.cvent.com/polling/v1/api/polls/sp-j6077m)
  - Difficulty: [https://api-eur.cvent.com/polling/v1/api/polls/sp7g1phk](https://api-eur.cvent.com/polling/v1/api/polls/sp7g1phk)
  - Desired status in 2 years: [https://api-eur.cvent.com/polling/v1/api/polls/sp-atqjsn](https://api-eur.cvent.com/polling/v1/api/polls/sp-atqjsn)
  - Desired status in 10 years: [https://api-eur.cvent.com/polling/v1/api/polls/sp-qje3xv](https://api-eur.cvent.com/polling/v1/api/polls/sp-qje3xv)

- **Policy 2: Building Energy Labels:**
  - Current status: [https://api-eur.cvent.com/polling/v1/api/polls/spb1szc0](https://api-eur.cvent.com/polling/v1/api/polls/spb1szc0)
  - Desired status in 2 years: [https://api-eur.cvent.com/polling/v1/api/polls/sp-tsa7qt](https://api-eur.cvent.com/polling/v1/api/polls/sp-tsa7qt)
  - Desired status in 10 years: [https://api-eur.cvent.com/polling/v1/api/polls/spvo1uhb](https://api-eur.cvent.com/polling/v1/api/polls/spvo1uhb)

- **Policy 3: Energy Efficiency Incentives and Finance:**
  - Difficulty: [https://api-eur.cvent.com/polling/v1/api/polls/sp6p89u3](https://api-eur.cvent.com/polling/v1/api/polls/sp6p89u3)
  - Desired status in 2 years: [https://api-eur.cvent.com/polling/v1/api/polls/spatedv2](https://api-eur.cvent.com/polling/v1/api/polls/spatedv2)
  - Desired status in 10 years: [https://api-eur.cvent.com/polling/v1/api/polls/spaqxmg](https://api-eur.cvent.com/polling/v1/api/polls/spaqxmg)