

Workshop on evaluation of energy efficiency policies

Brussels, 12 September 2019



Lessons learned from the EPATEE project about Member States' evaluation practices

Jean-Sébastien Broc  IEECP
INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN ENERGY AND CLIMATE POLICY

With acknowledgements to all EPATEE partners

Disclaimer: The views expressed in this presentation are the sole responsibility of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the EPATEE consortium



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 746265.



Objective & concept: providing Member States with support for **improving evaluation practices**

→ better understanding/knowledge of impacts and how policies work → **increasing effectiveness of policies**

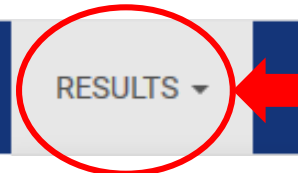


coordination

<p>AEA Österreichische Energieagentur - Austrian Energy Agency</p>	<p>ADEME Agence de l'environnement et de la maîtrise de l'énergie</p>
<p>ATEE Association Technique Energie Environnement</p>	<p>ECN Energy research Centre of the Netherlands</p>
<p>EIHP Energy Institute Hrvoje Požar</p>	<p>FIRE Italian Federation for Energy Efficiency</p>
<p>FRAUNHOFER ISI Fraunhofer Institut für System- und Innovationsforschung</p>	<p>IEECP Institute for European Energy & Climate Policy</p>
<p>LEI Lithuanian Energy Institute</p>	<p>MOTIVA OY Finland</p>

10 partners from 8 EU countries:

- ✓ 3 public agencies
- ✓ 2 professional associations
- ✓ 5 research institutes



Building resources based on **up-to-date knowledge** and **stakeholders' feedback**

Creating the **conditions for an effective use** of these resources

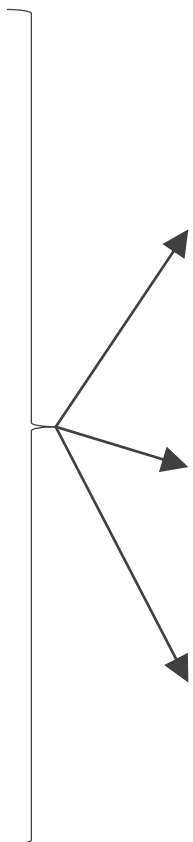
Knowledge Base
(user-friendly database of references)



Guidance and support



Case studies
(about ex-post impact evaluations)



Online toolbox
making resources easy to find and to use

Experience sharing
targeted workshops, webinars, etc.

Dissemination of results



Perspective of the workshop:
How national evaluations can contribute
to an evaluation at EU level?

- **Issue 1: challenges related to data collection**
- **Issue 2: rebound effect and overlaps** between policies
- **Issue 3: comparison of data** (impacts and cost-effectiveness) across Member States
- **Issue 4: aggregation** of national evaluations into EU wide results

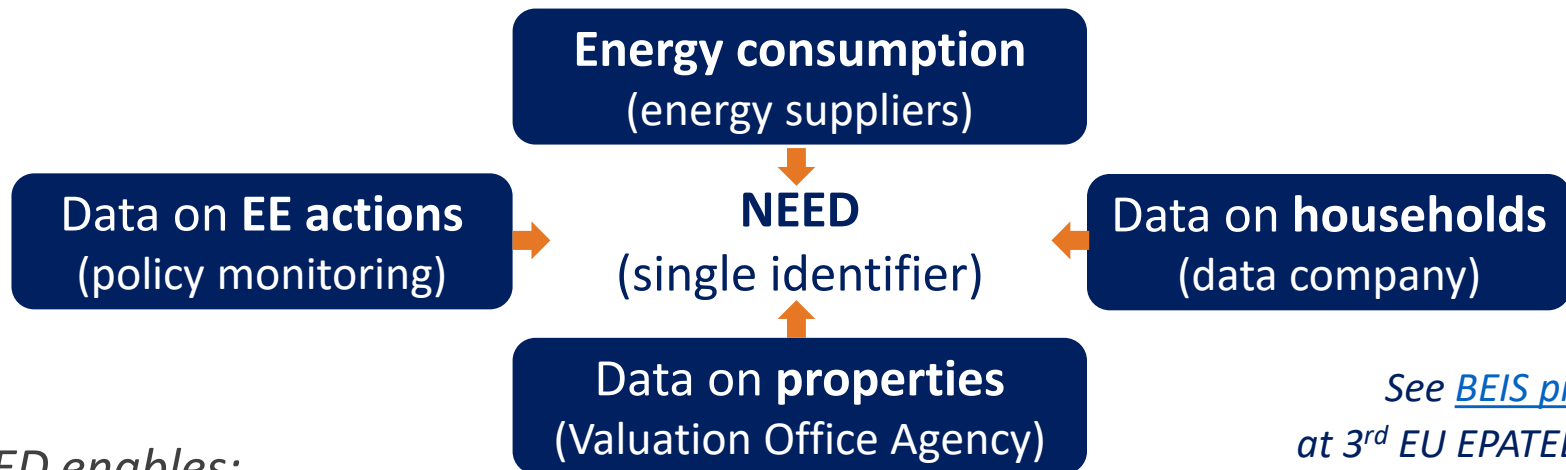


At national level:

- **Early planning** of data collection not so easy (cf. what data to select?)
- Need to justify the **resources** (time and budget) needed to collect data
- Maintaining consistent series over time, while policies change
- Importance of **quality check**
- Online platform can help, but upfront investment needed
- Conditions to access and use data (cf. privacy issues, GDPR)
- Technical issues to match dataset and handle large amounts of data
 - ➔ Showing the **added value** of the data collected
(**feedback** loop about **what the data are used for**)
- ➔ **Complementarity** of regular monitoring and in-depth targeted studies

1) Challenges related to data collection

NEED (National Energy Efficiency Data-framework), UK



See [BEIS presentation](#) at 3rd EU EPATEE workshop

NEED enables:

- ✓ Evaluation per type of action and at policy (or policy mix) level
 - ✓ Research by the ministry (BEIS) and academics
- A wealth of analysis, useful for policy making, for stakeholders and for informing the public

→ See other examples of good practices in the [review of the case studies](#)

1) Challenges related to data collection



At EU level (gathering data from national studies or reporting):

- Various timelines and reporting requirements → perceived as a burden
- Data reported by MS are not always documented (or documentation is in national language)
- More difficulties to find data about costs

→ Need to **improve the documentation** of data (and **make it easy!**)

Examples of good practices: standard templates to gather data from various programmes (cf. German EE Fund, City EE programmes of Vienna) or stakeholders (cf. voluntary agreements in Finland)



Direct rebound effect (micro-level)



Can be evaluated at policy level

- ✓ Rarely taken into account (explicitly) in deemed or scaled savings → difference between energy efficiency improvement and energy savings
- ✓ Requires **specific studies** (see e.g. the [case study about Warm Front in England](#))
- ✓ Can be a **negative or a positive (wanted)** effect (cf. alleviating energy poverty → improving sanitary conditions or access to mobility)

Indirect rebound effect (macro-level)



Evaluated at sectoral or global level

- ✓ Not found in bottom-up evaluations
- ✓ Due to EE policies? GDP growth? New trends in consumption and ways of life?
- ✓ If a policy objective, then **sufficiency** policies rather than efficiency policies



About overlaps or synergies between policies:

- Combining policies can increase their effectiveness but requires coordination → can be analysed with theory-based evaluations or econometric analysis (provided data are available)
- Difficult issue for impact evaluations when needed to attribute energy savings to given policies (+ considering EU/national/regional/local !)
- Common practices = centralised database (e.g. Austria) and/or reporting one main policy per (sub-)sector or defining allocation rules
- Pilot phase or changes in policies can offer opportunities to investigate relative effects of different policies

→ Encourage to think policy **design at the level of policy mix**



Why any comparison requires a very careful approach:

- Evaluations are firstly done for national purposes → evaluation objectives might differ, and so the calculation methods, etc.
- Each country has developed its own practices for data collection, which also influences the calculation methods
- Very difficult to define basic data requirements that would enable to convert results into a harmonised metric
- Using the same unit (e.g. PJ or euros) does not necessarily mean that the quantities correspond to the same scope (particularly for costs !)

→ Improving **documentation** of data is the **first step** to facilitate comparisons
(this also applies for comparison between policies)

EPATEE 4) Aggregation of national evaluations into EU wide results



Good practices at national level when gathering results from various policies or programmes can apply at EU level:

- ✓ Show the usefulness (what MS will get from their efforts)
- ✓ Consult to reach a consensus about the requirements
- ✓ Provide clear rules and user-friendly templates (if possible through an online platform)
- ✓ Provide technical support or training
- ✓ Perform quality checks to ensure the reliability of the process

→ Possibility to coordinate all data gathering and reporting through the NECP process?

EPATEE 4) Aggregation of national evaluations into EU wide results



Results from national BU evaluations can provide inputs for updating the scenarios / modelling used for the NECPs, **IF**:

- ✓ Related assumptions in the model are clear and can be updated consistently over time
- ✓ Data from BU evaluations are well documented, so that they can be converted in different metrics if needed

“NECP models” (or some of their modules) could also be used to evaluate the results from policies or policy mix (general impact evaluation). This could be complemented by targeted evaluation studies, especially about how policies can be improved.

→ The approach to choose depends on the evaluation objectives

To know more about EPATEE findings and resources:

→ join us at the **final EPATEE conference** next week


Thursday 19 September 2019 in Paris

→ visit our **website**: <https://epatee.eu>

And if you want to **contribute to the debates about evaluation**:

→ Don't miss the **Call for Abstracts of Energy Evaluation Europe 2020**
(formerly IEPPEC): deadline = **14th of October**

All information available at : <https://energy-evaluation.org>



The banner features a blue background with a white infinity symbol on the left. To the right of the symbol, the text reads 'ENERGY EVALUATION EUROPE' in white and orange. Further right, it says '2020 Conference Here East, Olympic Park, London Monday 29 June to Wednesday 1 July 2020' in white and orange. On the far right, there is a logo for 'Formerly IEPPEC' which includes a globe and the text 'Formerly IEPPEC'. Below the main text, a yellow bar contains the slogan 'Accelerating the energy transition for all: Evaluation's role in effective policy making'.