Energy Efficiency Data : implementation and expectation

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A growing need for evaluation and monitoring of Energy Efficiency Policies

- Target setting and tracking at national and EU level require data
- Energy Efficiency Policy is a priority in all Members States and at EU level but quantitative delivering and attribution remain a questionable issue
- Paris Agreement at COP 21 is calling for more exchange of experience on policy implementation and impact at international level through INDCs
- KPIs are necessary to monitor the progress of the SET PLAN activities
- Data are more and more produced by private actors but quality check, and access is an issue
- All actors are looking for detailed (and free) data on energy end use (Governments, Local Authorities, implementation agencies, companies, utilities, NGOs, consultancies...)
- Data collection and management is costly (enquiries) and we should avoid redundancies



E3P : a platform for smarter and available data on energy efficiency

Specific consumption difference between France and Netherlands for space heating



Attali, Bosseboeuf, Lapillonne and Sebi, EEDAL 2013

Discrepancies in specific use of electricity : Selected list of 30 potential explanatory factors

	Quantitative	Qualitative
Equipment rate in appliances		Countries' structure
Appliances' size (cold appliance & TV)		Appliance market structure
Efficiency level: energy label and standards		Consumer's purchasing behavior
Equipment features & functionality		Energy labelling comprehension
Equipment price for energy efficient class		Value and volume market
Electricity price		Relation between retailer and manufacturers
Consumer usag	ge behavior	Information on energy efficiency available in the shop

ENERGIA-EHEPTIKA ENERTEIA-ENERGIA





The rise of specific electricity consumption in Germany between 200 and 2009 is considerably smaller compared to France (0.2 TWh)

Factors responsible for the total variation in the consumption of all electrical appliances in France and Germany between 2000 and 2009



The effect of demography is almost half as significant compared to France, whereas the increase of equipment rate is analogous to the French one. The impact of energy efficiency measures is stronger than in France, resulting in energy savings of 4,5 TWh

ODYSSEE MURE : a continuous effort in energy efficiency data collection at EU level and adaptation

- Deployment of EE indicators database at EU level for more than 2 decades (6 countries in 1993, 30 in 2016)
- Data collection is done at national level involving national experts team (most from EE agencies)
- Detailed data : 200 indicators and 1000 data /year/country,
 2500 data on national EE policies and measures.
- Importance of quality check : automatic + expertise
- ODYSSEE MURE is essential for EE Directive monitoring and reporting. >10 000 connections/year on

www.odysseemure.com

Same methodology is now used in more than 60 countries (IEA, MEDENER, UN CEPAL).

New questions regarding the digital transition

- Digital transition will increase dramatically the amount of data (e. g. Big Data through smart meters and smartphones networks)
- Issues regarding privacy and open access need to be addressed by Governments
- The need for public interest data will have to be defined and Public authority should become a trusted third party



Expectations of Energy Efficiency Policy implementers on E3P

- Energy efficiency performances (benchmark) and trends (EE indicators and analysis)(EEA Index, ODYSSEE...)
- Energy efficiency policies implementation and impact evaluation (data base and report of analysis) (i.e. NEAAP, MURE)
- Detailed EE Technologies and policies Roadmaps
- Energy saving potential assessment and energy efficiency scenarii (PRISMES, POLES etc.)
- Cost of EE technologies and works, EE Cost abatement curve



Thank you for your attention

