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

- Energy Services Directive (2006)
- 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 MS binding choice

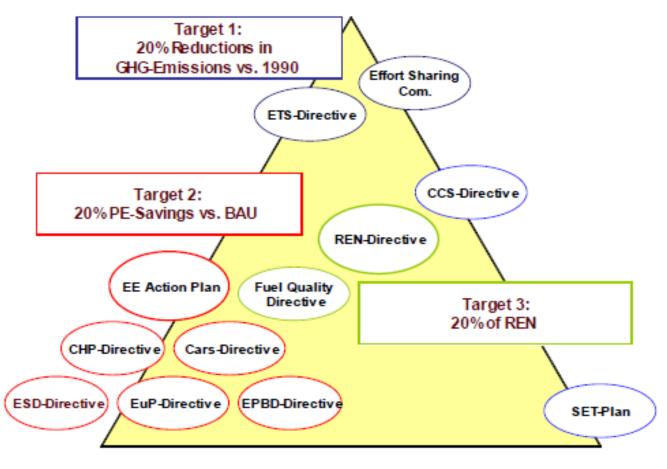
HEATING &
COOLING
MS binding
choice

NATIONAL TARGETS & ACTION PLANS



Interlocking directives & policy in the EU

Climate Policy



Energy Policy

Technology Policy



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