

ENERGY EFFICIENCY M&V SCHEMES AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS



Background

The fulfillment of the specified **energy goals** within the framework of the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EE) can be facilitated by the establishment of efficient **monitoring and verification schemes** (M&V schemes) and **coordination mechanisms**.

Specifically, the adoption of monitoring systems based **bottom-up data** accompanied by the corresponding **verification procedures** is crucial in order to ensure the effective assessment of the implemented energy efficiency measures at the different administrative levels. Furthermore, the developed **energy efficiency plans on municipal and national level** should be harmonized sufficiently, but can still pursue divergent targets, while the **vertical integration of energy planning** on the different governmental levels can lead to the implementation of successful energy efficiency measures.

Methodological approach

The **mapping** of the already established M&V schemes and coordination mechanisms is essential so as to identify the most critical aspects and to improve their effectiveness.

The methodological approach implemented within the multEE project was based on the development of a specialized **questionnaire** for mapping and analyzing both the existing M&V schemes and coordination mechanisms. Two different approaches were used in terms of data collection.

- Firstly, the **questionnaire** was sent to specific key stakeholders who are involved with the energy efficiency issues, for completion according to their existing status of knowledge for the EU28 MS including the FYR of Macedonia (29 States in total).
- Additionally, a **bibliographical review** was carried out in order to identify and record supplementary information for the examined States. This bibliographical review included various sources, such as the submitted National Energy Efficiency Plans, the Country Profiles and National Reports from the ODYSSEE-MURE project, the Sustainable Energy Action Plans and other technical reports from EU studies and projects.

Diagram 1
Implemented methodological approach for the mapping and analysis of the M&V schemes and coordination mechanisms

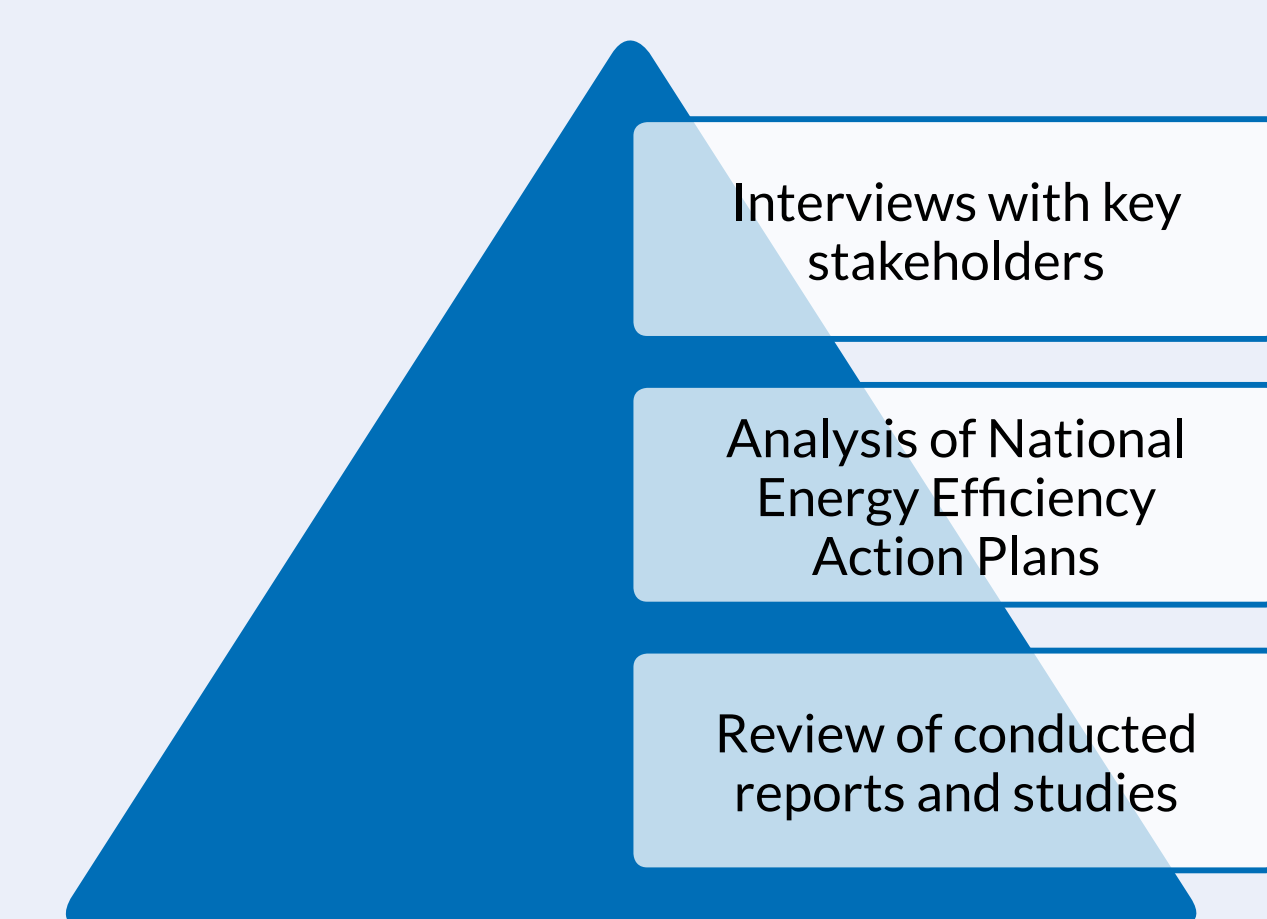


Diagram 2
Examined aspects of the existing coordination mechanisms



Results and conclusions

Generally, **all the examined States have already introduced bottom-up approaches** to measure the triggered **energy savings** from the implemented energy efficiency measures.

The **ministries**, which are responsible for the formulation of the energy efficiency policy, undertake mainly the **administration and coordination** of the M&V schemes, while the coordination of the data collection and verification procedures is performed either by a governmental body, an energy agency, the energy regulator or by a combination of the involved authorities including the corresponding ministry.

The most common data sources included the **official national statistics office**, national databases and data from paid subsidies, while **more than half of the States do not utilize an integrated tool** for the homogeneous monitoring and reporting of the M&V schemes.

With regard to the coordination mechanisms, the legal responsibility of energy policy formulation lies mainly at national level, while generally **more than one ministry is involved in the formulation of energy policies**. Various formal or information coordination bodies between national and regional level for energy policy have been established, while the involvement of the regional and local authorities is performed mainly through **working groups and public consultation procedures**. Even if the priorities and needs of the different involved authorities seem to be taken into consideration, the involved **local authorities authorities involved do not have sufficient financial and human resources**.

Indisputably, the development of an **integrated IT-tool** can significantly increase the effectiveness of the M&V schemes and coordination mechanisms.



multEE aims to improve the consistency and quality of energy efficiency policy planning and implementation through innovative monitoring and verification schemes, as well as through improved coordination between different administrative levels.

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Contacts

Christos Tourkolias, CRES (ctourkolias@cres.gr)

Project coordinator:

Benjamin Struss, GIZ (benjamin.struss@giz.de)



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