Action Planning in the EU

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Topics

- Value of strategies and action plans
- Impetus for action planning in the EU
- Requirements of the Energy Savings Directive
- Typical action plan contents
- Critique of the EU action planning experience
- Way forward: Action planning under the proposed Energy Efficiency Directive
Value of strategies and action plans

- **Importance**
  - Place EE policy within the broader policy context;
  - Prioritise energy efficiency policies;
  - Capture synergies between policies;
  - Engage stakeholders and build consensus;
  - Assign responsibility & establish accountability

- **Guidelines for effective strategies & action plans**
  - Take a long-term, high-level viewpoint
  - Have a strong analytic foundation;
  - Incorporate specific time-bound targets;
  - Be comprehensive and consider all sectors
  - Prioritise the most-promising sectors and policy measures;
  - Identify the resources needed to turn strategy into action;
What to look for in an action plan

- Action plans should contain clear targets.
- Action plans should indicate where policies are focused, why, and what outcomes are intended.
- Action plans should relate barriers, policies and outcomes in a logical framework.
- Action plans should clearly identify implementation resource needs.
- Action plans should specify how and who will monitor results.
- Action plan should specify regular reviews and revision mechanisms.
Impetus for action planning in the EU


Main provisions:

- An energy savings target of 9% between 2008 and 2016 for every Member State
- Development of national energy efficiency action plans (NEEAPs) to reach the target
- Requirements to on the public sector to improve energy efficiency and provide information to the public and businesses
- Requirements on energy suppliers to promote greater efficiency and provide information

NEEAPs to be submitted to the EC every 3 years European commission in mid 2007, 2011 and
EU’s 20-20-20 target

- **By 2020 -20% EU GHG**
- **By 2020 +20% ENERGY SAVING**
- **By 2020 binding 20% RENEWABLES in final energy consumption at EU level**
- RES in transport
  - Min 10% binding
- ELECTRICITY
  - MS binding choice
- HEATING & COOLING
  - MS binding choice

NATIONAL TARGETS & ACTION PLANS
Interlocking directives & policy in the EU
NEEAPs as a policy learning experience

- Recognized that energy efficiency and action planning are to many EU member states
- Only a few obligatory provisions included, with many others to choose from
- Encouragement to formulate a true strategy;
- Consideration of country context
- Scope to be ambitious or cautious
- Required link to enabling legislation
- Freedom to integrate with other strategies;
- Encouragement to engage with stakeholders
- Formal endorsement by Government
Peculiarities of the EU NEEAP process

- Multiple timeframes/interim targets
  - 2008-2016
  - Interim targets
  - Triennial NEEAP submittals

- Precise rules on calculating targets

- Rules on “additionality” of policy measures

- Specification of eligible measures

- Strict obligations

- Specification on impact measurement
Practical advice for action planners from the EU experience

- Action plans should be strategic
- Controversies should be resolved through stakeholder engagement
- Action plans should be comprehensive, at least on a sectoral basis
- Policies and measures should be realistic
  - Impact expectations
  - Timeframes to implement
  - Resource requirements
Criteria for evaluating action plans

- Are the biggest, most economical savings potentials identified and targeted with policies?
- Is there a strong analytic basis to show that the policy measures will meet the savings targets?
- Are policy innovations proposed?
- Is there a linkage between the action plans and other enabling frameworks (e.g., legislation, delivery frameworks, funding)?
- Is a results monitoring regime included?
- Was there a consultative or stakeholder engagement process included?
Highlights of EU MS NEEAP evaluation