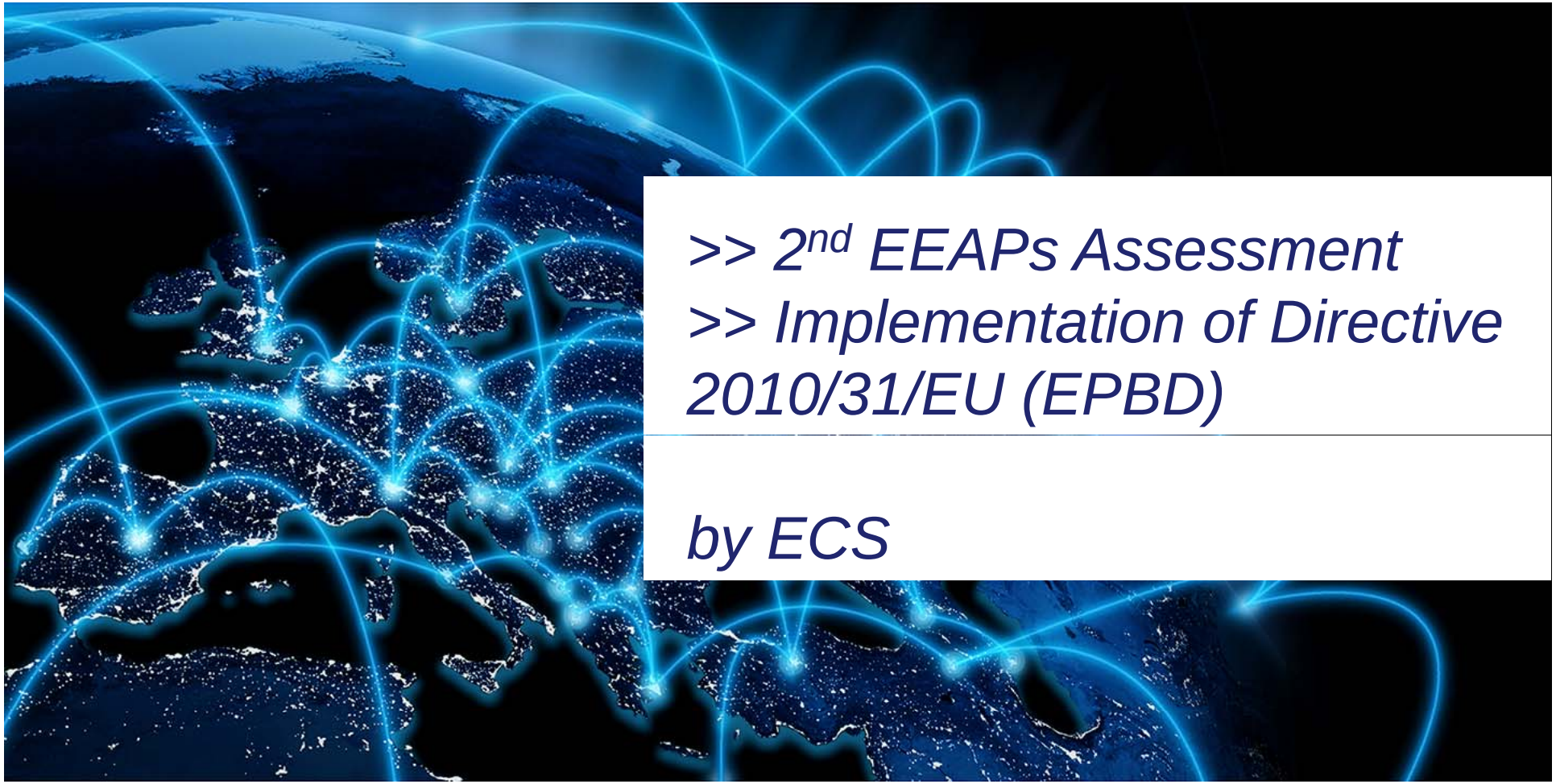


>> 2nd EEAPs Assessment
>> Implementation of Directive 2010/31/EU (EPBD)

by ECS

ESD requirements for EEAPs

- The EEAPs form an integral part of the ESD.
- Article 14(2) of the ESD:
  1. first EEAP no later than 30 June 2010
  2. **second EEAP no later than 30 June 2013!**
  3. third EEAP no later than 30 June 2016
- The purpose of all EEAPs is to:
  - set and report on the progress on energy end-use efficiency targets,
  - report on the energy efficiency improvement measures to achieve the targets,
  - comply with the provisions on the exemplary role of the public sector,
  - comply with the provision of information and advice to final customers.

ESD requirements for EEAPs

- Key requirements for of the 2nd EEAP are:
  - Include a thorough analysis and evaluation of the 1st EEAP,
  - Include final results with regards to energy savings intermediate targets,
  - Include plans for, and information on the anticipated effects of additional measures which address any existing or expected shortfall vis-à-vis the target, and,
  - Gradually increase the use of harmonised efficiency indicators and benchmarks, both for the evaluation of past measures and ex-ante estimation of effects of planned future measures.

ESD requirements for EEAP assessment

- Article 14 (4-5) of ESD: the extent to which Contracting Parties made progress towards achieving their national indicative energy saving targets.
- The Report shall also include:
  - information on related actions at Energy Community level, including legislation currently in force and future legislation (i.e. adoption of the new Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency),
  - identify best practices and cases where Contracting Parties and/or the ECS are not making enough progress, and
  - relevant recommendations.
- Two reports:
  1. Summary assessment of the strategies and measures presented in the second EEAPs (for PHLG)
  2. Secretariat Working Document - detailed assessment of the EEAPs for the ECS use.
- The structure of the assessment report is similar to that used by the European Commission's services for the assessment of the second EEAPs of the Member States.

EEAPs: development process and assessment

EETF/EECG WORK PROGRAMMES 2012/2013 INCLUDED TASKS ON MONITORING OF 1ST EEAPs, AS WELL AS ON THE PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF 2ND EEAPs

↓

A TEMPLATE FOR THE 2ND EEAP (SIMILAR TO THE EU MEMBER STATES') WAS PREPARED AND AGREED IN THE TASK FORCE

↓

THE SECRETARIAT ORGANISED, IN OCTOBER 2012, A TRAINING WORKSHOP ON THE PREPARATION OF THE 2ND EEAPs

↓

MONITORING, VERIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF SAVINGS ACHIEVED IN 1ST EEAPs – SUPPORTED BY GIZ ORF EE

↓

EC/ DG ENLARGEMENT AND IFI COORDINATION OFFICE FUNDED A STUDY TO IDENTIFY SUSTAINABLE FINANCING OPTIONS TO IMPLEMENT EEAPS + MAPPING OF VARIOUS EC/IFI FUNDED FINANCIAL MECHANISMS + REGIONAL AND IN-COUNTRY WORKSHOPS

↓

THE SECRETARIAT'S ASSESSMENT WAS CARRIED OUT BETWEEN JUNE 2013 AND JANUARY 2014. ECS COMMENTED ON ALL DRAFT EEAPs SUBMITTED

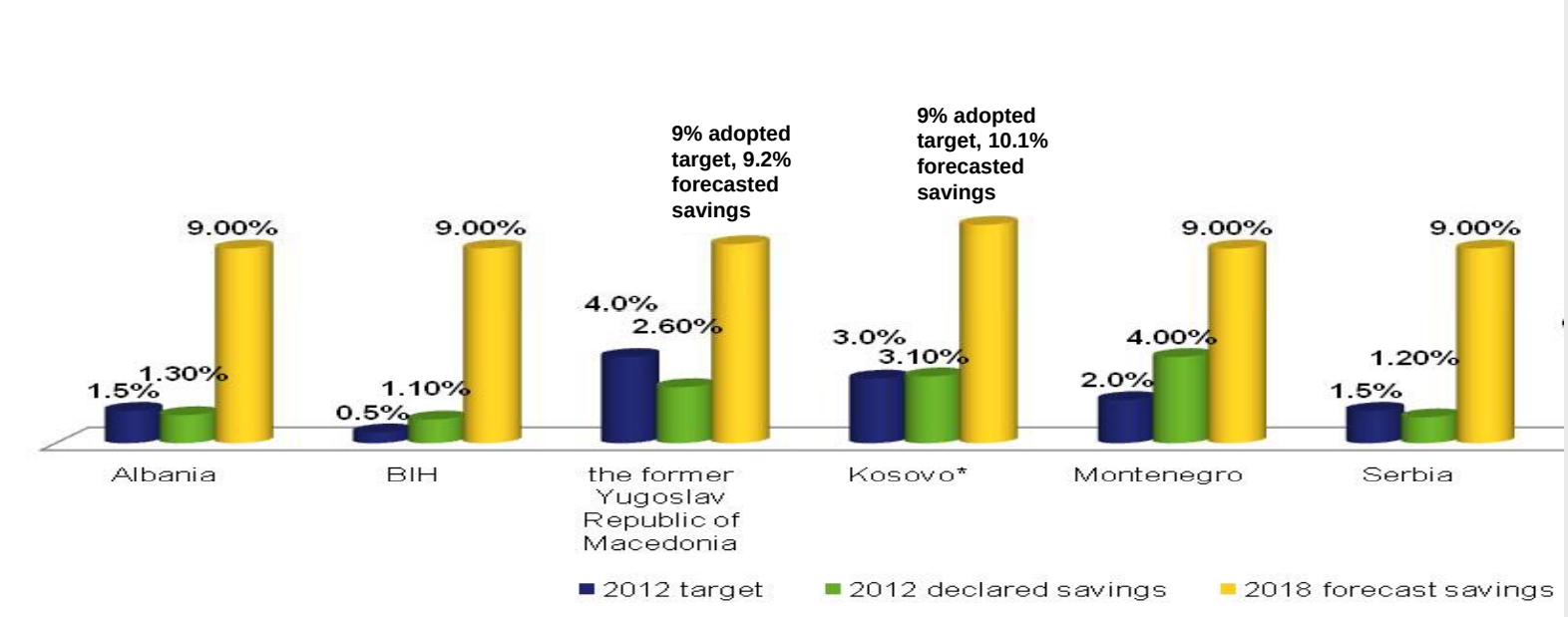
EEAP assessment

- By the deadline of 30 June 2013, ECS received draft 2nd EEAPs from four out of six "old" Contracting Parties
- Status at the date of finalisation of assessment report (February 2014):
  - EEAPs approved by the Bosnia and Herzegovina (currently only from entity Republika Srpska), Kosovo*, Montenegro and Serbia,
  - Final version (in the process of approval) from Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,
  - Albania sent only a first draft, while Bosnia and Herzegovina (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina) has not sent yet any EEAP; these are reported to be under preparation, and planned to be finalised in the first half of 2014,
  - Due to the later date of accession, Moldova adopted its 1st EEAP in February 2013, while Ukraine still needs to adopt the 1st EEAP (final draft was positively assessed by Secretariat).

Developments in the 2nd EEAPs

- Overall progress in the quality of submitted EEAPs.
- Contracting Parties presented a more coherent and comprehensive 2nd EEAP:
  - identification of priority end-use sectors and policy tools
  - adoption of complex approach combining a mix of instruments and delivery mechanisms to achieve targets
  - conformity with obligations of the energy efficiency directives
  - developing an overall strategic view including all energy savings measures
  - typically backed by institutional and financial provisions, demonstrating a holistic view with regard to the scope and to the actions of individual measures

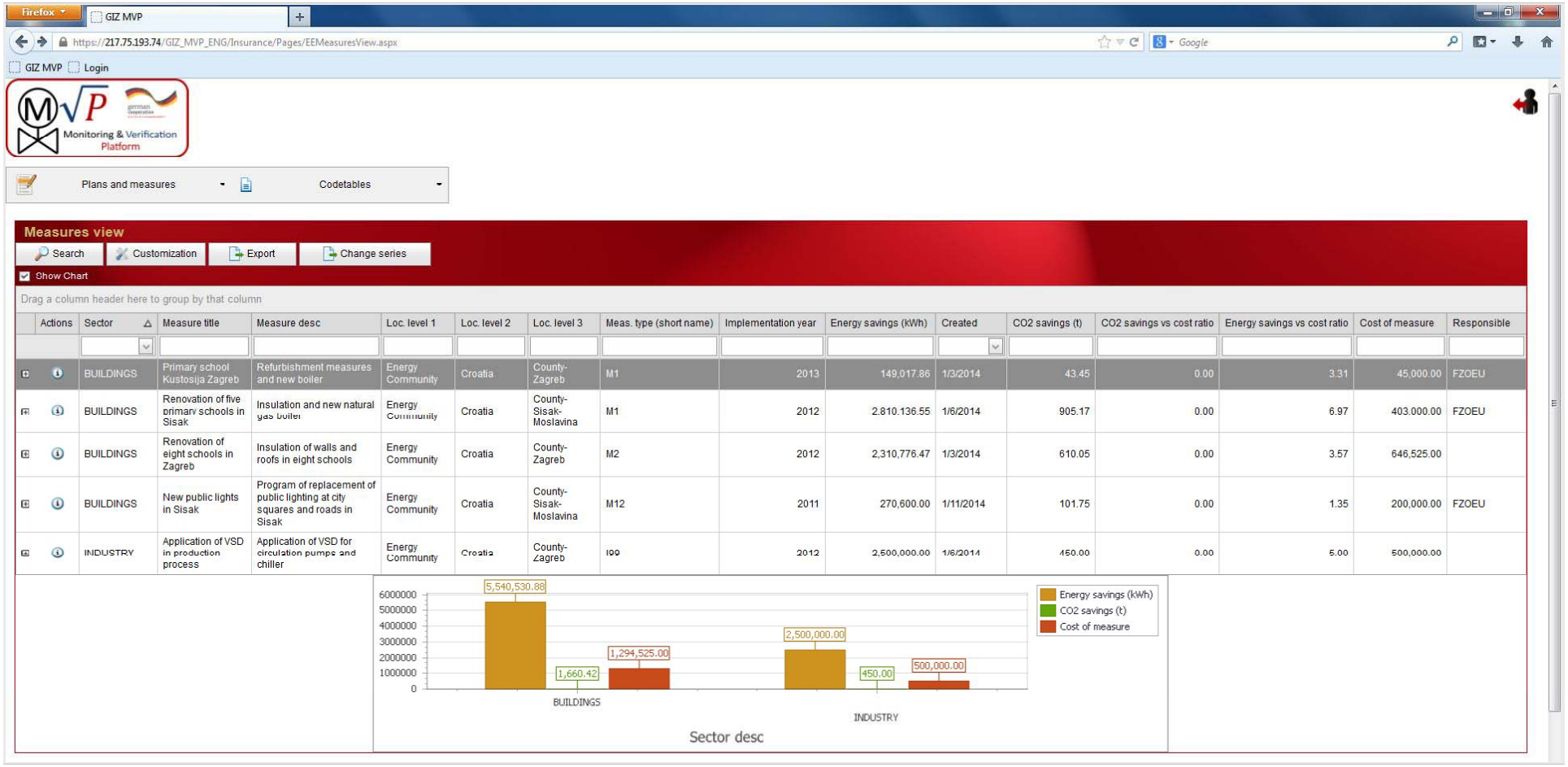
Final energy savings achieved up to 2012 and forecast for 2018



Total declared final energy savings for 2012 are approximately 0.259 Mtoe in 2nd EEAPs of six WB Contracting Parties - around 7% less than the sum of the intermediate energy savings targets in 1st EEAPs (0.278 Mtoe).

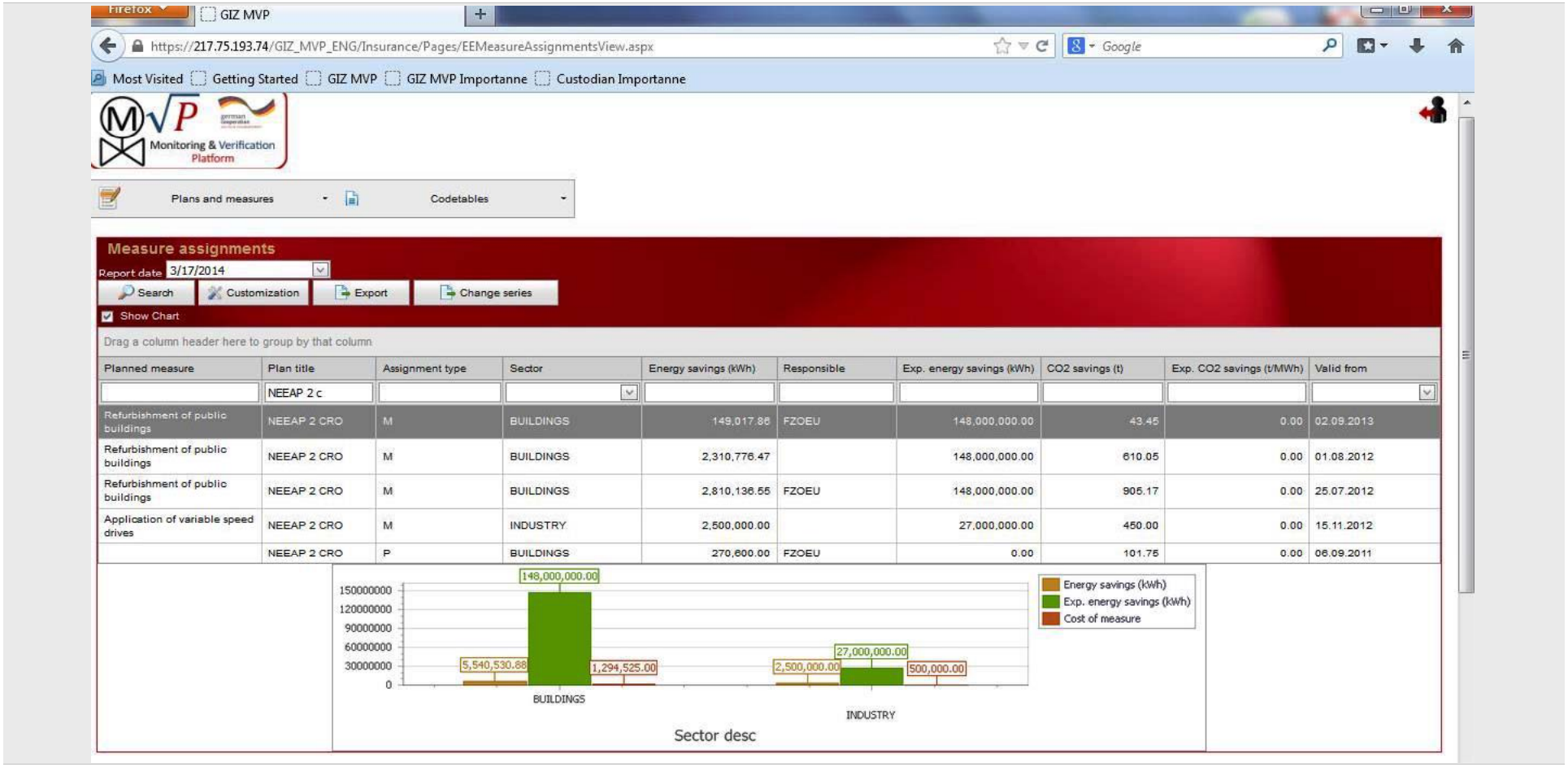
Total final energy savings 1.527 Mtoe are forecast for 2018, 1% higher than the sum of 9% overall indicative energy savings target (1.512 Mtoe).

Monitoring and Verification Platform



Actions	Sector	Measure title	Measure desc	Loc. level 1	Loc. level 2	Loc. level 3	Meas. type (short name)	Implementation year	Energy savings (kWh)	Created	CO2 savings (t)	CO2 savings vs cost ratio	Energy savings vs cost ratio	Cost of measure	Responsible
	BUILDINGS	Primary school Kustosija Zagreb	Refurbishment measures and new boiler	Energy Community	Croatia	County-Zagreb	M1	2013	149,017.86	1/3/2014	43.45	0.00	3.31	45,000.00	FZOEU
	BUILDINGS	Renovation of five primary schools in Sisak	Insulation and new natural gas boiler	Energy Community	Croatia	County-Sisak-Moslavina	M1	2012	2,810,136.55	1/6/2014	905.17	0.00	6.97	403,000.00	FZOEU
	BUILDINGS	Renovation of eight schools in Zagreb	Insulation of walls and roofs in eight schools	Energy Community	Croatia	County-Zagreb	M2	2012	2,310,776.47	1/3/2014	610.05	0.00	3.57	646,525.00	
	BUILDINGS	New public lights in Sisak	Program of replacement of public lighting at city squares and roads in Sisak	Energy Community	Croatia	County-Sisak-Moslavina	M12	2011	270,600.00	1/11/2014	101.75	0.00	1.35	200,000.00	FZOEU
	INDUSTRY	Application of VSD in production process	Application of VSD for circulation pumps and chiller	Energy Community	Croatia	County-Zagreb	I99	2012	2,500,000.00	1/6/2014	450.00	0.00	5.00	500,000.00	

Monitoring and Verification Platform



Sector coverage in EEAPs

- 2nd EEAP template lists measures in the end-use sectors (buildings, industry and SMEs, energy sector, mobility, others) and horizontal measures (such as taxation schemes, financing schemes, awareness campaigns, etc.), as well as measures for primary energy savings (generation/transmission/distribution).
- Energy savings and measures in residential buildings and public sector stand out in the majority of the EEAPs.
- In case of Ukraine, the focus is on Industry which has highest share in final energy consumption.
- With varying degrees of detail, almost all EEAPs also include measures aimed at the industry and SMEs, transport, as well as horizontal measures.
- Detailed measures in energy supply/transmission/distribution are present in the EEAPs of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo*, Moldova and Serbia.

Sector coverage in EEAPs

- The large majority of EEAPs has introduced a range of measures to fulfil the ESD provisions on the exemplary role of the public sector.
- BIH (RS), Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo*, Montenegro and Serbia have separate measure to further implement energy efficiency criteria in public procurement.

Conclusions

- Overall visible progress in the quality of the EEAPs
- More ownership in preparation of EEAPs (less consultants' driven)
- Better sector coverage and more strategic approach
- The initially planned level of savings in the intermediate period vary between Contracting Parties, but is in many cases lower than expected; some of the savings were not captured because of the poor consumption data or project results reporting
- The 9% indicative energy savings target is still maintained by all Contracting Parties
- Monitoring and verification of EEAPs, broader energy efficiency policy effects (SEEAPs), capacity building of relevant stakeholders, supported by GIZ Open Regional Fund - Energy Efficiency
- Implementation and funding remain still a matter of concern

Key recommendations

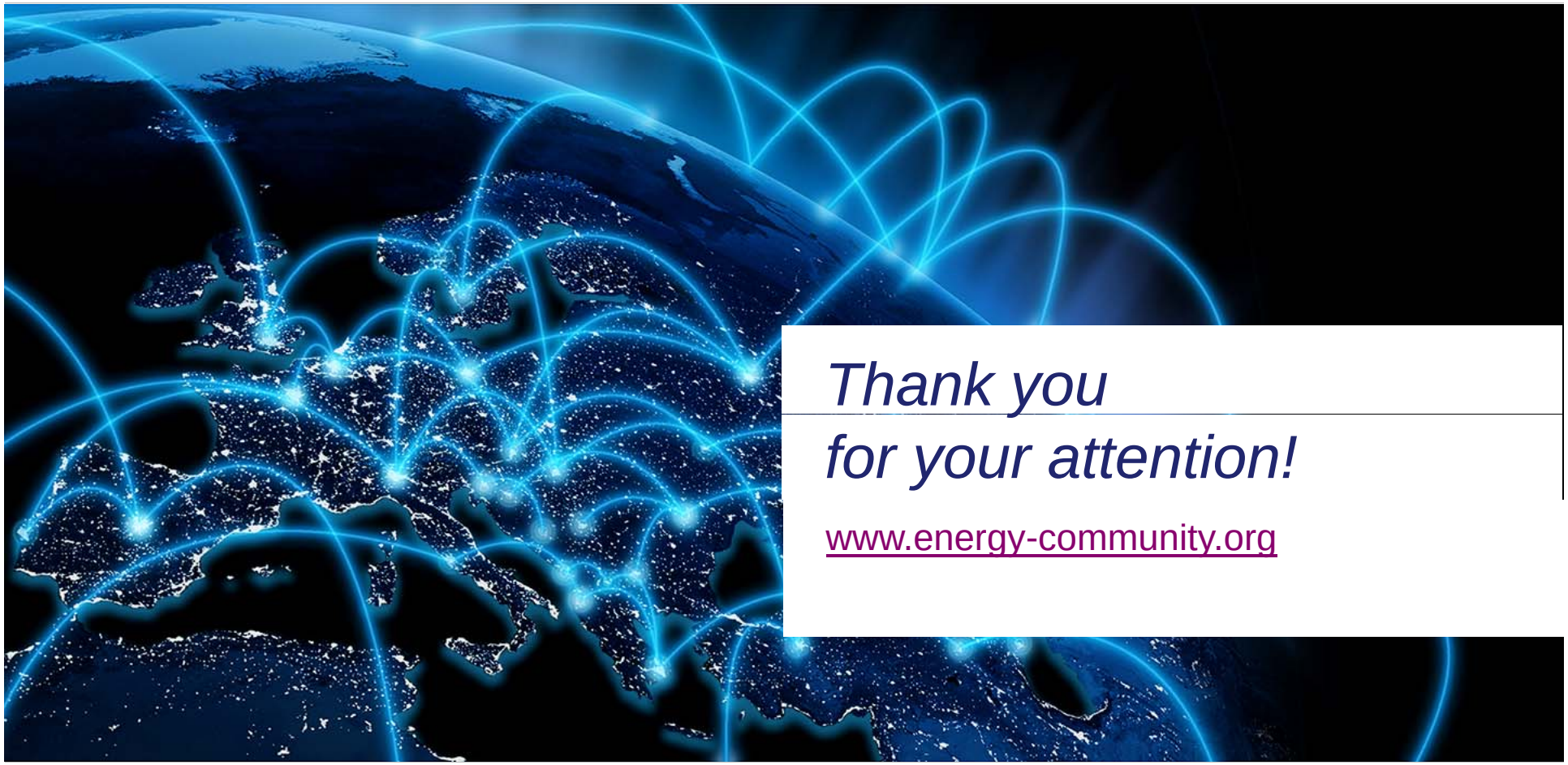
1. Remove still existing barriers, mainly legal and regulatory.
2. Finalise and adopt EEAPs in Albania, Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Ukraine.
3. Strengthen institutional capacity in most Contracting Parties is crucial; define clearly roles and responsibilities for EEAP implementation.
4. Adopt and implement the remaining legislative and regulatory frame, that is already in draft (REEP/EBRD TA ongoing), for the implementation of EPBD.
5. Develop energy consumption data, and a system for calculation of energy efficiency indicators and savings, as well as for monitoring the EEAP implementation.
6. Assign adequate resources (human and financial) to improve data collection and reporting.
7. Identify clearly the necessary funds and sources for timely and effective implementation of EEAPs.
8. Adopt EED in 2014, which is a lot clearer in provisions, although more ambitious than ESD.

EPBD – progress in implementation

- In accordance with **D 2010/31/EU** and MC Decision (2010), Contracting Parties obliged to:
  - **Calculate cost-optimal levels of minimum EP requirements** using the comparative methodology framework established by Commission and report to ECS by 30 June 2013 (EPBD, Article 5)
  - Submit the **List of existing and proposed measures and instruments which promote the objectives of the EPBD** by 30 June 2013 (EPBD, Article 10)
  - Report on the **progress of CPs in increasing the number of nearly zero-energy buildings** by 30 December 2013 (EPBD, Article 9)
- **Common reporting template** was prepared by Secretariat and agreed by the Energy Efficiency Coordination Group (EECG). All CPs (EECG members) reported on the progress in implementation of EPBD (February 2013, updates in June/November 2013).
- **EEAPs** also included reporting on implementation of EPBD and supporting measures (BIH/ Republika Srpska entity, FYR of Macedonia, Kosovo*, Montenegro, Serbia).

EPBD – progress in implementation

- **Developments in buildings' regulations and policies,** including certification of buildings, stricter building codes, energy labelling of appliances, and programmes for the refurbishment of existing buildings. However, there is much work to be done to fully transpose and implement EPBD.
  - 2nd EEAPs didn't set the **target and strategies for increasing the number of nearly zero-energy buildings**, although some provided a short description of the situation, preparatory activities (i.e. studies) and plans for future developments in this area (FYR of Macedonia, Kosovo*, Montenegro and Serbia). Albanian draft 2nd EEAP doesn't have a clear link to the implementation of EPBD's provisions and timeframe.
  - **Minimum EP requirements** were set by FYR of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia; drafted in Moldova; initiated in in Albania, BIH and Kosovo*. Adoption of primary buildiing's legislation is pending in Ukraine. Serbia set EP requirements for nearly-zero energy buildings.
  - **Ongoing activities** - calculation of cost-optimal level of minimum EP requirements using the comparative methodology framework developed by EC (requirement of recast EPBD):
    - Key support through "Regional Energy Efficiency Program" (Albania, BIH, Croatia, FYR of Macedonia, Kosovo*, Serbia)
    - Bilateral programmes (Montenegro – Norwegian Grant, Moldova - EBRD, Ukraine - USAID)
- **The EECG shall continue to play important role for the harmonised implementation of the EPBD in the Contracting Parties** (reporting, discussion, sharing experience, coordination of donors assistance etc.).



Thank you

for your attention!

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