Supporting PUBLic Authorities to Implement Energy Efficiency Policies

Main Lessons from PUBLENENF

Vlasios Oikonomou, PUBLENENF Project Coordinator

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PUBLENEF in a nutshell

- Assess and learn from existing energy efficiency policy implementation practices in EU countries, regions, and cities
- Strengthen the networking opportunities for relevant public agencies
- Develop and adjust tools for public agencies to help them to implement energy efficiency policies
From national to regional: energy policy planning issues (1)

Energy modelling of future public sector energy trends has been undertaken at national level

EE policy public sector strategic goals with defined targets at national level

EE policy public sector strategic goals with defined targets at regional level

Goals, targets, specific measures and policies

Energy modelling of future public sector energy trends has been undertaken at local level

EE policy public sector operational goals with defined programme to deliver them

Strengths national level
Goals, targets, specific measures and policies

- No EE policy public sector strategic goals with defined targets at national level
- No EE policy public sector strategic goals with defined targets at regional level
- No EE policy public sector strategic goals with defined targets at local level
- No energy modelling of future public sector energy trends has been undertaken at regional level
- No energy modelling of future public sector energy trends has been undertaken at local level
- No energy modelling of future public sector energy trends has been undertaken at national level
- No EE policy public sector operational goals with defined programme to deliver them

Weaknesses regional and local level
Weaknesses in regional EE policy planning

- Insufficient in-house expertise about legal and administrative aspects
- Stakeholders' lack of available time
- Difficulties to find the right person within each organisation
- Lack of interest for energy efficiency matters
- Competition between national, regional and/or local stakeholders
- Lack of expertise and capacities in the concerned organisations (banks, private sector, public...)
- Difficulties to mobilise all the stakeholders
- Lack of knowledge regarding existing financial tools
- Insufficient own funds requirements
- Lack of mobilisation of the elected representatives
- Insufficient budget
- Insufficient in-house expertise about consultation services
- Insufficient in-house expertise about energy technologies
- Insufficient in-house expertise about technical tools
- Lack of in-house expertise about communication
- Other
Opportunities in EE policy planning

- Sufficient training of the elected representatives regarding efficiency issues
- Sufficient regional or local dynamic
- Sufficient ambition at the national level
- No complexity regarding financial tools
- Appropriate taxation
- Access to loans
- No problem regarding public subsidies
- These support organisations have sufficient competency and knowledge on energy efficiency
- Presence of a support organisation on the territory addressing energy efficiency matters
- The existing legislation is ok
- No conflicting legislation
- No need for simplification regarding administrative procedures
- Sufficient information regarding legal and administrative aspects
- Sufficient information regarding training possibilities
- Sufficient information regarding energy technologies
- Sufficient information regarding financial tools
- Sufficient information regarding technical tools
Threats in EE policy planning

- Need for training of the elected representatives regarding efficiency issues
- Lack of regional or local dynamic
- Lack of ambition at the national level
- Complexity regarding financial tools
- Inappropriate taxation
- Lack of access to loans
- Problem regarding public subsidies these support organisations have insufficient competency and knowledge on energy efficiency
- Lack of support organisation on the territory addressing energy efficiency matters
- The existing legislation needs to evolve
- Conflicting legislation
- Need for simplification regarding administrative procedures
- Lack of information regarding those administrative procedures
- Lack of information regarding legal and administrative aspects
- Lack of information regarding training possibilities
- Lack of information regarding energy technologies
- Lack of information regarding financial tools
- Lack of information regarding technical tools

(plot showing relative importance of threats with scores from 1 to 5)
### Matchmaking of best practices with needs in EE policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EC EE directive - n. art.</th>
<th>n. GPs identified</th>
<th>n. national needs</th>
<th>n. regional/local needs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>identified</td>
<td>matched</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 3: Goals, targets, specific measures and policies</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 4: Building renovation</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 5: Exemplar Role of Public Body Buildings</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 6: Purchasing by Public Bodies</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 8: Energy Audits and Management Systems</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 12: Consumer information and empowering programme</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 14: Technology (i.e. Promotion of efficiency in heating and cooling)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 16: Availability of qualification, accreditation and certification schemes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 17: Information and Training</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 18: Energy Services</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 19: Other measures to promote energy efficiency</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 20: Energy Efficiency National Fund, Financing and Technical Support</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 24: Review &amp; Monitoring of Implementation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. 28: Transposition</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Warning!** On all policy governance levels very few (or no) best practices address target setting, qualification, energy services and monitoring.
Mainly European level tools (few national) – guidelines, softwares and few databases related to the Energy Efficiency Directive

Softwares refer to Art. 17 (Information and training), and Art. 24 (review/monitoring) and very limited to audits (Ar. 8), consumer information (Ar. 12) and energy services (Ar. 18).

Guidelines refer to Ar. 17 and Ar. 20 (financing and technical support) and limited to renovation (Ar. 4), public procurement (Ar. 6), and heating and cooling (Ar. 14)

There are almost NO TOOLS on: Role of public buildings, metering, billing, cost of access to metering and billing, penalties, energy transformation, distribution, qualification – accreditation and certification schemes

PUBLENNIEF moves to Roadmap action: Moving from SEAPs and strategy formulation to IMPLEMENTATION and overcoming barriers!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific issues</th>
<th>Means of addressing</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of knowledge on technical/communication staff</td>
<td>Seminars/Specific workshops on energy issues directly to the roadmap topic</td>
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<td>Lack of knowledge on citizens (e.g. on practical use of alternative fuels)</td>
<td>Launching communication campaign and engaging citizens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lack of transposition from national to regional plans</td>
<td>Experience sharing from multilevel governance cases on energy efficiency</td>
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<td>Lack of monitoring expertise</td>
<td>Introduction of monitoring means, gradual setting up of online monitoring</td>
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<td>Large number of actions on SEAPs</td>
<td>Selection of the most ‘useful’ ones where international experience exists and coupling it with roadmaps</td>
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<td>Lack of experience on an action (e.g. innovative financing)</td>
<td>Presentation of the innovative technique to many fora to receive feedback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of expertise on funding seeking</td>
<td>Realistic examples and in some cases technical assistance up to the point of writing the proposal to a fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of staff!</td>
<td>We cannot touch that BUT we can optimize their skills</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Cluster #1. Monitoring**
Main challenge: Adequate technical competences for the technical staff of the local public bodies.
Some strategies were:
Organize training seminars on energy monitoring

**Cluster #2 and #4. Technologies for heating and cooling and public buildings**
Main challenges:
Involvement and capacitation of technical staff. And, related to cluster#1 above, collecting data on energy consumption.
Changing town council teams
Especially in small municipalities technical staff is very few people and they lack technical capabilities to run the new technologies and to carry out energy audits. Local elections or changes in responsible person can be a challenge.
Some strategies were:
Provide technical guidelines
Series of meetings
Cluster #3. Public lighting
Main challenge: Communication and buy-in: Some difficulties in gaining local authorities buy-in. Fears about costs and performances.
Some strategies:
- series of roadshows, workshops and conferences

Cluster #5. Consumer information and capacity building
Main challenge: Communication issues. How to reach and engage the stakeholders.
General e-mails got very little response. We implemented some strategies:
- Very intense and direct contact (e-mails, phone calls, on-site visits)
- Events organized by one municipality inviting other municipalities (FR, PL)
- Form coalitions of agents (NL)

Cluster #6. Residential buildings
Main challenge: Communication issues. How to reach and engage the stakeholders. Several strategies:
Creation of teams of agents that involve: mortgage lender, construction partners (including installation), Municipality (permitting), Independent energy/construction consultant and/or architect
Providing successful examples
Core activity: Stakeholders and events

Key objectives of PUBLENEF stakeholder events

1. Engage policymakers & assess local and regional needs
2. Facilitate the development & implementation of the energy efficiency roadmaps
3. Raise awareness on available tools, protocols and guidelines that assist energy efficiency project developers

Overview

➢ Since January 2016 over 50 events at regional, national and EU level in Ireland, Netherlands, France, Spain, Italy, Croatia, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Austria, Poland.

➢ Common agenda points crucial to the implementation of the roadmaps:
  ▪ In detail explanation of available funding programmes (regional or EU level);
  ▪ Presentation of technical assistance programmes;
  ▪ Discussions on current investments plans and local governance frameworks;
  ▪ Investigation of prospects for up-scaling for more advanced municipalities;
  ▪ Showcasing of case studies and discussion on replicability.
How do we monitor?

“You cannot manage what you do not measure”

- Monitoring the policy implementation process
- Monitoring the effects of the roadmap
  - Overcoming specific needs with tools and best practices
  - Policy goals (e.g. financial issues, awareness, capacity building)
  - Final energy consumption
Aspects of the Energy Efficiency Directive (articles)
Will it cover public or private buildings, financing, information etc, or a mixture of various articles?

The level of governance required
If the roadmap refers to a city level, does it entail that decision making or implementing structures are regional or national governance?

Market players and stakeholders
Is the roadmap implemented solely by regional/local governments? Which other market players are required to implement? Which contacts and with whom are there established? What will be the exact role of each stakeholder in the process? How is the collaboration between stakeholders and policymakers before the roadmap?

Timeline of the roadmap
Is the roadmap an existing activity by the developer? Can it be considered as a business as usual activity? Which is the timeframe for its development and assign the milestones of the roadmap in the desired timeframe?

Familiarity with the subject
How familiar is the roadmap developer with the subject and the market players involved?
Over 250 tools uploaded (tools, good practices, etc)
PUBLEnEf knowledge communities: 25 experts registered
Visitors May-October 2018: 1300
Connected with others PUBLEnEf media channels
POST your question and you can receive lots of information on how to resolve!
Example
New webinar on PPP for EE policies (EuroAce, ESV, IAU, EEFIG) on the 18th October!
For more information, please contact us
vlasis@jin.ngo
erwin@jin.ngo