

Impacts and cost-effectiveness of major energy efficiency policies for existing buildings: what do we exactly know and what can we learn?

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- Background and objectives
- Overview of the case studies
- Focus on the comparisons
- Conclusions and perspectives

Evaluation of Efficiency of Public Policies on Energy Efficiency

What?

Initiative launched in 2015 by ATEE (association of French stakeholders of energy efficiency markets) with the support of ADEME

What for?

Promotion of practices and uses of evaluation in order to **favour evidence-based approaches** in the design and management of energy efficiency policies

Objectives of the study

- **what quantitative data** are available about the efficiency of public policies for energy efficiency in existing buildings?
 - **how** are they **evaluated**?
 - can they be **compared**? (and how?)
- ➔ **Analysis of ex-post bottom-up evaluations of 12 major EE policies for existing buildings**
(in 9 countries)
cases selected with the “successful policies” facility from the MURE database



Overview of the case studies

- Cases for detailed comparisons

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| ITALY Tax credit | FRANCE Tax credit | FRANCE Eco-PTZ (zero-interest rate loans) | GERMANY KfW programme |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|

HOU-ITA30

HOU-FRA7

HOU-FRA31

HOU-GER33

- Other case studies

Code in MURE

| | | | |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| BELGIUM Financial incentives | ENGLAND Warm Front | IRELAND Better Energy Homes | NETHERLANDS Covenant for rent sector |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|

HOU-BEL30

HOU-UK5

HOU-IRL42

HOU-NLD27

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------|
| UK CERT (EEO 2008-2012) | AUSTRIA EPC for Federal buildings | UK CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme | DENMARK EEO scheme |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------|

HOU-UK20

TER-AU12

TER-UK12

GEN-DK6

- Type of data reviewed

| | HOU-ITA30 (tax credit) | HOU-FRA7 (tax credit) | HOU-FRA31 (eco-PTZ) | HOU-GER33 (KfW programme) | HOU-BEL30 (financial incentives) | HOU-UK5 (Warm Front) | HOU-IRL42 (Better Energy Homes) | HOU-NLD27 (covenant) | HOU-UK20 (CERT) | TER-AU12 (EPC for Federal buildings) | TER-UK12 (CRC EE Scheme) | GEN-DK6 (EEO scheme) |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Public budget | Green | Yellow | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green | Yellow | Green | | | |
| Administration costs | Red | Red | Red | Red | Red | Green | Green | Red | Green | Red | Green | Yellow |
| Amounts of investments | Green | Green | Green | Green | Red | Yellow | Green | Red | Yellow | Red | Red | Yellow |
| Cost per action type | Green | Red | Red | Yellow | Red | Green | Red | Red | Red | Yellow | Red | Red |
| Number of actions or participants | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green | Yellow | Green | Yellow | Yellow | Red |
| Statistics per action type | Green | Yellow | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green | Yellow | Green | Red | Yellow | Green |
| Expected energy savings in 2020 | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green | Yellow | Green | Green | Green | Yellow | Green | Green |
| Total energy savings "achieved" | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green | Yellow | Green | Yellow | Green | Green | Red | Green |
| Average energy savings per participant | Red | Red | Red | Green | Red | Green | Green | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow | Green | Yellow |
| Estimates of CO2 emissions avoided | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green | Green | Red | Green | Yellow | Green | Yellow |

 Data found and clear

 Data partially found and/or unclear

 Data not found

- Examples of information about evaluation methods

| MURE code (country) | Evaluation method (energy savings) | Type of baseline | Data about energy consumption | Adjustments / causality |
|---------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| HOU-FRA7 | building stock modelling | scenario without the measure | conventional energy consumption | no adjustment; causality taken into account through the assumptions in the baseline scenario |
| HOU-FRA31 | | | | |
| HOU-GER33 | detailed engineering calculations on a sample | energy consumption before the actions | conventional energy consumption | adjustment factor for “before” consumption; no causality assessment |
| HOU-ITA30 | simplified engineering calculations | energy consumption before the actions | conventional energy consumption | no adjustment ; no causality assessment |

Focus on the comparisons

| | Italy | France | Germany |
|-------------------|---|---|--|
| Cumulated savings | <p>Gross final energy savings $\approx 0,96 \text{ Mtoe/y}$ thanks to actions implemented over 2007-2014</p> | <p>"Net" final energy savings $\approx 1,28 \text{ Mtoe/y}$ thanks to actions implemented over 2005-2012 (tax credit) + 0,19 Mtoe/y for actions over 2009-2013 (eco-PTZ)</p> | <p>Gross final energy savings $\approx 1,18 \text{ Mtoe/y}$ thank to actions implemented over 2007-2014</p> |
| New savings | <p>$\approx 0,13 \text{ Mtoe/y}$ of "new" final energy savings on average during 2008-2013</p> | <p>$\approx 0,16 \text{ Mtoe/y}$ of "new" final energy savings on average during 2005-2012 (tax credit)</p> | <p>$\approx 0,15 \text{ Mtoe/y}$ of "new" final energy savings on average during 2007-2014</p> |

Data source: NEEAPs



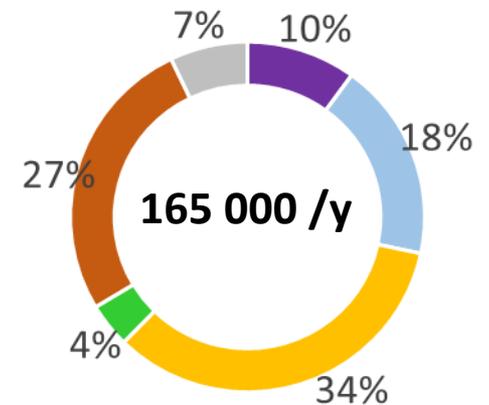
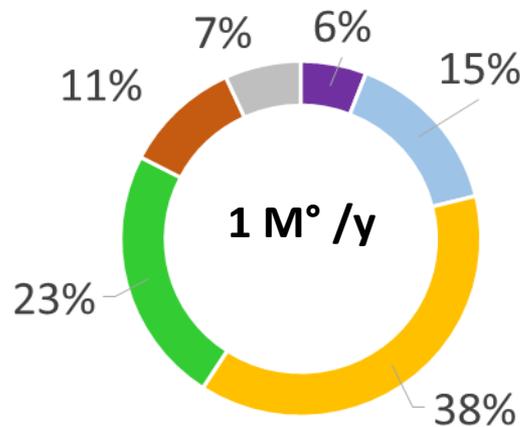
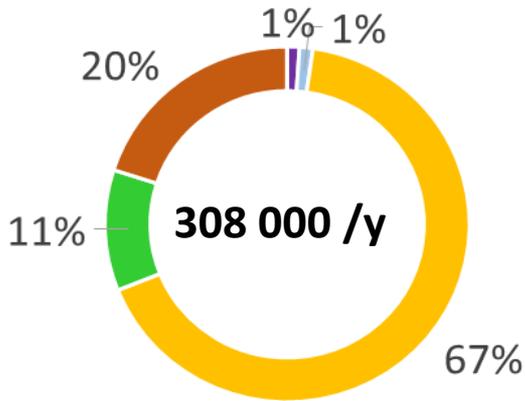
Results look similar but are **not comparable !**
 + **uncertainties** difficult to assess

Italy

France

Germany

Distribution of the number of individual actions for 2012-2014



■ external walls

■ windows/shutters/doors

■ other heating systems

■ roofs/lofts/floors

■ RES-heat and heat pumps

■ others

Data sources
detailed in the
paper

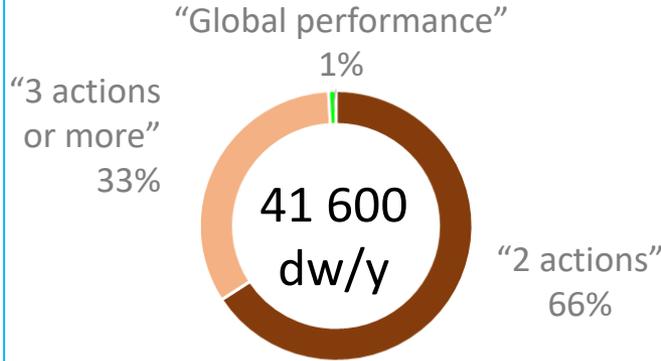
+ about 68 000/y for RES-heat in Germany (MAP – Marktanzreizprogramm)

■ Details about “multi-actions” renovations

Italy

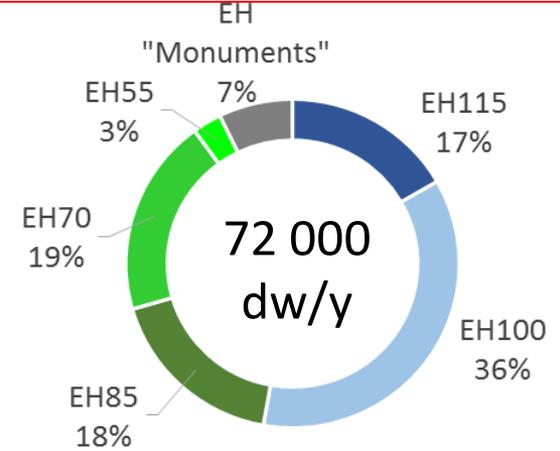
- < 3000 dwelling/y
- no detail about performance level
- focus on biomass heating systems

Minimum required ≈ 80 kWh/m².y (primary energy + f(HDD))



France (% of renovated dwellings)

Minimum required for “global performance” = 80 (or 150) kWh/m².y (primary energy)



Germany (% of renovated buildings)

Minimum perf. = EH115 (≈ 80 kWh/m².y primary energy)

| | Rate for individual actions | Rate for multi-actions renovations |
|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Italy | $\approx 1.3\%/y$ | $\approx 0.02\%/y$ |
| France | $\approx 4.8\%/y$ | $\approx 0.20\%/y$ |
| Germany | $\approx 0.7\%/y$ | $\approx 0.25\%/y$ |

Data sources detailed in the paper

Conclusions (1): data & documentation

Many data available

+ in particular about public budget and energy savings (effect of EED reporting ?)

Definitions and documentation very heterogeneous

(sometimes with inconstancies in the same source)
 → important barriers for an effective use of data

Different monitoring & evaluation practices because depending on different policy objectives (and evaluation objectives) but a common need clearly identified:

➤ **Organising data collection early enough** (= before launching the measure) and **taking into account what will be needed for the evaluation** (= planning the evaluation from the start)

Conclusions (2): evaluation methods

- **Predominance** of simplified engineering calculations based on **conventional energy consumption**
- **Diversity of methodological choices** (baseline, adjustments, ...): depending on policy/evaluation objectives but also on **data availability**
- Development of **online data collection** (for data about participants and actions implemented)
- Few examples of comparisons between “estimated” and “measured” energy savings: **important gaps**, explanations need to be further investigated

➤ Large **uncertainties** on results → quantitative analyses to be taken with **caution**

➤ Challenge: **combining “engineering” and “statistics” expertise**

Conclusions (3): efficiency & indicators

- **Communication** mostly about “gross” results → biased view of the effectiveness of policies (?)
- **No silver bullet to assess “net” results** (causality) + no example found of quantitative assessment of spill-over or market transformation effects
- **Scope** of costs and benefits **not always consistent** (cf. “marginal” vs. “total”, “direct” vs. “indirect”) + **diversity in indicators** to monitor success
- Importance in decision making of **non-energy impacts** (for ex., impacts on public budget)

Useful to **distinguish** [**cost-effectiveness of actions**]
and [**efficiency of policies**]

Need for...

- a more transparent & robust documentation for energy savings assessment
- tools to collect data (ICT) and ways to process them
- means to **verify energy savings** (and explanations)
- **broader view** (combination of engineering, statistics, market analysis)

➔ New Horizon 2020 project: **EPATEE** (<http://epatee.eu>)
Evaluation into Practice
to **Achieve Targets for Energy Efficiency**

Thanks for your attention: time for discussions !



*REMEMBER M&E INFORMATION IS USEFUL
ONLY IF IT IS USED!*

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