



Sharing experience about the implementation of Article 8 EED

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Part 1: Topics addressed in ENSMOV Plus – Overview of examples

- ✓ Using measurements in M&V
- ✓ Assessing energy savings potentials in the context of Article 8 EED
- ✓ Tackling energy poverty | targeting priority groups
- ✓ Overview of other topics addressed

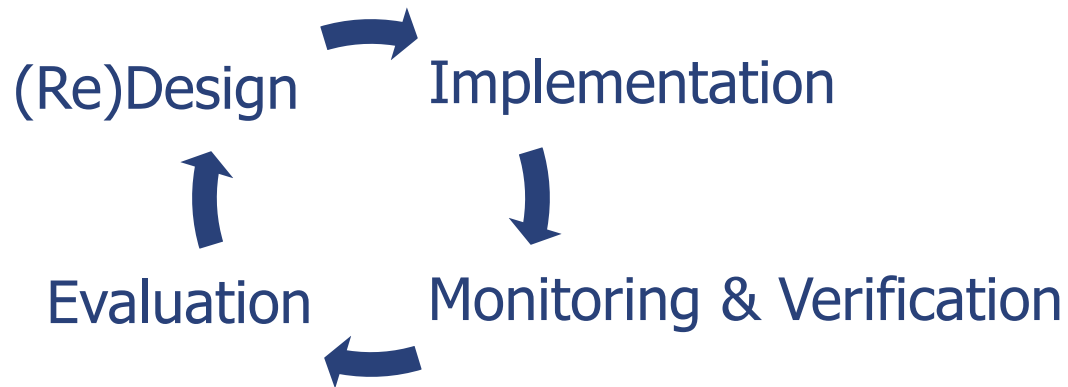
Part 2: Preview of the new country factsheets

ENSMOV^{PLUS} in a nutshell

➤ Purpose: Support for the **implementation of Article 8 EED** (Member States' energy savings obligation)

➤ Target groups: **Public authorities & agencies, and stakeholders** (energy companies, ESCOs, ...)

➤ Scope: **Whole policy cycle**



14 partners from 12 countries

8 public authorities, agencies or institutes



2 national associations of stakeholders



4 research labs or think tanks





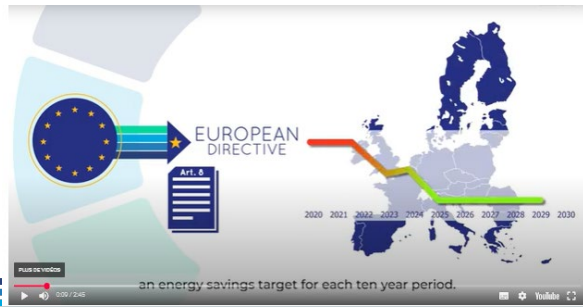
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Background information

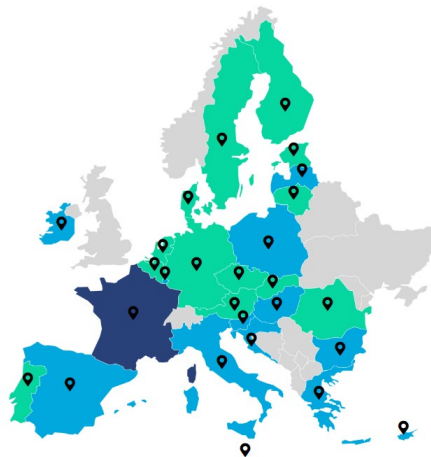
About the EED, Article 8, guidance notes, interactions with other directives, ...

+ short video introducing Article 8 EED to new comers



Information per country

Country factsheets + presentations & examples



Search with filters

Examples, proceedings of workshops, etc. labelled with tags

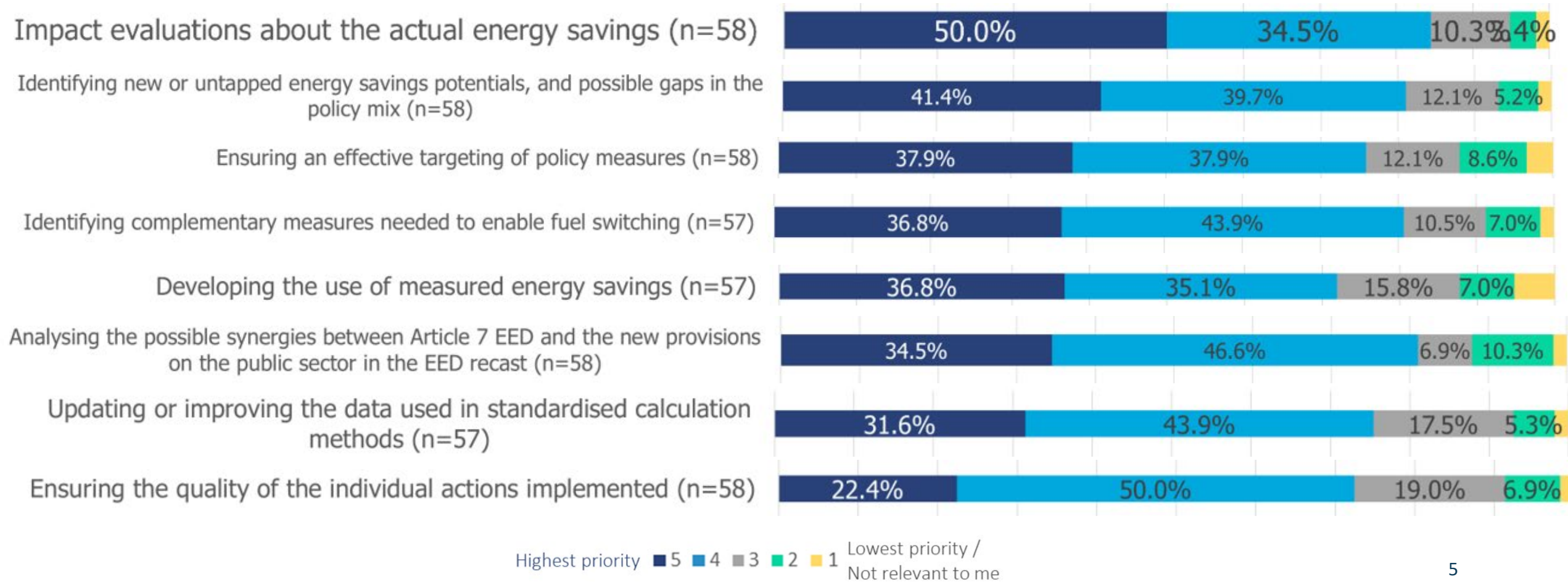
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 - Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes
 - Alternative Measures
 - Energy and CO2 taxes
- ▼ TYPE OF SECTOR
- ▼ KEY ISSUES
- ▼ BEYOND THE ENERGY SAVINGS OBLIGATION
- ▼ MONITORING AND VERIFICATION
- ▼ COUNTRIES

SEE ALL

Results from the 2023 survey (policymakers)

Higher priorities topics / issues (according to how much you are interested in getting information, experience or support about them)



Part 1:
Topics addressed in ENSMOV Plus – Overview of examples

Using measurements in monitoring energy efficiency policies: examples from 5 countries

Measurement is one way to ensure reliability of data used to calculate energy savings. This is for example used for metered energy savings as specified in the Annex V of the Energy Efficiency Directive. Unlike deemed savings, using metered energy savings does not require to define standardised types of energy efficiency actions: it can be used to assess energy savings from energy efficiency projects tailored to the end-use site. Using measurement raises various issues, for example about what is to be measured or metered, ensuring consistency in the measurement and calculation methods, or whether too demanding requirements may create barriers [...]

Ensmov Plus

Monitoring, Reporting and Verification

Measurement methods

Croatia

France

Germany

Ireland

Italy

Croatia: Programme for renovation of public lighting

France: Specific operations in the white certificates scheme

Germany: Energy Savings Meter scheme

Ireland: Non-residential projects in the Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme

Italy: Standard and monitoring plan projects in the white certificates scheme

Yes,

it is applicable to count metered savings!!!

Main conclusions

Realize the added-value of the measured data (e.g. accuracy, confidence etc)

Design and implement ex-ante measurement approaches to verify the delivered energy savings difference between the measurement and the calculation

Justify the potential differences between the measurement and the calculation in conjunction with the characteristics of each energy efficiency project

Involve experienced persons for the interpretation of the results

Combine both simplified and more sophisticated measurement approaches

Identifying energy saving potentials: examples at EU and national level

Identifying new or untapped potentials for energy savings was among the topics ranked with highest priority in the stakeholders' survey done in 2023. The increase in the amount of energy savings required by Article 8 EED for 2024-2030 has indeed raised even more the interest in finding where to act. The examples you can find below provide summaries about studies done at EU or national level to assess energy saving potentials in different end-use sectors, with different approaches. The summaries briefly remind the objectives and scope of the studies, the methodology used, and the main results. They also include a discussion about the [...]

Ensmov Plus

Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes

Alternative Measures

Buildings

Industry

Others

Behaviours

Cost-effectiveness

France

Greece

Lithuania

France (1): White certificate saving potential studies (**all sectors**)

France (2): How the white certificates scheme can help achieve energy savings targets in the **tertiary sector**

Greece: Analysis of the energy saving potentials in **enterprises** (industry, services and agriculture)

Lithuania: Survey of the energy consumption habits of Lithuania's residents (**residential sector**)

EU level: 2021 study of the European Commission (**residential, commercial, industry and road transport** ; for all 27 Member States)

Identify, unlock and exploit the energy saving potential in all end-use sectors

Main conclusions

Harmonize the various utilized MRV protocols so as to improve effectiveness

Integrate certain energy-saving measures into EEOS catalogues fostering the achievement of the national targets more efficiently

Assess the energy saving potential so as to identify the key opportunities and challenges in achieving efficiency targets

Implement targeted policies, promote strategic interventions and improve the alignment of national frameworks to unlock Europe's full energy savings potential

Address the misalignment between national objectives and energy savings strategies (e.g. building envelope improvements and heating system upgrades have lower profitability)

Examples about targeting priority groups and tackling energy poverty

The new Energy Efficiency Directive (EU) 2023/1791, entered into force in October 2023, has introduced in its Article 8(3) a new requirement for Member States to achieve at least a minimum share of the energy savings among priority groups (e.g. energy poor or low-income households, vulnerable customers, social housing tenants). In this new set of examples, we looked at how energy efficiency schemes reported as contributing to alleviating energy poverty define their priority groups, how obligated parties need to demonstrate the eligibility of the beneficiaries (in case of Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes) and how the results related to alleviating energy [...]

Ensmov Plus

Monitoring, Reporting and Verification

Policy design and implementation

Energy poverty and social aspects

France

Ireland

Slovenia

Slovenia: **Eco Fund programme** to alleviate energy poverty

France (2): Experience with the 'energy poverty' **white certificates**

Ireland: Experience with **energy poverty targeting**

More examples will be added soon (Greece, the Netherlands and Wallonia)

Initiate people-focused or experience-focused policies for the alleviation of energy poverty

Main conclusions

Define the priority groups according to existing criteria (mostly related to income level or eligibility to social benefits)

Complement the current practice with eligibility criteria related to the dwelling (e.g. energy class, evidence of inappropriate housing conditions)

Consider more specific criteria or barriers so as to leave no one behind

Support quickly a large number of households and more specific schemes that can provide tailored support to the most in need

Drive large number of standardized actions including the development of local partnerships and tailored support

Foster the cooperation in all senses: between jurisdiction levels, social and energy policies, and among various types of stakeholders

Implications of the Fit for 55 Package on Member States' Energy Saving Obligations

[Report](#)

Experience with **M&V system** (Austria, Croatia, Greece, Slovenia)

[Workshop proceedings](#)

Experience from **EEOS and white certificates scheme** (8 countries)

Proceedings of [online workshop](#) (IT+FR) + [Paris workshop](#) (8 countries)

Experience from **Alternative measures** (including examples about tackling energy poverty) (10 countries, all sectors)

Proceedings of [Budapest workshop](#)

Evaluating **behavioural measures**

Proceedings of the [session at the BEHAVE conference](#)

Experience with measures for **renovating buildings** (the Netherlands and Czech Republic)

Proceedings of the [webinar about interactions with the new EPBD](#)

Experience with **transport** measures (Croatia, Hungary)

[Workshop proceedings](#)

Review of existing tools and resources about priority issues

[Report](#) and repository ([Excel file](#))

+ resources from the previous  **ENSMOV**
TOWARDS BETTER ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES

And more to come !

Upcoming activities

Tuesday
1
APRIL

Monitoring & Verification in Industry:

Sharing experiences between Italy and France

10.00-11.30 CEST
online



Wed.
9
APRIL

Bridging Energy Savings Obligations and Social Climate Plans:

Tackling Energy Poverty and Consumer Vulnerability in Member States

14.00-15.30 CEST
online



ENSMOV PLUS at C4E Forum
via Renovate Europe

<https://c4eforum.net/>

Cavtat, Croatia

Tuesday
20
MAY

Pre-conference event: Turning the new Energy Efficiency Directive into an opportunity – Energy efficiency as a resource for affordable energy, security and competitiveness

21-23
MAY

Presentation during a session on energy efficiency policies

with



Part 2: Preview of the new country factsheets

Alternative measures only

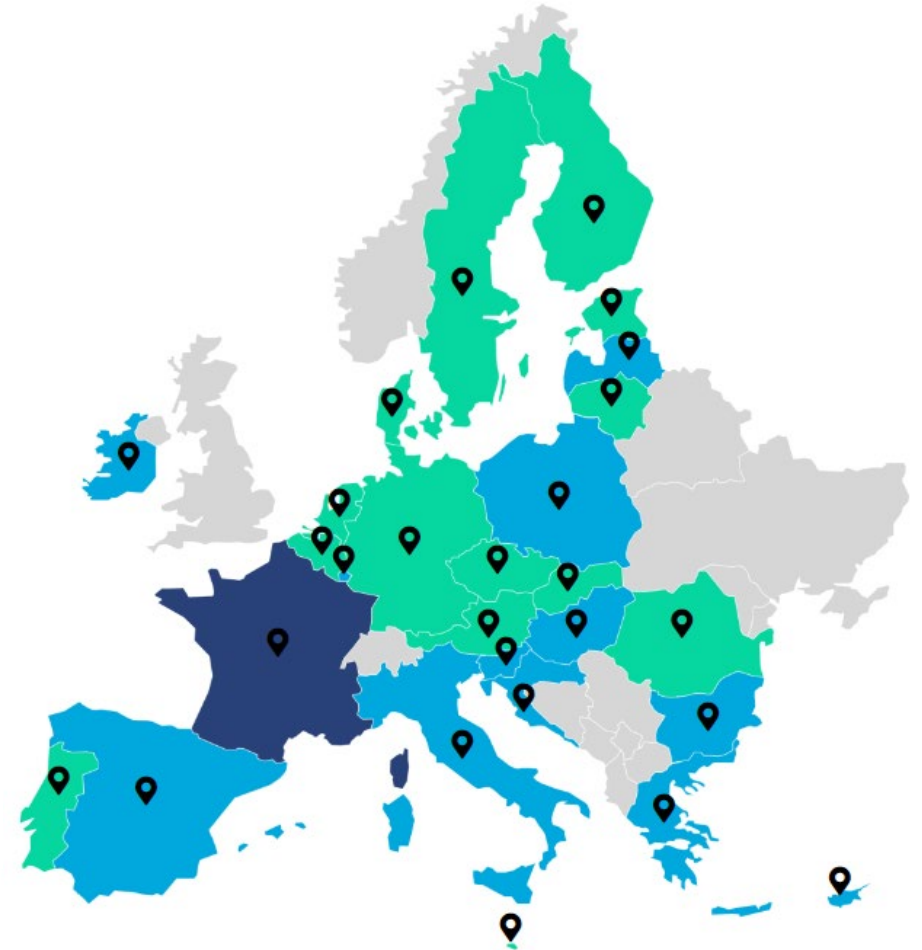
- Austria
- Belgium
- Czechia
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- Germany
- Lithuania
- Malta
- Portugal
- Romania
- Slovak Republic
- Sweden
- The Netherlands

EEOS and alternative measures

- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Greece
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Luxembourg
- Poland
- Slovenia
- Spain

EEOS only

- France



New snapshot of EEOS and Alternative measures under development

<https://energysavingpolicies.eu/>

Background

- ✓ National context, strategy, key measures and results in 2021
- ✓ Key points, changes vs. 2014-2020 and other recent developments
- ✓ Focus on energy poverty (Art.8(3))

Focus on 1 or 2 policy measures

- ✓ Brief history
- ✓ Main features (key actors, eligible actions, incentives, etc.)
- ✓ Evaluation, Monitoring & Verification practices
- ✓ Key results
- ✓ Sources

1 or 2 interviews with national experts

- ✓ About the overall Art.8 strategy and/or focused on the experience of one key measure
- ✓ Lessons learned and challenges ahead

More details than in 2019 (so longer, but still easy to navigate!)

All EEOS + a diversity of alternative measures:

Austria: Housing and energy support of Federal Provinces + Operational domestic environmental support (UFI)

Croatia: Programme for energy renovation of public buildings

Germany: Federal support for energy and resource efficiency in the economy (EEW)

Greece: Renovation of residential buildings

Hungary: Home Renovation Support

Italy: Tax reliefs for energy renovation of buildings

Lithuania: Energy saving agreements + Education and consulting agreements (ECA's)

Netherlands: Energy saving obligation to companies + SPUK (funding for local schemes for renovating poorly insulated dwellings)

Poland: Tax reliefs for energy renovation of buildings

Slovenia: ZEE programme on energy poverty

Insights from Croatia and Hungary



Vesna Bukarica (EIHP)



Regina Fogel (MEKH)

Thank you!

Contact: jsb @ iecp.org



ENSMOV Plus



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<https://ieecp.org/projects/ensmov-plus/>



Our Platform: <http://energysavingpolicies.eu/>

Stay tuned!



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ENSMOV Partners



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