



# POLICY INTERACTIONS BETWEEN EUROPEAN DIRECTIVES AND THE FRENCH WHITE CERTIFICATE SCHEME OR HOW TO GIVE THE RIGHT SIGNAL TO THE RESIDENTIAL REFURBISHMENT MARKET

D.Osso, M-H.Laurent, G.Binet  
EDF-R&D

June 4, 2015 – panel 2



# Introductory

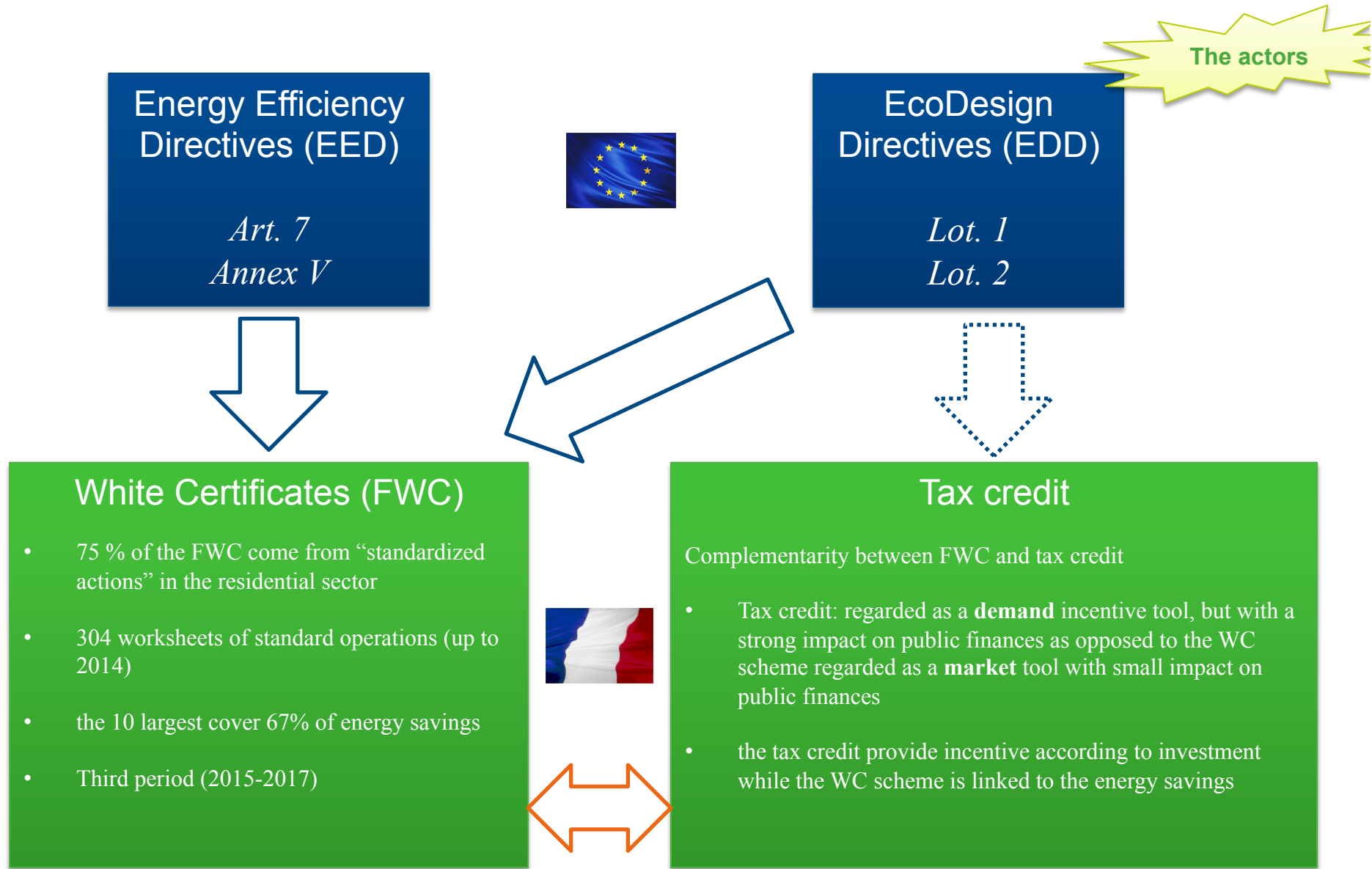


A story about interactions between:

- European and national policies
- Different national schemes

To assess the arising problems and evaluate potential conflict of interest between the European level and a customer perspective

# EUROPEAN AND FRENCH POLICIES SCENERY



# What to review?

Deemed savings of eligible measures have to be revised for different reasons:

- The reference data changed since 2006, year of implementation of the scheme. Updating methodological worksheets for the reference data (e.g. consumption) or the calculation methods (stock vs. market)
- Compliance with the EED “golden rules” and other regulations (e.g. building regulation)
- Alignment with other policies, generally increase of efficiency level (especially tax credit)
- Harmonization between eligible measure worksheets

# UE DIRECTIVES AND FRENCH WHITE CERTIFICATES (FWC): *I LOVE YOU ME EITHER*




## EU directives

The play

- **Energy Efficiency Directive (EED)**, article 7: 1.5% annual savings 2014-2020
  - 90% of the 1.5% annual savings will be achieved thanks to **FWC**
  - ➔ Increase the obligation level
- **EcoDesign Directive (EDD)**
  - *...only savings that go beyond the minimum requirements originating from EU legislation can count. This is relevant for individual actions that are a result of energy efficiency obligation scheme...”,*
  - ***By contrast**, where the required energy performance is determined by national policy choices .... the individual actions that are a result of these policy measures **all of the resulting energy savings** can be attributed to these individual actions.*
  - ➔ **Reviewing of the FWC deemed savings (amount awarded)**

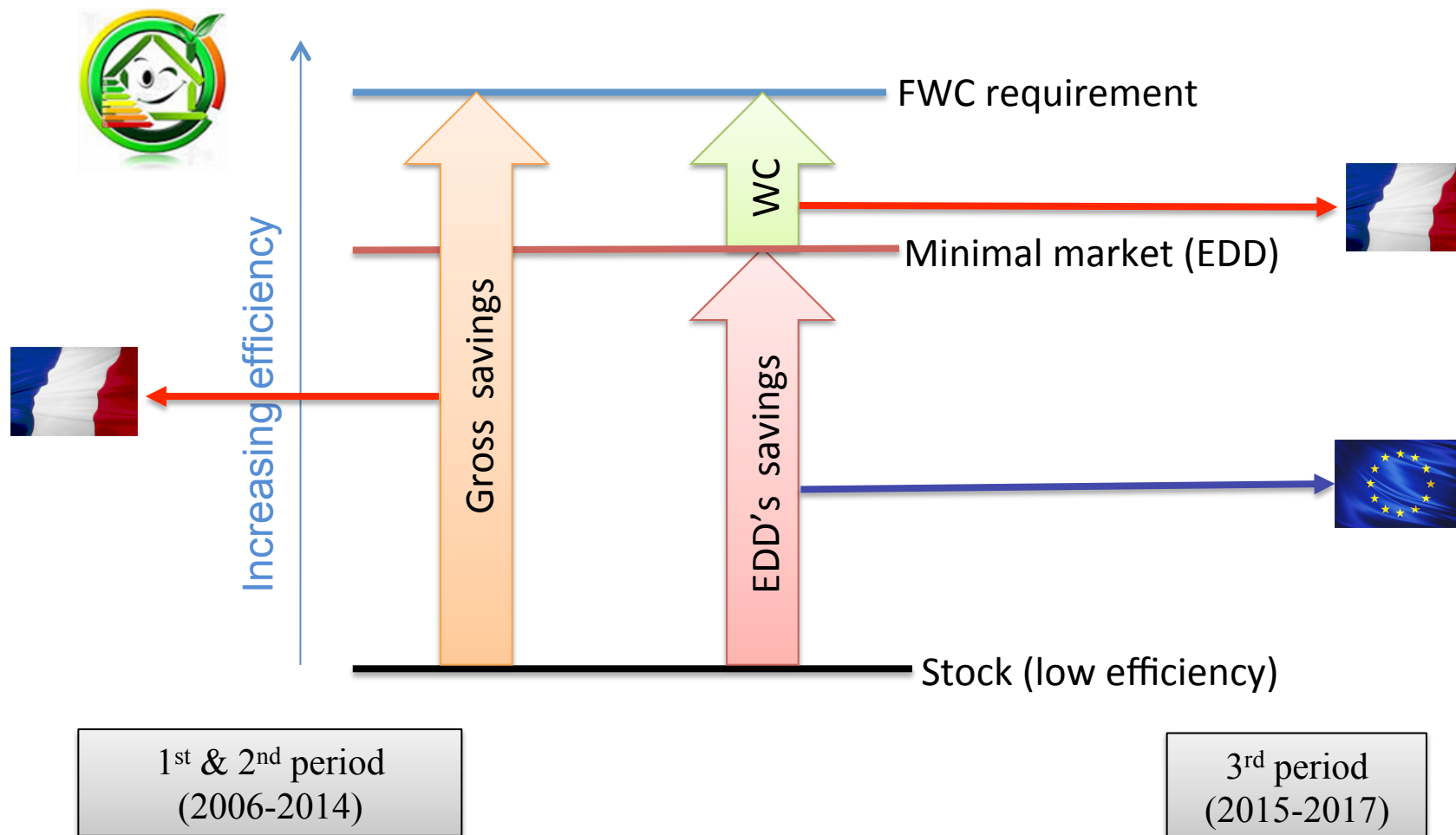
# PRODUCT CONCERNED BY THE REVIEWING OF FWC ENERGY SAVINGS

Act I: the review

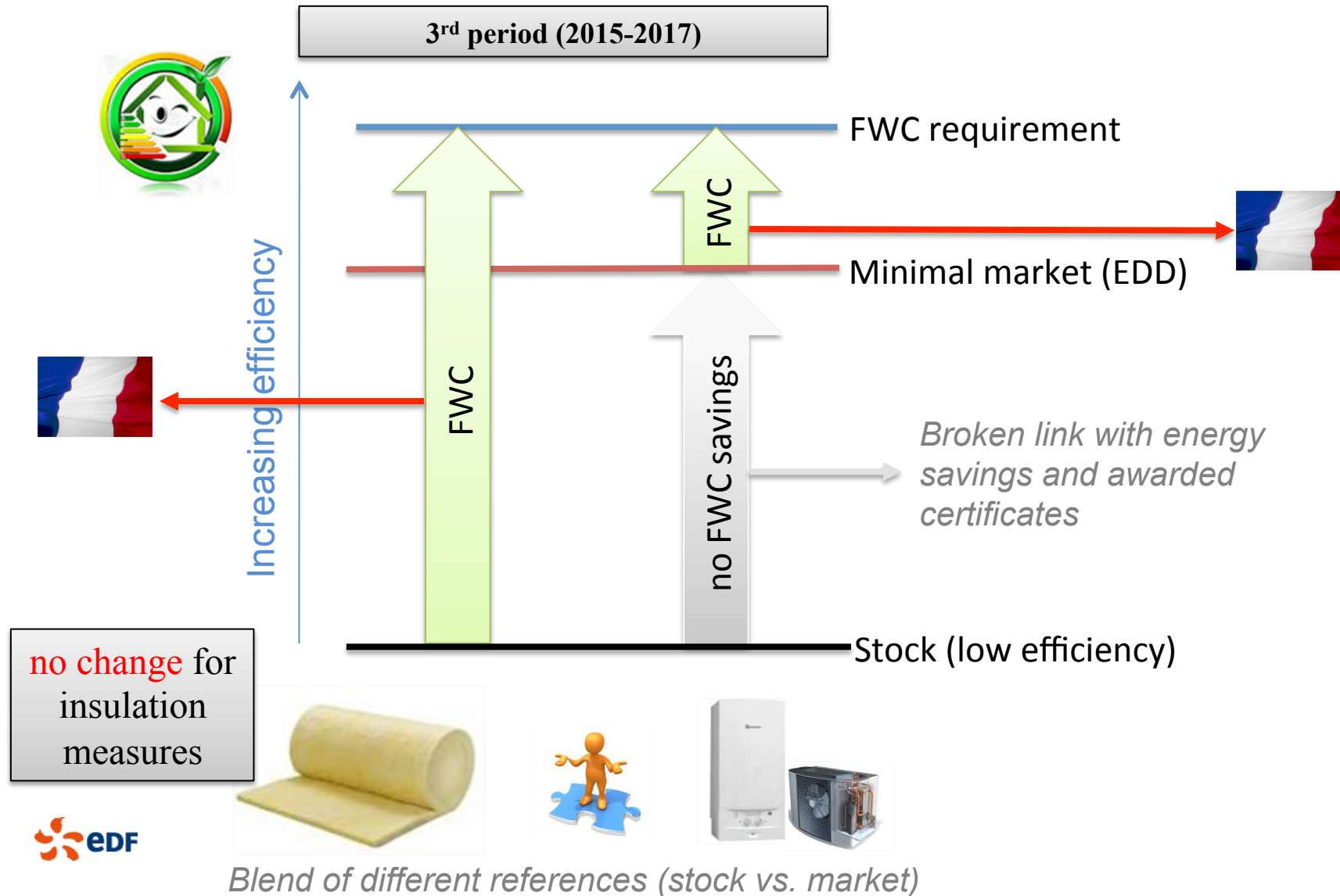
 EDD Products	Status	Products covered	Year of application
Space and combination heaters: 813/2013 and 811/2013 (Lot 1)	Ecodesign and labeling regulations in force in September 2013	Boiler, air/water-Heat Pump	2015
Water heaters: 814/2013 and 812/2013 (Lot 2)	Ecodesign and labeling regulations in force in September 2013	Sanitary Hot Water-Heat Pump	2015
Room air conditioning appliances: 206/2012 and 626/2011 (Lot 10)	Ecodesign regulation in force in March 2012. Labeling regulation in force in July 2011	Air/air-Heat Pump	2013

...but more than 100 eligible measures to the FWC scheme

# NEW FWC SAVINGS FOR EDD COVERED PRODUCTS ACCORDING TO EED « GOLDEN RULES »



# NEW FWC SAVINGS ACCORDING TO IMPLEMENTED MEASURES





# EDD CONSEQUENCE OF THE FWC REVISING PROCESS ON AWARDED SAVINGS

Standardized action	Savings alteration	Reason of alteration
Roof insulation	+ 25%	Reference data, level of efficiency
Wall insulation	+ 25%	
Floor insulation	+ 20%	
Insulation of flat roof	+ 25%	
Double glazing	+35%	
Air-(or water) to-water heat pump	-30% SFH -20% MFH	EDD, calculation method
High efficiency boiler	- 40%	EDD
Wood stove	- 50%	Calculation method
Air-to-air heat pump	-25% SFH -35 % MFH	EDD, calculation method
Collective high efficiency boiler	- 52%	EDD
Programmable thermostat	-20% electric space heating -45% combustible space heating	Reference data
Heat pump for sanitary hot water	+30%	EDD, calculation method
Collective air-(or water) to-water absorption heat pump	-35% space heating -20% space heating and hot water	EDD, calculation method

# Consequences on the FWC structure



Act II: the consequence

- Share of eligible measures within the WC scheme could be modified at the detriment of the residential building sector's share compared to the others (industry, transportation...)
- Within the residential building market, the repartition of measures could evolve by the increase of the building insulation to the detriment of thermal equipment even those using renewable energy (e.g. biomass, solar, heat pump...)
- Saturation of some segment of the retrofit market (e.g. boiler)
- Necessity to increase the number of refurbished housing

# CONCLUSION: DOUBLE COUNTING VS. DUAL ACCOUNTING?



Act III: the final

- Avoiding double counting at the EU level (savings divided by energy policy)
- Limit freeriders (renewal markets)
- Reduce renewable energy end-use (solar, biomass, heat pump)
- Introducing dual accounting at a national level (EDD product vs. not)
- Not avoiding double counting at national level (tax credit vs. FWC)
- Increase the obligation level
- Wrong signal to household about energy savings?
- Enhance the decrease of residential action?

# How to do better?



Reconciling of customer's informations with European objectives

Dual accounting system between national and European level

Deep reviewing of the WC scheme to move to the “low hanging fruits” to the “highest ones”

# Thank you