



LUNDS
UNIVERSITET

AID-EE och internationella erfarenheter med frivilliga avtal



ECOFYS

Science Centre
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Institute of Work
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Wuppertal Institute for
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Energy



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Stockholm, 4 december 2006
Lars J. Nilsson, Lunds universitet



EU Action Plan for Energy Efficiency

- October 19, 2006 the European Commission published the “Action Plan for Energy Efficiency: Realising the potential”
- The plan outlines policies with a view of achieving an *additional* energy efficiency improvement of 20% in 2020... (ambitious!)....
-by full implementation and enforcement of existing and future framework (i.e. already implemented directives and agreements)



Action Plan on Energy Efficiency

Directive on cogeneration of heat and power (CHP)

Directive on end-use energy efficiency and energy services

National

Voluntary agreement on energy efficient cars

Directive on the energy performance of buildings (EPBD)

Increase energy efficiency on the Member State level

Directive on labelling of cars

Directive on CO₂ emissions trading

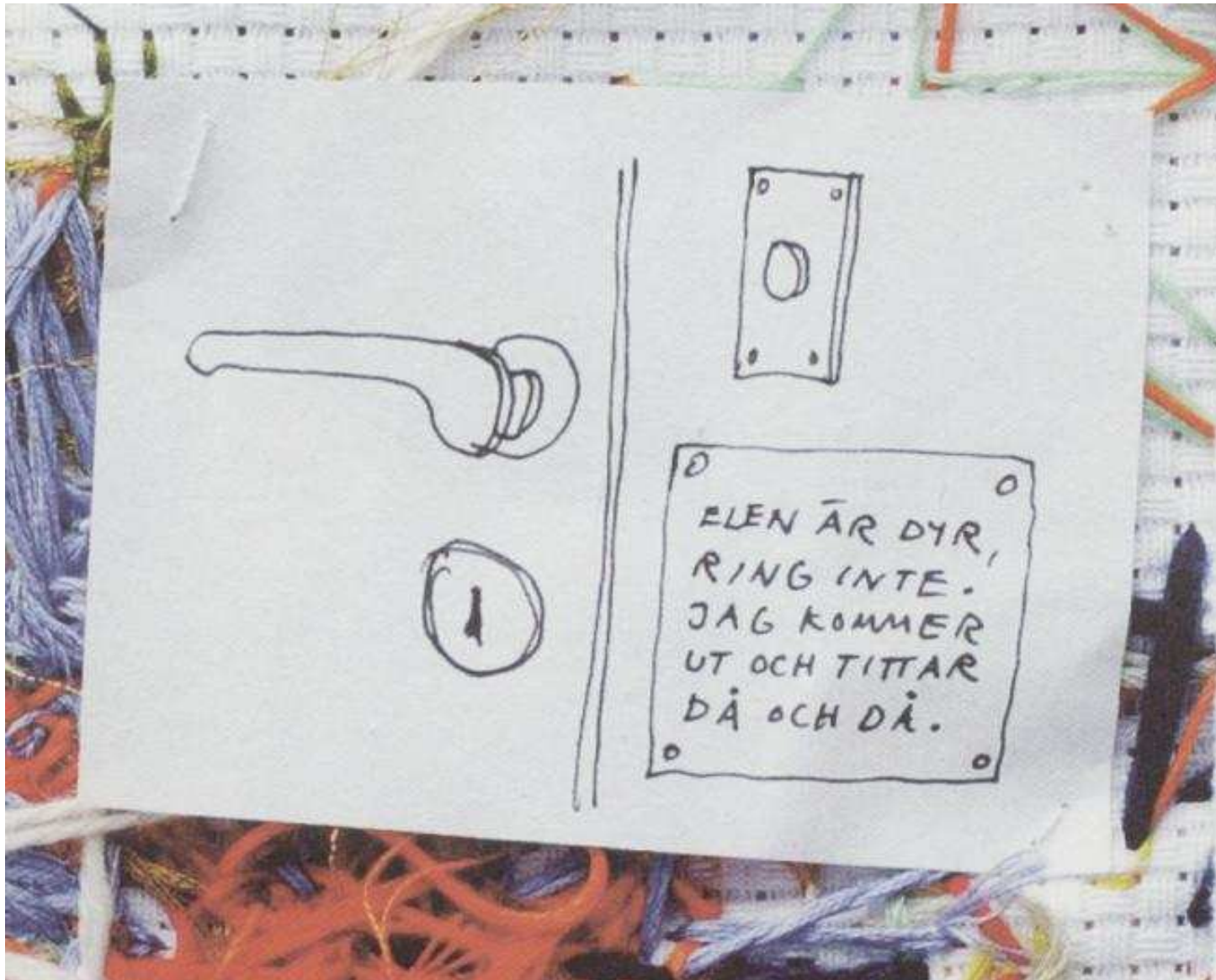
policies

Energy STAR program

Directive on labelling of appliances

Ecodesign Directive





Ur Blandaren, hösten 2005



Energy end-use efficiency and energy services

- **Directive 2006/32/EC of 5 April 2006 on energy end-use efficiency and energy services**
- **Entered into force on 17 May 2006**
- **Sector targeted:**
 - **All end-use sectors, except energy-intensive industry falling under the EU emission trading scheme, aviation and foreign shipping**
- **Targets**
 - **National indicative policy induced energy savings target of 9% in 2015, by energy services and other energy efficiency improvement measures.**
 - **Exemplary role for public sector**
 - **Involving distributors and/or retail energy sales companies to be involved in promoting energy services to customers.**
 - **Deliver Energy Efficiency Action Plan by 30 June 2007**



About AID-EE

- Role of the AID-EE project:
 - Provide lessons learned on success and failures, and on the impacts, effectiveness and efficiency of policy instruments that should help Member states in implementing effective policies to reach the target set in the EE-Directive
- Theory-based evaluation:
 - Application of a standardised evaluation methodology based on the ‘theory based policy evaluation’, which not only focuses on the final impact (energy savings), but also on intermediate indicators and on the interaction between instruments.
- Ex-post evaluation of 20 instruments applied in different sectors (households, services, industry, transport).

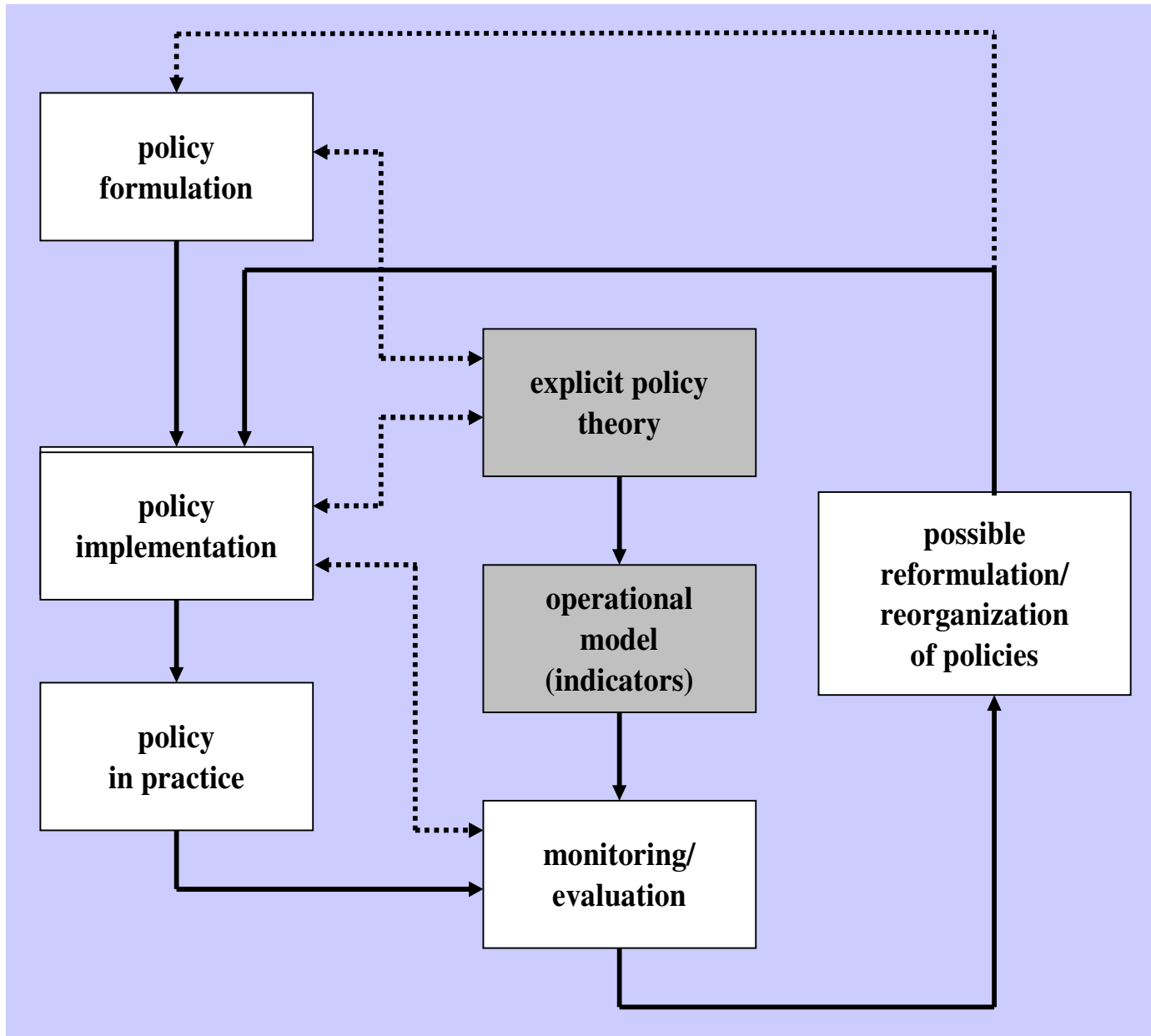


List of policy instrument case studies in AID-EE

1. Building standard (NL)
2. Energy regulation buildings (IT)
3. Energy manager obligation (IT)
4. Top runner approach (JP)
5. Energy Efficiency Commitment (UK)
6. Mandatory targets for network companies (BE)
7. ACEA agreement (EU)
8. Voluntary agreement (DK)
9. Audit programme (FIN)
10. FEMP (US)
11. EE Procurement group (SE)
12. Energy+ (EU)
13. Advice service (DE/NRW)
14. Energy concept for industrial branches (DE)
15. Industrial EE network (NO)
16. Local energy advisors (SE)
17. Eco-driving (NL)
18. Appliances labelling (NL)
19. Soft loans for buildings (DE)
20. Energy investment deduction scheme (NL)

**Seperate reports of all casestudies are available on
the project website www.aid-ee.org**



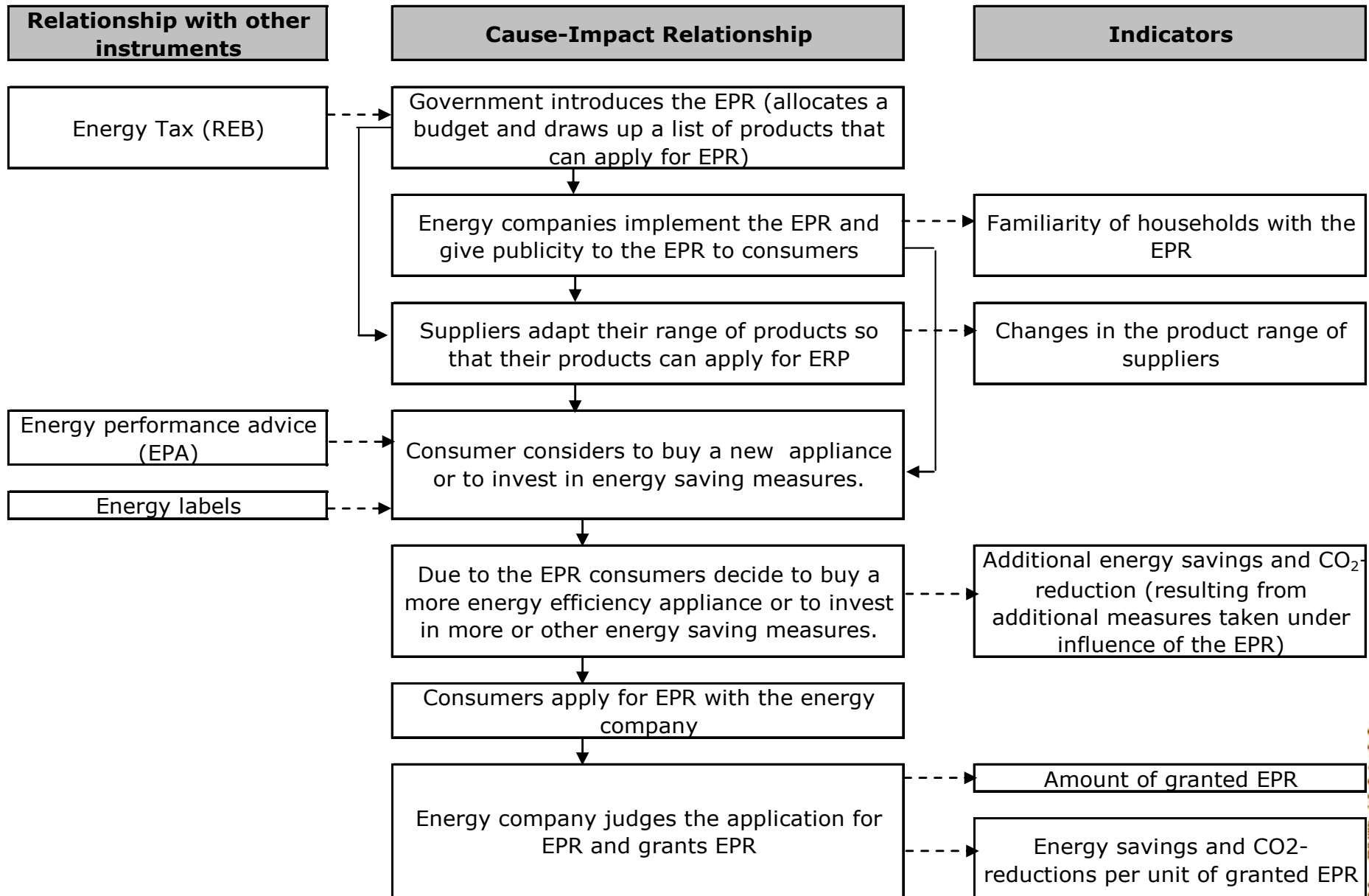


The role of policy theory in the policy cycle.

For:
-Formulation
-Implement.
-Evaluation



A POLICY THEORY SCHEME FOR HOUSEHOLD SUBSIDIES



General conclusions from AID-EE

- Policy instruments often have multiple and/or unclear objectives (a constructive ambiguity?)
- Very often quantitative targets and clear time frames are lacking, resulting in lack of focus
- Monitoring has not had high priority and target achievement is hard to establish, not least in terms of quantitative savings (NB. the importance of verification of savings in the Directive)
- Most instruments are part of a policy package making it difficult to isolate effects
- A policy theory can guide policy design and subsequent monitoring and evaluation efforts



Examples of voluntary/negotiated agreements and programs

- **EU-level:**
 - Energy Star programme for labelling of office equipment (www.eu-energystar.org)
 - EICTA Self Commitment on Televisions and DVD Players covering stand-by losses
 - CECED (European Committee of Manufacturers of Domestic Equipment)
 - Codes of Conduct, standby initiative
 - European Motor Challenge Programme
 - GreenLight Programme, Launched in 2000
 - Green Building Programme, Launched in 2005
 - ACEA-agreement
- **National level**
 - VA with industry in Denmark
 - VA with industry in Netherlands
 - VA with industry in Germany
 - VA with industry and buildings in Finland
 - PFE, VA with industry in Sweden
 - Etc.



Observations for Voluntary Agreements

Apply when

- dealing with a small number of actors with which you need to negotiate or a strongly organized sector
- there is much relatively inexpensive saving potential.

Key characteristic determining success

- Is the target group motivated to participate in the voluntary agreement?
- Is the target set beyond business-as-usual?
- Are there penalties in case of non-compliance (or are there other incentives in place to prevent non-compliance)?
- Is there a good monitoring system in place?
- Are supporting instruments in place ?



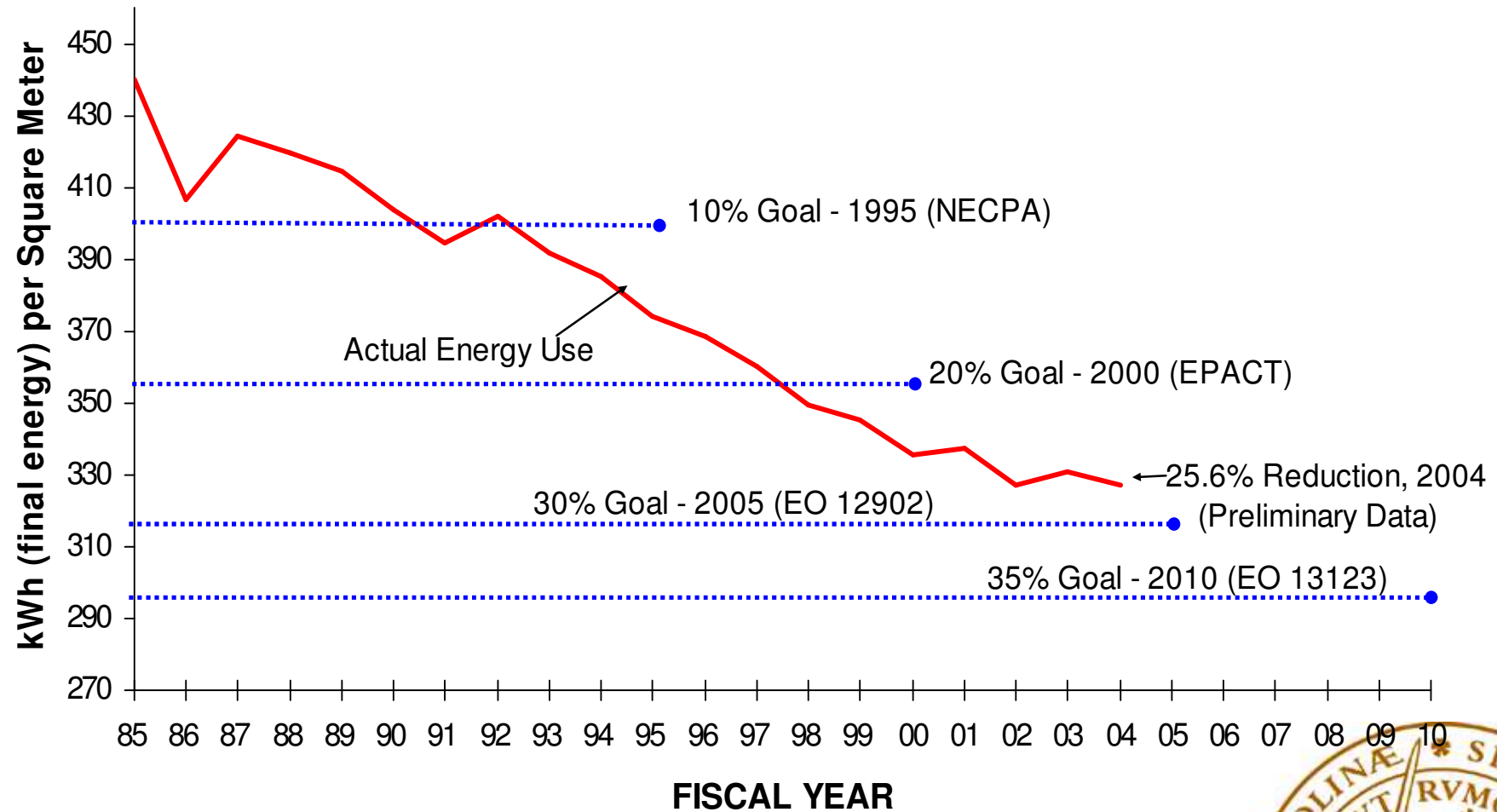
Elements of the US Federal Energy Management Program

”30 years of energy savings in federal buildings”

- Energy Policy Act of 2005
 - Reduce energy use by 2% per year until 2015
 - Meter “all” buildings
 - Procure best quartile products
 - Apply sustainable design principles in new/renovation buildings and go 30% below ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2004
 - Buy energy from renewables
- Executive Order 13123
 - Achieve 30% GHG emissions reductions (1990-2010)
 - Water management plans
 - Install 20,000 solar energy systems
- Executive Order 13221
 - Use minimal stand-by power (<1 W where possible)



Trends in average site final energy intensity for federal buildings 1985-2004



Source: Harris J., Shearer E., 2006, "Evaluation of the market-transforming effects of the US Federal Energy Management Program," Report under the framework of the AID-EE Project.



Key experiences and conclusions from FEMP

- Experience based primary barriers to overcome
 - Commitment
 - Financial and human resources
 - Knowledge
- Every \$1 invested = \$4 lifetime savings
- Lessons and learning experience
 - Motivation through clear goals, accountability, reporting, and recognition
 - Leadership and central coordinating role important
 - Adequate resources (financial, technical, legal, etc)
 - Consensus (stakeholder involvement)
 - Continuous capacity building and training
 - "What gets measured, gets done"
 - Stability



Frivilliga avtal eller bindande åtaganden?

Frågan är tyvärr fel ställd!

- Frivilliga avtal kan leda till ingenting om de inte innehåller tydliga mål, krav, verktyg, och uppföljning, och därmed skapar rätt förutsättningar.
- Bindande åtaganden kan leda till ingenting om de inte innehåller tydliga mål, krav, verktyg, och uppföljning, och därmed skapar rätt förutsättningar.

Vad behövs för att skapa rätt förutsättningar i den offentliga sektorn?

