



European Energy Network

Annual Report 2010

The Swedish Energy Agency's

Presidency of the

European Energy Network

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The European Energy Network's Annual Report 2010
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More information: www.enr-network.org

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1. Introduction to EnR

The European Energy Network (EnR) is a voluntary network for European national energy agencies. EnR's mission is to strengthen cooperation between member agencies and other European actors on all issues relevant to energy efficiency, sustainable transport and renewable energy.

Cooperation in Europe

EnR membership is open to all national energy agencies of European countries, not only EU member states. In March 2011 Turkey was accepted as EnR's 23rd member agency. Member agencies are responsible for sustainable development in the energy field in their respective country; e.g. issues like energy efficiency, sustainable transport and renewable energy.

Comparison and collaboration

International comparison and information sharing takes place primarily through the Working Groups, which are also open to relevant non-member organizations. The Working Groups serve as a forum for discussion as well as forums for the conception and implementation of common projects within the framework of EU-funded programmes, such as the Intelligent Energy Europe programme.

EnR provides a first point of contact for national energy agencies in EU Member States. EnR dedicates its efforts towards joint activities where its unique character provides added value at both a European and individual Member State level.

2. EnR management

EnR has no common budget, office or permanent staff. The management is organized in a troika with three member agencies, i.e. the EnR President supported by two member agencies, which manages and coordinates EnR's activities throughout the year. Each elected agency spends three years on the Troika, taking over the Presidency and Secretariat in the second year. A new Troika member is elected each February at the annual Full Meeting.

The EnR President, supported by the other agencies in the Troika, is responsible for progressing any strategic, operational or communication issues on behalf of the network, liaising with other members as and when necessary.

The Troika of 2010

The Swedish Energy Agency, STEM, took over the Presidency of EnR from the Portuguese energy agency, ADENE in February 2010. The troika consisted of ADENE, STEM and the Bulgarian energy agency EEA as Bulgaria planned to take over the presidency in 2011. Due to changes in the national policy situation in Bulgaria, EEA was not able to fulfil this commitment. The Spanish agency IDAE accepted to take over the presidency in their place.

3. Swedish Presidency 2010

Summary of the Swedish Energy Agency's presidency by its Director General Dr Tomas Kåberger:



“The Swedish Energy Agency (STEM) took over the presidency of EnR in February 2010. It has been a pleasure to be president for an organisation where members are so supportive and engaged.

There have been a lot of dramatic changes in the world during this year, in northern Africa and Asia not the least. The issue of energy efficiency will become more important in the years to come. The high oil prices are big incentives for these efforts. The competition from China will be a challenge for Europe and another reason for energy efficiency and renewable energy being acknowledged as important sectors for European industry in the near future. European institutions need to encourage this development. That is also a reason for strengthening the cooperation within a network like EnR.

The EⁿR Working Groups serve as forums for the conception and implementation of successful common projects within the framework of EU-funded programmes, but could also serve as forums for emerging issues on the agenda.

The Swedish Presidency wanted to cover both the internal development of EnR as an organisation and the external work, e.g. to position EnR as an inspiring, and a broad and competent speaking partner for other institutions, especially within the EU.



EnR has taken some action in that direction during the year. The best example of this is the discussion paper on the EC's Energy Efficiency Plan 2011¹ (EEP) that EnR's Energy Efficiency Working Group initiated and which was put together with the help of several agencies. It was presented to DG ENER in Brussels in December. The dialogue with the Commission continued at the annual Full Meeting in Rome (M48) in March 2011.

Everything did not work according to plan. A meeting in Dublin in April had to be postponed until September due to the volcanic eruption on Iceland and the ash cloud that covered Europe afterwards. Eventually the meeting that gathered EnR's Thinking Group (i.e. the Director Generals from several agencies) discussed energy efficiency in industry and built environment. Industrial management was identified as an important activity for EnR and the establishment of a new working group on industry will be prepared for decision at the annual meeting (M50) next year.

The Swedish presidency strived to extend EnR's work to new areas, and start institutional comparisons. STEM arranged two workshops during the year. In February several agencies attended a meeting in Paris and shared experiences on the organisation and implementation of energy policies at local and regional level

¹ COM(2011) 109 final

in their respective countries. In March the working group's chairpersons were invited to a workshop to discuss their role and tasks.

The dissemination of information about EnR has increased to some extent during the year. One example is that we take up the tradition of an annual report again. The ambition is that this report should function both for members and external readers as it describes EnR's objectives as well as its work and achievements during 2010."

Events and activities during the year

27-28 may **The M47 Regular meeting** was held in the end of May in Gothenburg and was attended by 19 EnR member agencies. The meeting took place at the museum for energy, Elyseum. In the evening everybody joined in for a boat ride to the old fortress "Älvsborgs fästning". The second day's meeting was followed by a study visit by bus to Rosenlundsverket, the district cooling plant and to Renova, the city's waste heat and electricity co-production plant.



Participants at M47 gathered in the harbour of Gothenburg.



Study visit at the district cooling plant.

- 22 September** **The Thinking Group Meeting** gathered EnR full members, i.a. the Director Generals, in Dublin for a strategic discussion on energy efficiency in industry.
- 1-2 February** **A workshop on energy policy implementation on local and regional level** took place in Paris, at the Swedish Institute in the Marais quarter. Seven EnR member agencies, who are working with policy implementation at local and regional level, either by themselves or through intermediaries, participated and shared experiences.
- 1 March** **A Joint WG Chair workshop** was arranged in Rome in order to discuss the chairpersons' tasks and role and possible common denominators. The chairpersons also participated in a training session on EnR's web site Content Management System.
- 2-3 March** **The annual Full and Regular meeting (M48)** took place in Rome, with 50 participants. Turkey was accepted as a new member. Ms Marie Donnelly from DG Energy at the European Commission and Mr Amit Bando from The International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC) were invited as guest speakers.



The participants at M48 in Rome.



The signing ceremony where EIE, the Turkish energy agency, becomes a member of EnR.

4. Working groups

The Working Groups (WG) constitute the core of EnR's work. These eight groups are not permanent, as their activities and objectives are regularly reviewed and evaluated by EnR's members. Not all member organisations participate in all the working groups. The Working Groups are also open to organisations which are not members of EnR. During the Swedish presidency two major changes were made. EnR decided to close one of the working groups, FSEET, and to initiate the establishment of new group on industry. Below follows a short description of the work of each of the current working groups during 2010.

4.1. Buildings

Chair: David Weatherall, EST, UK. Participating organisations: 11.

The objective of the EnR Buildings Working Group is to act as a forum for information exchange on the policies and initiatives of countries represented, and for the initiation of joint projects. The group's focus is the energy performance of buildings. This covers energy efficiency, combined heat and power, and renewable energy measures, as applicable to the building. It does not include off-site generation of renewable energy, but does include issues around connection to the grid of on-site energy generation.

Members of the Working Group have made good progress as they developed and successfully secured funding from IEE for the [REQUEST](#) project. And there is a wish is to expand the Working Group to include all partners of the REQUEST project. The kick-off meeting was held in London 2010. REQUEST focuses on how recommendations in Energy Performance Certificates can be turned into action for energy saving refurbishment - making it easier for homeowners to access skilled craftspeople & installers.

REQUEST aims to:

- Link the supply and demand side for Energy Performance Certificates
- Develop replicable approaches to promoting action on Energy Performance Certificates through pilot projects with a particular focus on managing quality in the supply chain
- Disseminate results to a further partner country through each of the 10 partners involved

4.2. Eco-design & labelling

Chair: Carlos Lopes, STEM, Sweden, in transition to Tom Lock, EST, UK.
Participating organisations: 15 (plus many observers.)

The objectives of the Working Group are:

- To closely follow developments of the European Commission and Parliament regarding the Energy Label, Eco design, the Energy Star and other labels and minimum efficiency requirements in Europe.
- To stimulate development and implementation of labelling systems and efficiency requirements in order to contribute to resource savings, security of supply and greenhouse gas emission reduction.

The Working Group participates in discussions and projects on

- Eco design, where the Working Group has discussed preliminary comments to the Commission proposals for product specific implementing measures. It has also discussed the relation between the EPBD (Energy Performance of Buildings Directive) and Eco design, the relation between Eco design & labelling and the Energy Star, as well as the EU Action Plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production and Sustainable Industry Policy and the Eco label.
- Energy labelling, where there is an on-going discussion about the new products under the Lisbon Treaty; i.e. from Implementing measures to Delegated Acts.

The Working Group is also maintaining a Labelling and Eco design Matrix which allows the continuous follow up of the Eco design and Energy labelling implementation process.

Regarding market surveillance, there is a discussion on enhanced cooperation: joint funded tests, sharing of testing results, and common input to ADCO – Administrative Cooperation on Market Surveillance (a potential project proposal for IEE). On this subject the Working Group cooperates with CLASP (Collaborative Labelling and Appliance Standards Programme). The Working Group also cooperates with the network eceee.

4.3. Energy Efficiency

Chair: Kostas Tigas, CRES, Greece. Participating organisations: 13

The objective of the Working Group is to increase the quality and effectiveness of the energy efficiency work in the member countries of EnR and the European Union by providing a leading forum for communication and co-operation on issues of common interest, with special emphasis on practical and operational matters in relation to programmes and measures.

The Working Group follows the current EU activities on energy efficiency and tries to make visible the views of EnR members' on the matter. Its work may also be driven by a request from the European Commission. The result of the WG activities may often take the form of discussion papers, which are communicated with other stakeholders like eceee, the European Parliament and the European Commission. In addition to the above, the Working Group has established a continuous co-operation with the Monitoring Tools Working Groups, in topics related to the ex-post evaluation of energy efficiency measures.

In 2010 the Working Group met back to back with the annual Regular and Full meeting in Madrid. The subject of discussion was the forthcoming EU Energy Efficiency Action Plan. A presentation included the ideas of the Working Group regarding the future EU Energy Efficiency Policies and particularly in relation to the forthcoming EU EEAP. It was agreed that a procedure would be initiated in order to collect information from EnR members to be used for the formulation of a discussion paper on the EEAP.

Another meeting was held back to back with the EnR Thinking Group meeting in Dublin in September. The purpose was to elaborate the discussion paper on the new Energy Efficiency Plan. Attending members discussed the draft paper and elaborated and validated the results, so that a final discussion paper could be formulated and presented to relevant policymakers and the EC. Mr Rod Jansen also participated in discussions to present the view of the eceee. The discussion paper was forwarded to Mr Philip Lowe at the European Commission by the Presidency and a meeting to present EnR views was arranged on the 9th of December 2010. See below under EEP.

4.4. Energy Related Behaviour

Chair: Irmeli Mikkonen, Motiva, Finland. Participating organisations: 11

The objectives of the Working Group are:

- To closely follow (new) developments of the European Commission and Parliament in the fields of awareness raising, promotion and behaviour change.
- To exchange information and share experiences relating to promotional campaigns in EU countries, and facilitate partnerships with third parties for international projects.
- To design and implement joint projects to promote behaviour change which can bring about a significant reduction in energy end-use amongst the EU population.

The Working Group has successfully carried out a joint European project [BEHAVE](#) (Evaluation of European Energy Behavioural Change Programmes) in 2006-2009. The project consisted of a comprehensive analysis of 41 European energy-related projects targeted to consumers, on the basis of which the project partners prepared a guide Changing Energy Behaviour with Guidelines for Behavioural Change Programmes. The guide provides an overview of the best practices and guidelines for developing and implementing successful policy interventions aimed at consumers.

The Working Group presented a paper on BEHAVE at the IEPEC (International Energy Program Evaluation Conference) held in June 2010 in Paris. The next European conference on Energy Efficiency and Behaviour will probably be held in Finland in autumn 2012. The WG could take an active role in the conference organisation as this also provides an opportunity to show the results of the project.

The Working Group intends to carry out a study to identify the status and relevant activities in the field of behaviour change in EnR member countries. The results of this study could also form the basis for future activities of the Working Group.

4.5 FSEET (Financing Sustainable Energy in Economies in Transition)

Chair: Kostas Tigas, CRES, Greece. Participating organisations: 12

The objectives of the Working Group were to assist with capacity building and information exchange particularly in Central and Eastern European countries. The Working Group was established on the basis of a project, but when the project ended the group no longer had a clear purpose and no means to fund participation

in Working Group meetings. In addition, as the situation in the countries in focus has rapidly changed and the initial objective of the Working Group can be served within other Working Groups the previous need is no longer obvious.

At the Regular meeting in Gothenburg in June 2010, members showed little interest to sustain the Working Group and the decision to close it down was taken at EnR's Full meeting in 2011.

4.6 Monitoring Tools

Chair: Didier Bosseboeuf, ADEME, France. Participating organisations: 33.

The Working Group Monitoring Tools is home to the [ODYSSEE-MURE](#) project. It monitors energy efficiency progress (and CO₂- reduction) for the EU member states plus Norway and Croatia. The project will run from 2010-2012.

The objectives of ODYSSEE-MURE are to:

- Understand the energy demand trends for EU countries
- Compare the countries in their relative energy efficiency performance, as well as to benchmark values.
- Measure the contribution of innovative energy efficiency and renewables technologies to the Lisbon targets to make Europe more competitive;
- Analyse and evaluate the performance of energy efficiency policies in the different EU Member States and at EU level

The project aims help national teams prepare their National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (NEEAP) and will provide input for the target setting of the EU action plan on energy efficiency. The project has good cooperation with external stakeholders.

The IEA collaborates with ODYSSEE through a formal agreement about data exchange. IEA has also asked to extend this cooperation with MURE. Complementary, ODYSSEE is actively participating in the next IEA statistical guidebook on surveys for energy efficiency monitoring. ODYSSEE provides information for the “energy efficiency questionnaire” of the IEA.

ODYSSEE also cooperates with IPEEC within the French initiative IPEEI on energy efficiency indicators. IPEEC is a high level international forum that provides global leadership on energy efficiency by identifying and facilitating government implementation of policies and programs that yield high energy-efficiency gains. IPEEC also aims to promote information exchange on best practices and facilitate initiatives to improve energy efficiency.

Discussions are on-going regarding the involvement of stakeholders, especially from industry. The European Environmental Agency uses ODYSSEE data in their publications.

4.7 Renewables

Chair: Alexandra Lermen, dena, Germany. Participating organisations: 18.

The objective of the Working Group is to contribute to the implementation of renewable energy strategies in the EnR and EU Member States by providing a leading forum for communication and co-operation.

The group has discussed joint projects and cooperation with other projects/activities. They have looked more closely at some projects like Bio CertDesk, [Bioenergy Promotion](#), GreenGasGrid and [KIS-PIMS](#) (a public-private partnership to improve innovation framework conditions for service innovators in the renewable energy sector).

The group also discusses how to support communication between member states and how to disseminate smart policies for the deployment of renewable energy. The group will continue its exchange by discussing national RES situations and support measures. This is planned to be done in a more structured way by means of a RES observatory following a template to be used by all Working Group members. The template is in a phase of development and testing.

4.8 Transport

Chair: EST (Caroline Watson). Participating organisations: 14.

The overall objective of the Working Group is to contribute to more energy efficient, environmental friendly and safer European transport system by setting up and implementing specific national and international activities and programmes.

Members of the Working Group participates in the EU-project [ECOWILL](#) (Eco driving – Widespread Implementation for Learner and Licensed Drivers). This is a follow up project to ECODRIVEN and sees the roll out of eco-driving tuition across Member States. A Working Group meeting was held in May 2010 in Vienna as it coincided with an ECOWILL kick off meeting many of the same participants attended both meetings. Main items for discussion were the Urban Mobility Plan, Clean and Energy Efficient Vehicles Directive, Van CO2 legislation, the Transport White Paper and the ERA Net Clean Transport.

ECOWILL:

- Aims to incorporate an energy efficient driving style (eco driving) into driving school curricula and driving tests. Its objective is to harmonise and to improve eco driving education for learner drivers by establishing quality standards and certification systems for driving instructors.
- Aims to initiate the widespread rollout of short duration (one-hour) eco driving training courses and online education for licensed drivers.
- Builds on experience gathered from previous projects and initiatives related to eco driving, including the projects ECODRIVEN and TREATISE – both previous projects carried out by EnR members – and various national programmes and initiatives. The project consortium consists of 15 partners from 13 countries. The project runs from May 2010 to April 2013.

The EnR working group also met this February in Brussels. The main topic for the agenda was joint working and pulling together a proposal for a new IEE project. The Working Group was updated on IEE STEER funding by Giorgia Favero from the European Commission.

4.9 New Working Group on Industry

EnR decided at the annual Full meeting 2011 to initiate the process for a new Working Group on energy efficiency in industry.

Five member agencies (IDAE, SEAI, STEM, Enova and NL Agency) were given the task to form a reference group and prepare the Terms of Reference for this group. NL Agency will be the contact point for the work. The formal decision to establish the new Working Group will be taken at the next Full meeting, in 2012.

5. Input to the Commission's EEP

Background: In 2008 EnR conducted a national survey on the role of energy agencies in the implementation of the Energy Services Directive (ESD) in the EU and associated countries using the expertise of EnR members. The focus of the report was on overall targets, the exemplary role in public procurement, promotion of energy end use efficiency, and on the preparatory process for the first and the second National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (NEEAPs).

In October 2010 EnR published a discussion paper on the Commission's Energy Efficiency Plan (EEP) based on a survey among the EnR members about their experience of NEEAPs and the first EEAP. 15 agencies responded to the survey. The [EEP discussion paper](#) presents the results of that survey, highlighting the approaches that need to be promoted through the forthcoming EEP. (The paper is published on EnR's web site.) The work was organized by the Working Group for Energy Efficiency and five agencies.

EnR's EEP discussion paper was presented to Ms Marie Donnelly at DG Energy at the Commission in the beginning of December. This led to a broader discussion on energy efficiency policies and measures regarding public procurement of energy services, incentives to reach energy efficiency in industry, and the legislative measures which will follow the launch of the EEP (such as the revision of the Energy Services Directive). EnR members also provided additional information to the European Commission on public procurement and on Energy Performance Contracting and ESCO markets in EnR member states as a follow up to the meeting.

6. Members

Generally, the number of members in EnR is increasing. This could be due to the fact that more and more countries establish national energy agencies and that the interest for international cooperation is increasing. However, the network is voluntary and some members take a more passive role in EnR than others.

New members during 2010

Luxembourg: The agency MyEnergy is the new national structure for awareness raising and information on EE to households, municipalities and enterprises in Luxembourg. It replaces the former Agence de l'Énergie as member of EnR.

The Netherlands: SenterNovem (the Netherlands Agency for Sustainability and Innovation) merged with two other agencies (the Agency for International Business and Cooperation (EVD), and the Netherlands Patent Office) under the Ministry of Economic Affairs and as of 1st January 2010. The new Dutch organisation NL Agency replaced SenterNovem as member of EnR.

Turkey: The Turkish agency EIE had participated in EnR's meetings as observers for two years. They were invited as members at EnR's Full meeting 2011.

Potential new members

Hungary: The Hungarian energy agency ECH has reconfirmed their interest to become a member. At the Full meeting in 2011, EnR decided that AEA and STEM will conduct an evaluation of ECH during 2011.

Russia: The new Russian Energy Agency REA was recently created and is interested to take part in EnR. At the Full meeting in 2011, EnR decided to invite REA as observers during the next presidency.

7. EnR promotion

During the Presidency the Swedish Energy Agency has strived to continue the good work with promotion that had been carried out the previous years. A lot of effort has been put into the web site management.

- STEM ordered and financed an advertisement in the magazine The Parliament during the EU Sustainable Energy Week in 2010.
- The work continued with the website www.enr-network.org throughout the year, mainly with updates of the content, links and member logos. Some amendments have been made to correct some functions and to improve the search function.
- A new EnR pin was produced and distributed to all participants at the M48 meeting. There are more in stock at STEM.
- Instruction videos for website content management have been produced. EST helped to organise the web training session for the WG Chairpersons on 1 March.
- STEM produces this Annual report, the first since 2006, on its Presidency (February 2010-February 2011).

8. EnR 20 years

EnR was founded in 1991 and in 2011 EnR becomes 20 years. This event was celebrated in Rome at the Regular and Full meeting in March. ENEA organised a tour at the Mercati di Traiano in central Rome, which was followed by a festive dinner.

9. Presidency and Troika of 2011

The Spanish energy agency IDAE will be EnR's President during 2011. The Greek agency CRES has accepted to be EnR's president in 2012. The EnR troika for 2011 thus consists of STEM, IDAE and CRES.

Working plan for 2011

IDAE has expressed an ambitious working plan for the coming year:

Externally IDAE wants to see more cooperation with partners both within and outside EU and Europe. They propose that EnR should enter into more international cooperation with organizations like IRENA and in countries in Latin America.

Internally IDAE aims to work with a mission statement update and reinforcement of the working groups and prioritize the topics of Energy Efficiency, the SET Plan, innovations and Smart Cities.

IDAE's vision for 2011

The vision for the Spanish Presidency is to strengthen EnR's position as a competent and inspiring speaking partner for energy actors and decision makers in Europe in the fields of energy efficiency, renewable energies, and sustainable development.

The Spanish presidency would like to continue the very good work done by its predecessors, and extent EnR's working areas into new fields such as International Cooperation, reinforcing its relationship with international organizations such as IRENA, IEA, OLADE (Latin American Energy Organization), MEDENER Network, etc., and therefore expanding its activities also to non EU regions to detect new projects and possibilities for cooperation.

EnR members have a range of competences as policy implementing bodies and play an important role in the design and development of their national energy efficiency and renewable energy strategies and plans. Therefore it is also the ambition of this presidency to continue our relationships with the European Commission and energy market actors, emphasizing our work on the new technology and innovation trends, and on issues such as the next framework programme, the SET Plan, NERC 300, Innovation Union, and Smart Cities.

APPENDIX:**List of abbreviations:**

ADEME	Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Énergie (France)
ADENE	Agência para a Energia (Portugal)
AEA	Austrian Energy Agency
ANRE	Romanian Energy Regulatory Authority
CA	Concerted Action
CRES	The Centre for Renewable Energy Sources (Greece)
EAA	Energy Efficiency Agency (Bulgaria)
eccee	The European Council for an Energy Efficient Economy
EEP	Energy Efficiency Plan
EIHP	Energy Institute Hrvoje Pozar (Croatia)
ENEA	Italian Energy Agency
ERA	European Research Area
EST	Energy Saving Trust (UK)
dena	Deutsche Energie-Agentur GmbH (Germany)
IDAE	Instituto para la Diversificación y Ahorro de la Energía” (Institute for Diversification and Saving of Energy, Spain)
IEE	Intelligent Energy Europe
IPEEC	The International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC)
KAPE	The Polish National Energy Conservation Agency
NEEAP	National Energy Efficiency Action Plan
SET Plan	Strategic Energy Technology Plan
SEAI	The Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland
SEA	Slovak Energy Agency
STEM	Swedish Energy Agency