

Existing and planned EEOs – pros and cons of the current design of EEOs

EU observatory on Article 7 of the
of the Energy Efficiency Directive

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Existing Schemes

- Denmark
- Flanders (Belgium): Ended in 2012
- France
- Italy
- Poland
- UK

Existing EEOs: Lessons learned

- No two EEOs are the same!
- EEO delivered substantial improvements in energy efficiency
Now important components of the national policy mix.
- EEOs developed incrementally
- Majority of savings from cost effective savings reaching large numbers of beneficiaries

⇒ Flexibility of EEO as a policy instrument

⇒ Adaptability to national circumstances and policy priorities

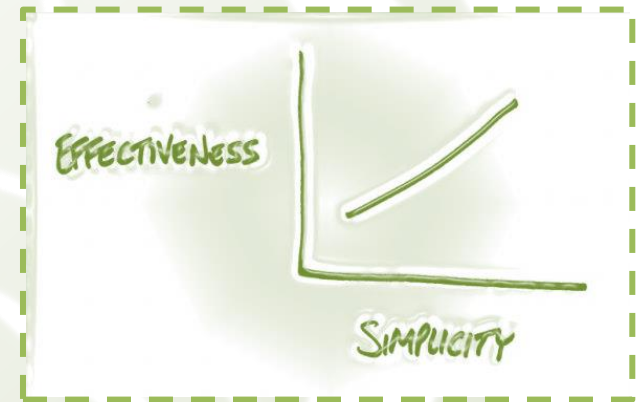
Existing EEOs: Good Ingredients and Challenges (1)

- Continue to deliver savings – other objectives
 - Deep refurbishment
 - Technical innovation
 - Behavioral change
 - Social
- Move focus from the buildings sector
 - Transport
 - Non domestic (industry/commercial)
 - More ambitious target possible
- Ensure a proper communication towards all potential beneficiaries



Existing EEOs: Good Ingredients and Challenges (2)

- Limit impacts on energy prices while removing economic risk from obligated parties
- Increase the scheme efficiency
- Achieve a balance between rules and procedures
- Risk of overlap with other policy



Description of planned EEOs

- EEOs
 - most important policy measure by MS in terms of energy savings,
 - 40% of the expected cumulative energy savings across all MS expected from EEOS,
 - far more than any other type of policy measure

Source: [Ricardo AEA et al., February 2015 – DG ENER]

- MS: Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Ireland, Spain and Slovenia

General findings of new EEOs

- Actual design of the EEO scheme: limited described in MS notifications
- EEOs can still change compared to their original concept
 - Status December 2014
- Improving energy efficiency is main driver of new EEO schemes
- Residential sector is preferred sector

Energy Saving Policies and Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme



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