



Report on the knowledge exchange programme for all stakeholders

D 4.2

January 2026



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Contents

Contents.....	2
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
1 Introduction.....	7
2 Overview of the activities.....	9
2.1 Overview of the European workshops	9
2.2 Overview of the national workshops	11
3 EU workshops.....	15
3.1 Direct support #1 on M&V systems.....	15
3.2 Direct support #2 on EEOS and white certificates schemes	15
3.3 Measurement in monitoring energy efficiency policies: examples and further developments.....	16
3.4 Special session at the BEHAVE 2023 conference: How much energy do behavioural policy measures save?	17
3.5 Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes and other market-based instruments, part 1: scaling up to the 2030 targets	18
3.6 Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes and other market-based instruments, part 2: providing the right support to final customers.....	19
3.7 Direct support #3: Optimising controls and mitigating frauds in Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes	19
3.8 Alternative measures in the EED context: achieving energy savings in all sectors.....	20
3.9 Direct support #4: M&V systems for Alternative measures in the context of Article 8 EED	21
3.10 Direct support #5: Q&A session on the French white certificates scheme .	21
3.11 Transport measures in the energy savings obligation of the EED: Untapped potential or too difficult to handle?	22
3.12 Energy savings potentials for policymaking: Examples in the context of the EED	23
3.13 Added value of using measurements to monitor energy efficiency projects in industry: experience from Italy's and France's market players.....	24
3.14 Bridging Energy Savings Obligations and Social Climate Plans: Tackling Energy Poverty and Consumer Vulnerability in Member States.....	25

3.15	Assessing the options for an EU-wide market for an energy savings certification scheme	26
3.16	Evaluations of energy efficiency policies: what do they tell us?	27
4	National activities	28
4.1	First Austrian Meeting: Fuel additives in Article 8 EED implementation	28
4.2	Second Austrian Meeting: Kick-off meeting with Austrian stakeholders.....	28
4.3	Third Austrian Meeting: Multiple Benefits of Energy Efficiency	29
4.4	Fourth and final Austrian Meeting: Results of the project	31
4.5	First Croatian national event: Needs of the energy ministry and national energy efficiency fund about the implementation of Article 7/8 EED.....	32
4.6	Second Croatian Workshop: Revised Directive on energy efficiency and its implications to energy efficiency obligation scheme in Croatia	32
4.7	Third Croatian Meeting: Meeting with fuel suppliers	33
4.8	Fourth Croatian Meeting: Meeting with Croatian Power Utility (HEP)	33
4.9	Fifth Croatian National workshop: possible synergies between art. 8/9 and art.11 of the EED recast.....	34
4.10	Sixth Croatian National workshop with Obligated Parties on challenges they face within the EEOS	35
4.11	Seventh Croatian National Event – Gas Forum.....	36
4.12	Eighth Croatian National Workshop on possible synergies between art.8/9 and art.11 of EED (part 2).....	37
4.13	Nineth Croatian National meeting with Obligated Parties on challenges they face within EEOS (part 2).....	38
4.14	Tenth Croatian National meeting with Obligated Parties on challenges they face within EEOS (part 3).....	39
4.15	Eleventh Croatian National meeting with Obligated Parties on challenges they face within EEOS (part 4)	40
4.16	Twelveth Croatian National meeting on possibility to establish organised energy savings market.....	41
4.17	Thirteenth Croatian National meeting: Final meeting with policy level stakeholders.....	42
4.18	Fourteenth Croatian National meeting: Regional forum	44
4.19	Fifteenth Croatian National meeting: - final meeting with Obligated Parties	45

4.20	National Workshop in Cyprus.....	47
4.21	French seminar on EEOS – Special session on EU updates and experience sharing	49
4.22	First Greek Workshop on the current energy efficiency situation in Greece	50
4.23	Second Greek National Workshop on funding opportunities under the EEOS in Greece	51
4.24	Third Greek National Workshop on the redesign of the EEOS in Greece ...	53
4.25	Fourth Greek National Workshop on the redesign of the EEOS in Greece (part 2).....	54
4.26	Fifth Greek National Workshop on the contribution of EPCs & SRI tools to achieving energy efficiency targets	56
4.27	First Hungarian Workshop on the monitoring of energy savings according to Article 7 of EED	60
4.28	Second Hungarian National workshop about sharing knowledge and information for the uniform implementation of energy audits	61
4.29	Third Hungarian National workshop on energy efficiency with stakeholders	61
4.30	Hungarian workshop for energy and other stakeholders (afternoon): "Tapping the energy savings potential in the residential sector: can Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes help?"	64
4.31	First Italian Workshop: White Certificates: energy efficiency certificates at your fingertips	65
4.32	Second Italian meeting: ENERPOLICY2024: policy to support energy efficiency in industry	65
4.33	Third Italian National Workshop: ENERPOLICY2025: policy to support energy efficiency in industry	67
4.34	Fourth Italian National Workshop: What steps can be taken to boost energy efficiency?	68
4.35	First Lithuanian Meeting: Agreements with companies and energy suppliers	70
4.36	Second Lithuanian Meeting: Agreements with companies and energy suppliers	70
4.37	Third Lithuanian National Workshop: Lithuanian heat energy suppliers join the Energy Savings Agreements Scheme.....	71

4.38	Fourth Lithuanian National Workshop: Implementation of Education and Counselling Measures: Practical Advice and Dissemination of Good Practices.....	72
4.39	Fifth Lithuanian National Workshop: Training for certified auditors.....	73
4.40	Sixth Lithuanian National Workshop: Together – towards results: presentation of the ENSMOV Plus project results, partners' contributions and cooperation experiences.....	74
4.41	First Polish Meeting: Is substitution fee really needed?.....	76
4.42	Second Polish Meeting: Substitution fee – challenges and solutions	76
4.43	Third Polish Meeting: White Certificates - current state and improvement proposals	78
4.44	Fourth Polish Meeting: Meeting with the Ministry of Environment and Climate	80
4.45	First Romanian workshop: exploring possible designs for an EEOS.....	81
4.46	Second Romanian workshop: the future of energy efficiency	82
4.47	First Slovenian meeting: Saving calculations related to EPOV measures ...	83
4.48	Second Slovenian meeting: Scenario Analysis for Meeting Article 8 EED Obligations.....	84
4.49	Third Slovenian workshop: Where are we with Energy Efficiency	85
4.50	Fourth Slovenian workshop: Strengthening NGO Engagement in Achieving Article 8 Energy Savings: Insights from the ENSMOV Plus Project	86

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Article 8 (previously Article 7) of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) requires Member States to achieve a minimum amount of cumulative energy savings over an obligation period (currently 2021-2030). To do so, they can implement an Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme (EEOS) or Alternative Measures.

ENSMOV Plus was a three-year European project of the LIFE programme, running from December 2022 to November 2025, to provide technical support to public authorities and key stakeholders on the implementation of Article 8 EED.

ENSMOV Plus' knowledge exchange programme aimed to build capacities and facilitate experience and knowledge sharing among different stakeholder groups that are involved in the implementation of Art.8 EED (e.g., public authorities and agencies, energy companies, and other key stakeholders).

The report summarizes the activities organised during the project and their outputs. It provides first an overview of the activities organised, and then a short summary about each of them, starting with the European activities and concluding with the national activities.

See also the complementary [summary report of main lessons learned](#) and [country summaries](#).

1 Introduction

The ENSMOV Plus project

Article 8 (previously Article 7) of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) requires Member States to achieve a minimum amount of cumulative energy savings over an obligation period (currently 2021-2030). To do so, they can implement an Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme (EEOS) or Alternative Measures.

ENSMOV Plus was a three-year European project of the LIFE programme, running from December 2022 to November 2025. It built on the previous ENSMOV project to provide support to public authorities and key stakeholders on the implementation of Article 8 EED.

The activities and resources developed by the project cover the whole policy cycle, facilitate experience sharing and make knowledge and information easy to find and use. The project dealt with both short-term and concrete issues and longer-term strategic approaches to improving the effectiveness of energy efficiency policies. The challenges of meeting the 2023 recast of the EED and its relation to the wider Fit-for-55 Package were a key focus of the project.

The project also continued the development of the [Knowledge Exchange Platform](#) where all relevant information on Article 8 EED and its implementation can be found.

The Knowledge Exchange Programme

ENSMOV Plus' knowledge exchange programme aimed to build capacities in different stakeholder groups that are involved in the implementation of Art.8 EED (e.g., public authorities, utilities, and other key stakeholders). It also aimed to collect useful tools and resources addressing specific aspects of the Art.8 EED.

ENSMOV Plus' knowledge exchange programme was structured to ensure that stakeholders were engaged to find both those with gaps on specific implementation topics and those with experience to share about relevant solutions.

Through this knowledge exchange programme, public bodies could share experiences on the design and development of EEOS and Alternative Measures.

The project also aimed to facilitate knowledge sharing among public authorities to enable them to acquire skills and set up their EM&V schemes through meetings and workshops at national and EU level.



Objectives of this deliverable

The report summarizes the activities and outputs of the knowledge exchange programme, covering the whole duration of the project, from December 2022 to November 2025.

It provides first an overview of the activities organised, and then a short summary about each of them, starting with the European activities and concluding with the national activities.

2 Overview of the activities

ENSMOV Plus included two main categories of activities for experience sharing and capacity building:

- European workshops, aimed at cross-country experience sharing, and discussing the six key topics identified from the stakeholder survey, as well as other topics raised by stakeholders along the project.
- National workshops and meetings, focused on key issues in the national context, with the aim to support capacity building and national policy discussions, enriched from lessons learnt by other countries and shared from ENSMOV Plus work by the national partners.

2.1 Overview of the European workshops

ENSMOV Plus organized **16 EU workshops** to facilitate cross-country experience sharing, with a total of **915 participants**.

These workshops took different forms:

- Half of them were public online workshops, with a number of participants between 50 and 100 participants. These workshops were usually between 1 and 2 hours long, depending on the number of speakers. They included presentations of experiences from various countries, followed by Q&A and concluded with an open discussion.
- 5 workshops were upon invitations, for small group discussions (direct support workshop). Some of these were restricted for confidential exchanges between public bodies. Some were meant for experience sharing between stakeholders of different EEOS.
- 3 workshops were hybrid (in-person and line), back-to-back with other events (with the national seminar on the French white certificates scheme in Paris, and with a plenary meeting of the Concerted Action EED in Budapest).

Some of the workshops were jointly organized with sister European projects (streamSAVE Plus, ENEFIRST Plus), or with European conferences (BEHAVE 2023, Energy Evaluation Europe 2025).

This diversity of formats enabled to engage with a broad range of stakeholders (policymakers, energy stakeholders, other stakeholders), and to cover various topics.

The summaries of each workshop can be found in chapter 3.

See also the complementary [summary report of main lessons learned](#).

Table 1. Overview of ENSMOV Plus' EU workshops.

#	Date	Title / topic	Format	Number of participants
1	03/07/2023	Direct support #1 on M&V systems	online	16
2	12/07/2023	Direct Support #2: 1st online meeting for the direct support on EEOs	online	20
3	25/09/2023	Measurement in monitoring energy efficiency policies: examples and further developments	online	51
4	28/11/2023	Special session at BEHAVE 2023: How much energy do behavioural policy measures save?	in-person (Maastricht)	50
5	07/12/2023	Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes and other market-based instruments, part 1: scaling up to the 2030 targets	hybrid (Paris and online)	123
6	07/12/2023	Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes and other market-based instruments, part 2: providing the right support to final customers	hybrid (Paris and online)	113
7	07/12/2023	Direct support #3: Optimising controls and mitigating frauds in Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes	in-person (Paris)	10
8	20/03/2024	Alternative measures in the EED context: achieving energy savings in all sectors	hybrid (Budapest and online)	104
9	20/03/2024	Direct Support #4: M&V systems for Alternative measures in the context of Article 8 EED	in-person (Budapest)	21
10	18/07/2024	Direct Support #5: Q&A Session on the French white certificates scheme	online	22
11	19/11/2024	Transport measures in the energy savings obligation of the EED: Untapped potential or too difficult to handle?	online	49
12	17/12/2024	Energy savings potentials for policymaking: Examples in the context of the Energy Efficiency Directive	online	53
13	01/04/2025	Added value of using measurements to monitor energy efficiency projects in industry: experience from Italy's and France's market players	online	93
14	09/04/2025	Bridging Energy Savings Obligations and Social Climate Plans: Tackling Energy Poverty and Consumer Vulnerability in Member States	online	53

#	Date	Title / topic	Format	Number of participants
15	03/07/2025	Assessing the options for an EU-wide market for an energy savings certification scheme	online	69
16	10/09/2025	Evaluations of energy efficiency policies: what do they tell us?	online	68

2.2 Overview of the national workshops

ENSMOV Plus organized **50 national events** (seminars, workshops or meetings), with a total of **2662 participants**.

These national activities took various forms, from small-group ad-hoc meetings with officers of the energy ministry or experts of a key national stakeholder, up to national seminars with 600+ participants.

This diversity of activities enabled to engage with a broad range of stakeholders (policymakers, energy stakeholders, other stakeholders), in ways adapted to each activity's objectives (e.g. confidential exchanges, large dissemination).

The topics were selected according to key issues in the national context, and demands from national policymakers and stakeholders.

The summaries of each workshop can be found in chapter 4.

See also the complementary [country summaries](#).

Table 2. Overview of national activities.

	Date	Meeting Name	Number of participants
Austria1	11/04/2024	1st Austrian Meeting: Fuel additives in Article 8 EED implementation	5
Austria2	17/04/2024	2nd Austrian Meeting: Kick-off meeting with Austrian stakeholders	7
Austria3	07/11/2025	3rd Austrian Meeting: Multiple Benefist of Energy Efficiency	4
Austria4	17/11/2025	4th and Final Austrian Workshop: Results of the project	4
Croatia01	10/08/2023	1st Croatian national event: Needs of the energy ministry and national energy efficiency fund about the implementation of Article 7/8 EED	3
Croatia02	13/11/2023	2nd Croatian Workshop: Revised Directive on energy efficiency and it	52

	Date	Meeting Name	Number of participants
		implications to energy efficiency obligation scheme in Croatia	
Croatia03	28/11/2023	3rd Croatian Meeting: Meeting with fuel suppliers	8
Croatia04	01/03/2024	4th Croatian Meeting: Meeting with Croatian Power Utility (HEP)	11
Croatia05	11/10/2024	5th Croatia National Workshop on possible synergies between art. 8/9 and art.11 of the EED recast	132
Croatia06	24.10.2024	6th Croatian National meeting with OPs on challenges they face within EEOS	10
Croatia07	12/03/2025	7th Croatian National Event - Gas Forum	136
Croatia08	26/03/2025	8th Croatian National Workshop on possible synergies between art. 8/9 and art.11 of EED (part 2)	16
Croatia09	16/05/2025	9th Croatian national meeting with OPs on challenges they face within EEOS (part 2)	12
Croatia10	17/06/2025	10th Croatian national meeting with OPs on challenges they face within EEOS (part 3)	6
Croatia11	04/07/2025	11th Croatian national meeting with OPs on challenges they face within EEOS (part 4)	13
Croatia12	14/10/2025	12th Croatian national meeting on possibility to establish organised energy savings market	5
Croatia13	31/10/2025	13th Croatian national meeting - final meeting with policy level stakeholders	16
Croatia14	26/11/2025	14th Croatian national event - regional forum	51
Croatia15	28/11/2025	15th Croatian national meeting - final meeting with Obligated Parties	18
Cyprus1	25/02/2025	National Workshop in Cyprus on the framework of the energy efficiency auctions	4
France1	06/12/2023	French seminar on EEOS - Special session on EU updates and experience sharing	608
Greece1	05/03/2024	1st Greek Workshop on the Current energy efficiency situation in Greece	10
Greece2	27/11/2024	2nd Greek Workshop on funding opportunities under the EEOS in Greece	33

	Date	Meeting Name	Number of participants
Greece3	09/12/2024	3rd Greek Workshop on the redesign of the EEOS in Greece	6
Greece4	25/04/2025	4th Greek Workshop on the redesign of the EEOS in Greece (part 2)	6
Greece5	10/07/2025	5th Greek Workshop on the contribution of EPCs & SRI tools to achieving energy efficiency targets	16
Hungary1	26/07/2023	1st Hungarian Workshop: on the monitoring of energy savings according to Article 7 of EED	25
Hungary2	27/06/2024	2nd Hungarian National workshop about sharing knowledge and information for the uniform implementation of energy audits	110
Hungary3	12/06/2025	3rd Hungarian National Stakeholder Workshop on energy efficiency with stakeholders	20
Hungary4	20/03/2024	Hungarian workshop for energy and other stakeholders (afternoon): "Tapping the energy savings potential in the residential sector: can Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes help?"	64
Italy1	24/10/2023	1st Italian national workshop: White Certificates: energy efficiency certificates at your fingertips	104
Italy2	19/06/2024	2nd Italian national workshop: ENERPOLICY2024: policy to support energy efficiency in industry	249
Italy3	10/04/2025	3rd Italian national workshop: ENERPOLICY2025: policy to support energy efficiency in industry	239
Italy4	15/10/2025	4th Italian national workshop: What steps can be taken to boost energy efficiency?	86
Lithuania1	06/11/2023	1st Lithuanian Meeting: Agreements with companies and energy suppliers	15
Lithuania2	04/03/2024	2nd Lithuanian Meeting: Agreements with companies and energy suppliers	43
Lithuania3	20/11/2024	3rd Lithuanian National Workshop: Lithuanian heat energy suppliers join the Energy Savings Agreements Scheme	84
Lithuania4	27/01/2025	4th Lithuanian National Workshop: Implementation of Education and Consulting Measures	90

	Date	Meeting Name	Number of participants
Lithuania5	03/06/2025	5th Lithuanian National Workshop: Training for certified auditors	37
Lithuania6	21/11/2025	6th Lithuanian National Workshop: Together – towards results: presentation of the ENSMOV Plus project results, partners' contributions and cooperation experiences	144
Poland1	14/03/2024	1st Polish Meeting: Is substitution fee really needed?	8
Poland2	19/04/2024	2nd Polish Meeting: Substitution fee – challenges and solutions	13
Poland3	02/07/2024	3rd Polish Meeting: White Certificates - current state and improvement proposals	23
Poland4	02/06/2025	4th Polish Meeting: Meeting with the Ministry of Environment and Climate	22
Romania1	21/11/2024	1st Romanian workshop: exploring possible designs for an EEOS	11
Romania2	25/06/2025	2nd Romanian workshop: the future of energy efficiency	24
Slovenia1	26/10/2023	1st Slovenian meeting: Saving calculations related to EPOV measures	8
Slovenia2	10/12/2024	2nd Slovenian Meeting: Scenario Analysis for Meeting Article 8 EED Obligations	4
Slovenia3	30/01/2025	3rd Slovenian workshop: Where are we with Energy Efficiency	31
Slovenia4	20/11/2025	4th Slovenian Workshop: Strengthening NGO Engagement in Achieving Article 8 Energy Savings: Insights from the ENSMOV Plus Project	16

3 EU workshops

3.1 Direct support #1 on M&V systems

Date: July 3rd, 2023

Location/format: online

Number of participants: 16 (5 policymakers, 3 energy stakeholders, 8 others)

Summary: An introduction to the ENSMOV Plus project was given focusing on the specified objectives. Moreover, the scope of the 1st online meeting for the direct support on MRV was highlighted consisting of the presentation of the developed resources within the framework of the ENSMOV project, the demonstration of the obtained experience in four countries (Austria, Greece, Croatia and Slovenia), the initiation of discussions about the needs and priorities of the stakeholders in the thematic areas covered by ENSMOV Plus project and the identification of issues that can be examined within the direct support activities.

Regarding the developed resources within ENSMOV, three different reports were presented briefly (e.g. Report on the Parameters for MRV of Art.7 EED, Report on the Cost effectiveness for the MRV and Step by step guide for MRV) including additional relevant material (e.g. Gap analysis on the issues of policy (re)design, implementation, monitoring, reporting and verification (report), Matching existing tools for MRV and policy implementation with the needs & gaps (report), ENSMOV Snapshot reports- on EEOS and alternative measures and Webinar on IT tools used in MRV activities).

Proceedings available at: <https://energysavingpolicies.eu/materials/ensmov-plus-workshop-on-mv-systems/>

3.2 Direct support #2 on EEOS and white certificates schemes

Date: July 12th, 2023

Location/format: online

Number of participants: 20 (9 policymakers, 11 others)

Summary: EEOS and white certificates are key policy instruments used by about half of the Member States to meet their EED energy savings obligation.

This second small group meeting was organized on Tuesday 12th July 2023 to share experience from the two largest white certificates schemes in Europe: France and Italy.

The presentation reminded how these schemes work, their main design features, and their recent developments.

Proceedings available at: <https://energysavingpolicies.eu/materials/ensmov-plus-workshop-on-white-certificates-and-eeos/>

3.3 Measurement in monitoring energy efficiency policies: examples and further developments

Date: September 25th, 2023

Location / format: online

Number of participants: 51 (20 policymakers, 27 energy stakeholders, 4 others)

Summary: The scope of the workshop was to provide examples where measurement is used for the monitoring and verification of energy savings, to present case studies from the field and to compare different methods.

The main points about the topics discussed deal with M&V techniques to make energy savings more reliable and improve their quality, understand the differences between engineering methods and measurements, importance of measurement for public authorities and other stakeholders involved in EEOS or alternative measures.

During the workshop examples from Croatia, Ireland and Italy were discussed. The Croatian example deals with the assessment of energy savings from public lighting, presenting a specific case where, by law, energy consumption data are monitored and centralised in a national database. This provides a rich dataset to assess energy savings based on measured data of energy consumption and compare with engineering calculations. Differences of about 20% were found. Possible explanations of differences include that engineering calculations do not correct for the implementation date (assuming whole year savings even when actions is done late in the year).

Proceedings available at:

<https://energysavingpolicies.eu/materials/measurement-in-monitoring-energy-efficiency-policies-workshop-recording-and-materials/>

3.4 Special session at the BEHAVE 2023 conference: How much energy do behavioural policy measures save?

Date: November 28th, 2023

Location / format: Maastricht (special session part of the BEHAVE 2023 conference)

Number of participants: 50 (8 policymakers, 42 other stakeholders)

Summary:

The session organised by ENSMOV Plus included five presentations that brought together insights from ENSMOV Plus, the European Commission, two national authorities and two Horizon2020 projects:

- The importance of evaluation in the context of the EU Energy Efficiency Directive energy saving obligation and the ENSMOV plus project.
- Behavioural policy measures in the Energy Efficiency Directive Recast 2023 and RePowerEU energy savings plan
- Significant electricity savings with info' nudging during the crisis winter in Finland
- Evaluating Greece's public awareness campaign using the streamSAVE methodology
- Behavioural science for energy efficient insights and policy recommendations from the NUDGE project

Proceedings available at: <https://energysavingpolicies.eu/materials/how-much-energy-do-behavioural-policy-measures-save-resources-from-the-behave-conference/>

3.5 Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes and other market-based instruments, part 1: scaling up to the 2030 targets

Date: December 7th, 2023 (morning)

Location: Paris (and online)

Number of participants: 123 (62 on site and 61 online) (60 policymakers, 29 others and 34 energy stakeholders)

Summary: The aim of this workshop was to contribute to the experience sharing among countries and stakeholders, by answering the following key questions:

- What have been the latest results and lessons learnt from Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes (EEOS) in Europe?
- What are the main recent changes?
- What are the key changes in the new Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) published in October 2023?

EEOS delivered one third of the cumulative energy savings over 2014-2020 reported by the Member States to the EED energy savings obligation. They were the policy instrument with the largest share of cumulative savings, before energy and CO₂ taxes (17%) and financing schemes and instruments (14%). EEOS therefore represent a major part in the implementation of the energy savings obligation, with 14 Member States having an EEOS in place for the 2021-2030 period.

The workshop provided a unique opportunity to discuss how EEOS are implemented, how they have evolved over time, and the challenges ahead. The workshop had 24 speakers from 8 countries with presentations on recent results and developments of EEOS in each country, with the viewpoints of public authorities as well as stakeholders.

Proceedings available at: <https://energysavingpolicies.eu/materials/ensmov-plus-eu-workshop-event-materials/>

3.6 Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes and other market-based instruments, part 2: providing the right support to final customers

Date: December 7th, 2023 (afternoon)

Location: Paris (and online)

Number of participants: 113 (52 on site and 61 online) (50 policymakers, 29 others and 34 energy stakeholders)

Summary: This second part of the workshop done in Paris gave the word to obligated parties and EEOS stakeholders, focusing on two key questions:

- How do stakeholders of EEOS reach and support final customers?
- How do stakeholders contribute to tackle energy poverty?

Obligated parties and stakeholders from France, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Spain and the UK presented different approaches and discussed key issues and challenges.

Proceedings available at: <https://energysavingpolicies.eu/materials/ensmov-plus-eu-workshop-event-materials/>

3.7 Direct support #3: Optimising controls and mitigating frauds in Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes

Date: December 7th, 2023 (afternoon)

Location: Paris

Number of participants: 10 (10 policymakers)

Summary: This session was restricted to public bodies involved in the implementation and/or M&V of EEOS. The confidential exchanges built on the experience of the French white certificates scheme, and the recent developments in increasing controls and inspections, to discuss how to optimize the use of controls to mitigate frauds.

3.8 Alternative measures in the EED context: achieving energy savings in all sectors

Date: March 20th, 2024

Location: Budapest

Number of participants: 104 (43 on-site and 61 online) (64 policymakers, 18 energy and 22 other stakeholders)

Summary: Almost all Member States make use of Alternative Measures to meet their EED energy savings obligation. Some use them in combination with an EEOS while others rely solely on them. Member States' cumulative energy savings over 2014-2020 and new annual energy savings in 2021 indicate high diversity.

This workshop aimed to support Member States by sharing experiences among countries. Organised back-to-back with a plenary meeting of the Concerted Action for the EED, it gathered national experts from all over Europe.

The first part provided a cross-cutting tour of Alternative Measures, with experts presenting Lithuania's Energy Savings Agreements, Germany's Federal Support for Energy and Resource Efficiency in the Economy, the Netherlands' policy package for buildings, an overview of policy measures focused on transport, and latest energy efficiency trends from the ODYSSEE-MURE project.

The second part focused on measures targeting households at risk of energy poverty or other priority groups (Article 8 (3) EED) with programmes from France, Belgium, Greece and Slovenia.

Proceedings available at: <https://energysavingpolicies.eu/materials/workshop-materials-alternative-measures-in-the-eed-context-achieving-energy-savings-in-all-sectors/>

3.9 Direct support #4: M&V systems for Alternative measures in the context of Article 8 EED

Date: March 20th, 2024

Location: Budapest

Number of participants: 21 (21 policymakers)

Summary: In the same way as for the workshop in Paris in December 2023, the afternoon included a session restricted to public bodies, and primarily bodies involved in the M&V systems used for monitoring of alternative measures and reporting to Article 8 EED.

The confidential exchanges aimed at sharing experience in the development, use and operation of M&V systems for alternative measures in the framework of Article 8 EED. The session started with presentations from the experience of Austria (by Gregor Thenius, Austrian Energy Agency) and Croatia (by Vesna Bukarica, EIHP). These two short presentations were followed by an open discussion along main issues in building up and running an M&V scheme for alternative measures, for example about the importance of guidelines to harmonise the monitoring of energy savings when different bodies are in charge of different policy measures, or the development of national online platforms to centralise data from various policy measures.

3.10 Direct support #5: Q&A session on the French white certificates scheme

Date: July 18th, 2024

Location: online

Number of participants: 22 (22 energy stakeholders)

Summary: During this special online session, ATEE and IEECP experts shared experience about the French white certificates scheme, answering questions from Polish stakeholders invited by KAPE. The objective of the session was to discuss what can be learned from the French scheme and that could help improving the Polish scheme.

The issues discussed include the way the French catalogue of standardised actions was developed and used, how actions are reported by obligated parties and validated by public authorities, what flexibility options obligated parties may use, among other topics.

3.11 Transport measures in the energy savings obligation of the EED: Untapped potential or too difficult to handle?

Date: November 19th, 2024

Location: Online

Number of participants: 49

Summary: As can be seen from Member States' reports, since the EED is in force, measures in the transport sector are a weak spot in the delivery of cumulative energy savings for the EED energy savings obligation.

This workshop was targeted at implementing authorities as well as organisations in charge of monitoring and reporting measures and energy savings in relation to the EED and tackled the following issues:

- What transport measures have been reported in the past?
- What can be learned from these examples in terms of design as well as in terms on monitoring and reporting?
- What additional measures can be identified?

The workshop included a focus on measures promoting electric vehicles.

Proceedings available at: <https://energysavingpolicies.eu/materials/transport-untapped-potential-or-too-difficult-to-handle/>

3.12 Energy savings potentials for policymaking: Examples in the context of the EED

Date: December 17th, 2024

Location: Online

Number of participants: 53

Summary: Identifying new or untapped energy savings potentials got the highest score from policymakers' answers about needs related to policy design and implementation, in the ENSMOV Plus' stakeholder survey done in 2023. This is related to the increased ambition of the EED energy savings obligation.

This workshop was jointly organised with the ENEFIRST+ project, as this topic is also essential for the implementation of the Energy Efficiency First (EE1st) principle.

The first part of the workshop was focused on the links between energy savings potentials and the EE1st principle. It was highlighted that a good knowledge of the energy savings potentials is a prerequisite for implementing EE1st, so that relevant energy saving actions can be considered more systematically when assessing options for energy planning, policies and investments. The example of the Danish Technology Catalogues then illustrated how data and knowledge can be compiled and updated regularly, starting from Danish needs and then getting an international recognition, with an international cooperation that makes these catalogues a very valuable resources for all stakeholders assessing energy technologies. Key findings from the sEEnergies project complemented this experience sharing on energy savings potentials, with innovative methods to assess potentials per sector.

The second part of the workshop was focused on the specificities of assessing energy savings potentials in a given policy context (Article 8 EED) or for a given action type (replacing electric motors). This part included first an overview of examples analysed in ENSMOV Plus about studies on energy savings potentials in Member States, with a focus on the French experience with assessing energy savings potentials in the context of the French white certificates scheme. Then, results from the EU-MORE project provided an example of the development of a tool to assess the potential from early replacements of electric motors, representing a significant source of electricity savings in the industry.

Proceedings available at: <https://energysavingpolicies.eu/materials/energy-savings-potentials-for-policymaking-examples-in-the-context-of-the-eed-eu-workshop-materials/>

3.13 Added value of using measurements to monitor energy efficiency projects in industry: experience from Italy's and France's market players

Date: April 1st, 2025

Location: Online

Number of participants: 93

Summary: Energy efficiency projects in industry are often larger and more specific than for buildings. Therefore, measurements are often required for their monitoring and verification (M&V), especially in the framework of Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes (EEOS) and white certificates schemes.

Measurements can help improve the reliability of energy savings data. This is important to know the actual impacts of the schemes, and also to build trust among market players. This can then support the development of energy services. However, if M&V requirements become too complex, they can create barriers to the implementation of new projects.

This workshop shared experience from market players of Italy's and France's white certificates schemes, discussing the challenges and added values of using measurements for energy efficiency projects in industry, and related M&V requirements and practices.

Proceedings available at: <https://energysavingpolicies.eu/materials/workshop-materials-monitoring-verification-in-industry-sharing-experiences-between-italy-and-france/>

3.14 Bridging Energy Savings Obligations and Social Climate Plans: Tackling Energy Poverty and Consumer Vulnerability in Member States

Date: April 9th, 2025

Location: Online

Number of participants: 53

Summary: Support measures foreseen in the Social Climate Plans can contribute to the achievement of Member States's Article 8 targets (especially the sub-target for Article 8(3)), depending on the action priorities chosen by each Member State. It is crucial to provide clarity and define appropriately the concepts of energy poverty and vulnerability. These definitions must indeed align with the Social Climate Fund's intention to target vulnerable households. This is also useful to facilitate the accurate targeting of households and other groups needing support, and the design and implementation of efficient policies and measures in the context of Art.8(3) EED.

Art.8(3) EED indeed requires reporting separately the energy savings achieved among priority groups, and thereby to identify specific and clear elements within the definition of energy poverty and vulnerability, which can be monitored and verified in practice. These should also align with the overarching objectives of the Social Climate Fund and other related framework. Acknowledging these aspects, the planned workshop discussed:

1. The synergies or differences between energy poverty in the EED context and energy vulnerability in the context of the Social Climate Funds
2. The assessment and definition of the sub-target for Article 8(3) (share of energy savings to be achieved among targeted priority groups)

Whether the measures planned in the Social Climate Plans can help achieving the Art.8(3) target, and reciprocally whether existing energy efficiency measures that contribute to alleviate energy poverty can be a basis to develop them further with the Social Climate Plans. This was discussed through the experience of the preparation of the Social Climate Plans in Croatia, Lithuania and Slovenia.

Proceedings available at: <https://energysavingpolicies.eu/materials/webinar-materials-bridging-energy-savings-obligations-and-social-climate-plans-tackling-energy-poverty-and-consumer-vulnerability-in-member-states/>

3.15 Assessing the options for an EU-wide market for an energy savings certification scheme

Date: July 3rd, 2025

Location: Online

Number of participants: 69 (29 policymakers, 13 energy, 27 others)

Summary: The [Action Plan for Affordable Energy](#), published by the Commission in February 2025, highlights the central role of energy efficiency in decreasing energy costs and meeting long-term climate goals. Action 4 of the Plan is focused on energy efficiency, with a first axis on an energy efficiency market of European dimension.

The objective of this axis is to “improve access to capital and provide financial incentives to support market actors who provide energy efficiency solutions for businesses”. Actions include an assessment of an EU-wide market for an energy savings certification scheme by the Commission, due by the end of 2025.

This workshop, jointly organized by ENSMOV Plus and streamSAVE+, contributed to this assessment by discussing possible design options for such an EU-wide market, and their feasibility. The discussions built on the experience available from national white certificates schemes and other market-based mechanisms for energy efficiency.

Proceedings available at: <https://energysavingpolicies.eu/materials/workshop-materials-assessing-the-options-for-an-eu-wide-market-for-an-energy-savings-certification-scheme-with-streamsave/>

3.16 Evaluations of energy efficiency policies: what do they tell us?

Date: September 10th, 2025

Location: Online

Number of participants: 68

Summary: There is no policy impacts without evidence of these impacts. In the [stakeholder survey](#) done in 2023 for ENSMOV Plus, the topic of evaluating actual impacts of energy efficiency policies was ranked with the highest interest level. This confirms the importance of policy evaluation to know the impacts achieved, what worked, what did not work, what could be improved, etc.

When targets become more ambitious, assessing policy impacts becomes even more essential. This workshop shared experience from three national bodies in charge of such evaluations: ADEME for France, DESNZ for the UK and SEAI for Ireland.

The workshop discussed the following topics:

- Rationale / objectives / organization of policy evaluation in energy ministries and agencies
- Major topics / issues in the focus of recent evaluations
- Examples of recent evaluation results / findings
- How evaluation results are used

This workshop was organized in cooperation with the [Energy Evaluation Europe 2025](#) conference.

Proceedings available at: <https://energysavingpolicies.eu/materials/workshop-materials-evaluations-of-energy-efficiency-policies-what-do-they-tell-us/>

4 National activities

4.1 First Austrian Meeting: Fuel additives in Article 8 EED implementation

Date: April 11th, 2024

Location/format: online

Number of participants: 5 (all policymakers)

Summary: this online exchange meeting was organised in the framework of ENSMOV plus to bring together representatives from Slovenia, Croatia and Austria to exchange and discuss experiences with the measure of fuel additives in Article 7 implementation. The discussion was on:

- Lock-in effects of the measures
- Issues with additionality of the measure
- Alternative measures to fuel additives: If fuel suppliers are obligated, they need to get a perspective on what they can do to fulfil their obligation
- Other countries who either allow fuel additives for Article 8 (Greece and Cyprus) to gather more experiences or who obligate fuel suppliers in an EEOS (France) to learn more about alternatives to fuel additives
- The effects of fuel additives on national energy consumption / the national target.

4.2 Second Austrian Meeting: Kick-off meeting with Austrian stakeholders

Date: April 17th, 2024

Location/format: online

Number of participants: 7 (4 policymakers, 2 energy stakeholders, 1 others)

Summary: The meeting started with a general presentation of the ENSMOVplus project focusing on what support the project can offer to policy makers by Gregor Thenius. Then an open discussion/brainstorming followed what topics could be especially interesting for Austrian policy makers. The following topics were discussed:

- Links to other (EU) policies – AEA highlighted the report by ENSMOVplus on the implications of the fit for 55 package.

- Buildings and links between Article 8 and the EPBD
- Energy efficiency first. There are dedicated EU projects for this topic. ENSMOVplus cooperates with these projects where appropriate but does not develop own materials.
- Audit obligation in the EED. At this moment, there is no need for support on that topic.
- EEOS. Experience from other countries what success factors there are for EEOS is still of interest although there are no plans at this moment to reintroduce an EEOS in Austria.
- Although there is a legal framework, a comparison of how Member States deal with measures involving fossil fuels would be interesting.
- M&V in general: as Austria uses alternative measures only to comply with Article 8, there are only a few stakeholders involved in monitoring at the moment; the structures for monitoring, verification and reporting are set and there is currently no need for support.
- Monitoring of energy poverty. There are issues in Austria of how to find out which savings were achieved in energy poor households. This is important to demonstrate the achievement of the quota for savings in energy poor households.
- Double counting between policy measures might be an issue (some instruments give subsidies on top of existing subsidies).
- There might be need for clarifications of the interactions between Article 5/6 and Article 8. Are there differences in eligible savings? How to ensure that reporting is made only once for both/all three Articles? Who is in charge of reporting taking into account that now all levels of governance are obligated (also regions, municipalities)?
- Interactions with ETS

4.3 Third Austrian Meeting: Multiple Benefits of Energy Efficiency

Date: November 7th, 2025

Location/format: online

Number of participants: 4 (all policymakers)

Summary: In order to increase knowledge on the multiple benefits of energy efficiency in the Ministry, AEA organized a workshop on this topic with the department of energy efficiency in Austrias Ministry for Economics, Energy and Tourism (BMWET).

Given Austria's current economic state with high inflation rates and high energy prices, the Ministry would like to remind stakeholders once again about the high importance of energy efficiency, both to reduce energy costs as well as other benefits that derive from implementing saving actions. Therefore, the focus of the workshop was to present current publications and projects dealing with multiple benefits of energy efficiency and their qualitative and quantitative impacts. Those included:

Publications of the IEA on Multiple Benefits

The IEA regularly publishes updated reports on the multiple benefits of energy efficiency. The publications discussed included "Capturing the Multiple Benefits of Energy Efficiency" from 2014 and "Multiple Benefits of Energy Efficiency" from 2025. Main focus of the analysis of the two publications were economic impacts as well as impacts on public budgets.

EPATEE

Running from 2017 to 2019, the EU-funded project EPATEE focused on the evaluation of energy efficiency policies. One of the main outcomes of the project was a online toolbox, which, among other information, included guidance on how to assess multiple benefits of energy efficiency policy.

ODYSSEE-MURE & MICATool

ODYSSEE-MURE is, with its lifespan of over 30 years, a valuable source of information on energy efficiency policy. The EU funded project consists of the ODYSSEE and MURE databases, which provide indicators on energy efficiency and CO2 savings (ODYSSEE) as well as qualitative and quantitative information on energy efficiency policies within the EU member states (MURE). Currently, a new calculation tool called MICATool is under development. This tool can be used to determine quantitative multiple benefits effects of energy efficiency policies. The already published beta version of the tool was presented to the Ministry.

Unsere Energiezukunft 2040

At the beginning of 2025, Austrian Energy Agency published a scenario on how the transition to a net-zero energy system could be achieved by 2040. After the initial publication, further effort was made to determine the economic performance of the scenario compared to a business-as-usual scenario. Results of this analysis have not yet been published, but preliminary results were presented to the Ministry during the Workshop.

4.4 Fourth and final Austrian Meeting: Results of the project

Date: November 17th, 2025

Location/format: online

Number of participants: 4 (all policymakers)

Summary: This workshop was organised to discuss the final results of ENSMOV Plus, and what lessons could be learnt in the Austrian context. The policy makers were all from the department of energy efficiency in Austrias Ministry for Economics, Energy and Tourism (BMWET).

The project team started with a presentation summarising ENSMOV plus results. This was followed by an open discussion on fields of interest for the future. Although there is a basic interest on how EEOS work in other Member States, a re-introduction of an EEOS in Austria is very unlikely at the moment. The main questions raised by policy makers were about a holistic approach to energy efficiency policies and more specifically on the interactions between Article 8 EED and other Articles as well as other policies (e.g. renewables, buildings) both in terms of policy design and MRV.

4.5 First Croatian national event: Needs of the energy ministry and national energy efficiency fund about the implementation of Article 7/8 EED

Date: August 10th, 2023

Location/format: Zagreb

Number of participants: 3 (2 policymakers, 1 others)

Summary: The Ministry pointed out the continuous problem of the lack of dedicated capacities for M&V and for energy efficiency in general. This limits the analyses that can be done, and therefore the knowledge about how efficient policies really are. Ministry could benefit from support in this area.

Most of the meeting was dedicated to the use of the IT system for M&V of energy savings (SMIV), identifying upgrades that could be useful, especially in the light of NECP reporting. Examples of suggested upgrades include to clearly relate EE actions implemented and reported in the SMIV with policy measures from NECP, to clearly distinguish between AM and EEOS measures, to introduce category of building renovation into monitoring (deep, medium or light), to group measures according to sub-sectors, to distinguish technologies used at more detailed level, etc.

It was agreed during the meeting that EIHP will provide support to the extent possible within ENSMOV Plus project, notably about the analysis of savings achieved in period 2021-23, and about providing technical support for the upgrade of SMiV, notably about M&V methods, considering good practices from other countries.

4.6 Second Croatian Workshop: Revised Directive on energy efficiency and its implications to energy efficiency obligation scheme in Croatia

Date: November 13th, 2023

Location/format: Zagreb

Number of participants: 52 (1 policymaker, 48 energy stakeholders, 3 others)

Summary: The topics of the workshop included:

- New national targets for final energy consumption in 2030
- Implementation of the EE1st principle
- New obligations for Public sector, Business sector and Data centres
- Efficient heating and cooling requirements
- Changes to EEOS: Increased targets, Energy poverty ring-fence and Phase-out of eligibility of savings from direct combustion of fossil fuels
- Annex V and M&V of energy savings

4.7 Third Croatian Meeting: Meeting with fuel suppliers

Date: November 28th 2023

Location/format: Zagreb

Number of participants: 8 (5 energy stakeholders, 3 others)

Summary: At the national workshop held on 13th November 2023, one of the topics that was put on the discussion agenda was related to the fuel additives as a measure under the EEOS. The main question was whether this measure will remain eligible within the framework of revised EED. Hence, the fuel suppliers initiated the follow up meeting more specifically to discuss this matter.

4.8 Fourth Croatian Meeting: Meeting with Croatian Power Utility (HEP)

Date: March 1st, 2024

Location/format: Zagreb

Number of participants: 11 total (10 energy stakeholders, 1 other)

Summary: HEP Group, as single largest obligated party within Croatian EEOS was interested to learn about expected legislative changes in Croatian framework due to transposition of revised EED. HEP Group was concerned that the obligated parties will have much higher obligations due to revised Directive. It was explained that indeed national target was increased from 125 to 180 PJ. However, due to increased efforts from the state level and the use of EU funding for energy efficiency improvements especially in building sector, it was likely that shares of EEOS and AMs in achieving the target will be changed from current 70% - 30% to 50% - 50%. That means that

obligation for OPs will remain practically the same. It was explained that this will be expressed in the updated NECP.

HEP Group has stated that they are currently facing problems in fulfilment of targets and that will get only worse, with new limitations. It was explained that energy savings must be achieved in end-use sectors and that limitations stated in the Directive must be respected.

HEP Group was informed that they have the possibility to buy savings achieved by third parties. Those third parties may be also their customers, hence easily reachable. Trading of savings is possible (as before) bilaterally. It was especially emphasized that it is currently best to use this model because savings can be purchased for a relatively small cost (from business partners), while potential barriers were also emphasized (announcing a tender for purchasing savings, securing the necessary funds).

HEP has access to large number of final users hence it should seek out opportunities firstly among its business sector customers. It was also emphasised by the HEP Group that the revised EED asks for more funding for EE and their opinion is that it should be used for AMs, in order to lessen the burden of the OPs.

HEP Group has emphasised that they are covering solidarity fee for all their customers, which is then used to help socially vulnerable citizens with energy costs. This is their contribution to fighting energy poverty. Actions or ultimately obligation to achieve prescribed amount of energy savings within group of citizens at the risk of energy poverty might indeed be very challenging for energy suppliers to implement. Hence the standing that this should be dealt with through dedicated AMs.

It was concluded that this type of meeting is very useful and that it would be useful to have them regularly. HEP Group would like to seek advice from EIHP, as ENSMOV Plus partner, on issues related to eligibility of measures and future legislative changes. Also, other topics and their relation to art. 8 should be tackled, especially obligations related to energy intensive enterprises, data centres and heating and cooling.

4.9 Fifth Croatian National workshop: possible synergies between art. 8/9 and art.11 of the EED recast

Date: October 11th, 2024

Location/format: Zagreb

Number of participants: 41 (in person) + 91 (online)

Summary: The workshop gathered representatives from businesses, energy experts and relevant authorities with the aim of presenting new obligations arising from Article 11 of the Energy Efficiency Directive recast (EED 2023), as well as guidelines for obtaining a reduced fee for renewable energy sources (RES) and high-efficiency cogeneration and as well as opportunities related to the possibility of selling energy savings within the EEOS in accordance with Article 8 of the EED 2023. The Ministry of Economy as the National Authority for Energy Efficiency and the Croatian Energy Market Regulator (HROTE) also participated in the workshop as presenters.

The workshop successfully informed participants about upcoming obligations and facilitated constructive discussions on the challenges of implementing energy efficiency measures. Participants expressed interest in further collaboration with relevant authorities to ensure the effective fulfilment of legal obligations and achieve energy efficiency targets.

At the conclusion of the workshop, companies were invited to participate in the LEAPto11 project as pilot cases for the implementation of an integrated methodology for energy audits in enterprises. An initiative was also announced to host gatherings at the premises of EIHP, bringing together companies, experts, and other stakeholders as preparatory activities for potential establishment of the Croatian Energy Efficiency Network. These gatherings will feature less formal, thematic meetings aimed at identifying the challenges, needs, and opportunities for businesses and industry

4.10 Sixth Croatian National workshop with Obligated Parties on challenges they face within the EEOS

Date: October 24th, 2024

Location/format: Zagreb

Number of participants: 10 (7 energy stakeholders, 3 other stakeholders)

Summary: The participants immediately stated that the required amendments to the Act on EE will greatly affect the normal operations of fuel suppliers (obligated parties). They have estimated that the effects of new legislative changes will burden the sector by approx. 1 billion euros. It was stated that the suppliers that are within the EEOS might fall out of the business, as they will face losses due to EEOS.

It was explained by EIHP that there will be no increase in the obligations of OPs within EEOS due to new Directive. Namely, according to calculations made for the updated NECP, the share of EEOS in fulfilling national cumulative energy saving target will be

decreased from current 70 to 50%, leaving the obligation at the same level as established in 2021.

Furthermore, the participants stated that in the conditions of regulated fuel (energy) prices and the inability to participate in large infrastructure projects (e.g. the renovation of public sector buildings led by APN), they do not see a way to achieve cumulative savings resulting from the Act. The participants propose deregulation of fuel prices as well as the distribution of savings achieved in projects in which the Republic of Croatia participates in a way that they are shared in proportion to the invested investment funds.

4.11 Seventh Croatian National Event – Gas Forum

Date: March 12th, 2025

Location/format: Zagreb

Number of participants: 136

Summary: The presentation “Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme – Achieved Results and Future Challenges” by Vesna Bukarica (EIHP) outlined Croatia’s implementation of the Directive 2023/1791 (EED3). It explained the mandatory national energy savings targets and how these can be achieved through an Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme (EEOS), alternative policy measures (AM), or both.

Croatia uses a combined EEOS + AM model where energy suppliers must deliver annual and cumulative savings among end-users, contribute to the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund, or buy verified savings from third parties. The presentation clarified what savings qualify, excluding those from mandatory EU law compliance or fossil-fuel-based technologies after 2026.

Results from 2014–2023 show steady progress under EEOS, with ongoing reporting and verification duties. Future challenges include fewer available savings options (especially from fossil fuels), a stronger focus on cumulative results, potential differentiation between fees and penalties, and possible development of organized trading and matchmaking platforms for savings.

After the presentation, the panel discussion was held, where EEOS was just one of the topics discussed. Although EEOS was presented as an opportunity, the OPs from the gas sector still find it additional burden which is directly in opposition to their core business – selling as much gas as possible.

During the networking the discussion continues in less formal way, with the main conclusion to organise additional meetings through which the OPs would get better insight in the rationale of the EEOS and possibilities for them to cope with obligations.

4.12 Eighth Croatian National Workshop on possible synergies between art.8/9 and art.11 of EED (part 2)

Date: March 26th, 2025

Location/format: Zagreb

Number of participants: 16

Summary: The first session explored the relationship between Article 8, which establishes energy saving obligations for member states, and Article 11, which mandates energy audits for large enterprises. ENSMOV Plus provided insights into how the obligations set out in Article 8 can be linked to achieved savings coming from the energy audit in the industrial sector.

The second session, led by LEAP to 11, focused on the recent and upcoming policy changes surrounding Article 11 of the EED.

The third session, led by AUDIT2MEASURE, explored the role of digital tools in developing energy efficiency audits, measures and action plans. With the growing complexity of energy data, businesses are increasingly turning to digital platforms to streamline the audit process, track energy consumption in real-time, and develop action plans based on actionable insights.

The fourth session, again led by Leap to 11, focused on the analysis of implemented energy audits in Croatia.

The final session featured real-world examples of energy audits presented by AUDIT2MEASURE and external experts from large companies in Croatia.

The workshop provided an excellent opportunity for participants to engage with the latest developments in energy audits and policy frameworks, especially in relation to the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED).

4.13 Nineth Croatian National meeting with Obligated Parties on challenges they face within EEOS (part 2)

Date: May 16th, 2025

Location/format: Zagreb

Number of participants:12

Summary: The focus of the meeting was on the challenges OPs are facing, especially related to their obligation to deliver cumulative, and not only annual, savings.

Participants reaffirmed support for the broad national and European objectives of sustainable energy development and environmental protection. They emphasized the shared responsibility of all actors in promoting efficient energy use while expressing concerns about the current structure and practical application of the EEOS.

It was expressed that the methodology for determining cumulative targets is not sufficiently clear. It was proposed to carry out a simulation of obligations within the cumulative period for each OP, to enable a clearer understanding of the expected obligations and results.

It was agreed that the main objective of the EEOS - to reduce energy consumption among end users - remains appropriate. However, participants underlined that real progress depends primarily on state-driven investment in energy infrastructure, building renovation, and renewable energy deployment. Energy suppliers alone cannot ensure lasting efficiency improvements without broader systemic support. They believe too much burden has been put on them, without proper mechanisms in place that can assist them in fulfilling obligations.

The discussion highlighted that even subsidies for energy efficiency currently have limited effect due to ongoing price regulation, which prevents natural consumer motivation for investment in energy savings.

Concerns were also raised regarding the financial and administrative burden on energy companies, especially smaller ones, under the existing mechanism. In that respect, it was called for the revision of the buy-out price to be paid to the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund as an alternative to implement own activities to deliver savings. Current level of buy-out price is seen as too high and serves as a penalty rather than as an alternative. Differentiation between buy-out fee and penalty was called for by OPs. The amounts of buy-out fees and penalties across Member States were discussed, for ENSMOV Plus data.

Some OPs, especially from gas sector, asked for complete abandonment of EEOS and introduction of the fee to all energy consumers to be collected by the Fund and used

for alternative measures. It was explained that this is not likely to happen, as updated NECP has just been recently adopted (March 2025) and there EEOS is stated as a measure to deliver 50% of national art. 8 target. Hence, constructive suggestions from OPs how to enhance the EEOS operation are called for.

Participants noted the need for greater transparency and fairness in how obligations are determined, taking into account changing market shares and the diverse capacities of obligated parties. It was also mentioned that not all suppliers possess the assets or operational scope required to implement efficiency measures directly, which often makes them reliant on purchasing verified savings from third parties. In that respect, organised energy savings' market would be beneficial.

4.14 Tenth Croatian National meeting with Obligated Parties on challenges they face within EEOS (part 3)

Date: June 17th, 2025

Location/format: Zagreb

Number of participants: 6

Summary: HEP Group, as single largest obligated party within Croatian EEOS was interested to learn about expected legislative changes in Croatian framework due to transposition of revised EED and to provide their own suggestions how to improve the operation of EEOS.

HEP Group is aware of the obligations they are facing and with the narrowing scope of eligible actions (fossil fuel savings' ban). They are forming their strategy to cope with the future obligations. They were interested in the future eligibility of information measures, like leaflets to the customers. It was explained that information measures will remain to be eligible, but they need to be directed towards individual customer and be tailor-made for them, instead of giving just general advice. Within HEP ESCO activities, they are providing tailor-made awareness raising and energy management workshops and their design to fit the EEOS requirements was discussed.

HEP Group, since the last meeting, has analysed EEOS across Member States, notably the ones with tradable white certificates, using information provided by ENSMOV Plus. Their opinion is that organised market could help boost energy efficiency activities in Croatia and that establishment of such market may be the task of Croatian Energy Market Operator (HROTE), similar as the market for guarantees of origin in the renewables realm. The operation of such markets across the EU was discussed. It was

concluded that HEP will formally suggest to the Ministry to introduce such legislative changes that will be the basis or analysing the feasibility of establishment of such a market.

HEP Group has again emphasised that they are covering solidarity fee for all their customers, which is then used to help socially vulnerable citizens with energy costs. This is their contribution to fighting energy poverty. This remains to be financial burden for them. It was proposed to use this as a basis for administrative decrease of annual obligation, in the same manner as administrative increase of savings, when implementing activities at energy poor households. As this is the matter of high-level policy decision, HEP Group will formally propose that to the Ministry.

It was concluded that this type of meetings is very useful and that it would be useful to have them regularly, even after the end of ENSMOV Plus project. In the light of forthcoming legislative changes (proposal of new Act on EE), HEP Group will formally give their suggestions to the Ministry of Economy.

4.15 Eleventh Croatian National meeting with Obligated Parties on challenges they face within EEOS (part 4)

Date: July 4th, 2025

Location/format: Zagreb

Number of participants: 13

Summary: OPs in Croatia have obligation to fulfil cumulative energy savings' targets for the period of 2021-2030. However, although majority of OPs have these targets from 2021, it seems that they were more focused on short-term measures to fulfil their immediate annual targets. With the amendments of the Act on Energy Efficiency from March 2025, it became clear that non-compliance with the cumulative targets might have a significant financial impact, due to the penalties. The treatment of cumulative savings was the main topic of the meeting.

OPs, especially those from natural gas supply sector, have expressed their strong opposition for cumulative savings, as they are not able to fulfil it. Their reasoning was based on the fact that they are dominantly smaller suppliers, that do not have buildings they could renovate or that they are not distribution system operators so that they can implement network upgrades. This showed serious lack of understanding of the EEOS. Also, the reference was made to Slovenia, where obligated parties can pay a substitution fee used to fund EE programmes implemented by the national fund. On the other hand, oil derivatives' suppliers expressed their support to the system,

but emphasised that fuel additives as a measure is essential for them. Still, they are developing their programmes and measures to cope with the obligations.

Representative of EIHP explained the Slovenian example, based on information from ENSMOV Plus. The overall context of article 8 of EED was explained, emphasising the cumulative target that needs to be achieved by MS.

The issue of buy-out price was put on the table. Namely, in Croatia currently buy-out price to be paid to the EE Fund is set very high and is not an attractive option for OPs to use. The proposal to re-calculate this fee and relate it to the investment needed to be undertaken by the EE Fund to fulfil equivalent target was discussed. The proposed approach would reduce the buy-out fee to attractive level and would oblige the EE Fund to invest in measures with long-term cumulative effect, focused on residential sector, and energy poor in particular. On the other hand, for OPs this option would be additionally beneficial, as it would count for both annual and cumulative savings obligation. Oil derivatives' suppliers welcomed the idea. Natural gas suppliers, on the other hand, stated that the only satisfactory solution for them is to fully abandon the EEDS.

It was concluded that this type of meeting is very useful and that it would be useful to have them regularly. It was agreed to continue this communication within the process of legislative amendments of Act on EE, needed for transposition of EED3. OPs were invited by the Ministry to officially submit their proposals.

4.16 Twelveth Croatian National meeting on possibility to establish organised energy savings market

Date: October 10th, 2025

Location/format: Zagreb

Number of participants: 5

Summary: The Croatian Energy Market Operator (HROTE – Hrvatski operator tržišta energije d.o.o.) is a state-owned company responsible for organizing and managing electricity and gas markets in Croatia. HROTE operates the wholesale electricity market, manages support schemes for renewable energy and high-efficiency cogeneration, and ensures transparent, reliable, and non-discriminatory market operations. It is also responsible for guarantees of origin system.

HROTE has been interested in expanding its role to the organization and operation of the national market for energy savings, through the introduction of white certificates (energy savings certificates), based on examples from other EU countries. The idea

was discussed with the representative of MINGO, while EIHP provided insights in art. 8 requirements and best practice examples across the EU, gathered from ENSMOV Plus.

HROTE presented the proposed organisation of the market. It would take a central role in establishing and managing the future market for energy savings through white certificates. Its key responsibilities would include developing and maintaining the national registry of certificates, organizing a transparent trading platform, and ensuring the credibility and traceability of all verified energy savings. In coordination with MINGO, HROTE would define the main rules for market participation, trading, and compliance, ensuring a fair and efficient system aligned with EU standards. HROTE could also cooperate with the Croatian Power Exchange (CROPEX), which may operate the trading platform on its behalf, using its established infrastructure and expertise in organized energy markets. The system would be financially self-sustaining, with participation and registry fees covering operational costs, while dedicated accounts would protect market participants' funds. Through this framework, HROTE would provide the foundation for a reliable, transparent, and market-driven energy savings system that supports Croatia's energy transition goals.

It was concluded that this would be very beneficial, as the obligations under article 8 are very challenging and new models need to be introduced to ensure savings are tracked. The market as proposed would also trigger more investments in energy efficiency, with possibility of selling them in the organised exchange. The Ministry supported the idea; however the decision needs to be made at a high level. It was agreed that HROTE will prepare formal proposal and send it to the Ministry. It will also include the proposal for legislative provisions that are needed for starting the process of energy saving market establishment.

4.17 Thirteenth Croatian National meeting: Final meeting with policy level stakeholders

Date: October 31th, 2025

Location/format: Zagreb

Number of participants: 16

Summary: This joint ENSMOV Plus and SRI2MARKET workshop's aim was to connect the methodological work of ENSMOV Plus - focused on improving M&V systems and policy evaluation under the EED3, with the SRI2MARKET project's focus on the operationalization of SRI within EPCs and renovation processes and on enhancement of EPCs in general. For both projects, the main policy stakeholders are the same, but even more important is relation of tools that are used for monitoring and reporting on progress.

By bringing together national authorities (MINGO, MPGI), implementing bodies (FZOEU, APN), and technical experts (EIHP), the workshop fostered dialogue on how to leverage IEC and SMIV data for creation a robust system fit for all reporting obligations. The enhancement of the systems through use of metered data for public sector gathered in ISGE, was also discussed.

In Croatia, the systems IEC, SMIV, and ISGE form the core digital infrastructure that supports data collection, monitoring, and reporting for the implementation of energy efficiency measures. Each system addresses a specific segment of data governance. However, each system has its challenges, especially in the light of obligatory NECP reporting, which depends on the quality, consistency, and interoperability of these data systems. The SMIV and IEC are central to this framework, yet several technical and operational challenges limit their effectiveness.

For SMIV, the main issues include:

- Delayed and incomplete data entry, reducing the timeliness of national reporting.
- Frequent input errors and lack of validation mechanisms to prevent incorrect entries.
- Insufficient data detail for some measures, making it difficult to calculate verified energy savings.
- Weak linkage with other systems (IEC, ISGE, FZOEU databases), preventing automated data exchange and consistency checks.

For IEC, key challenges are:

- Inconsistent data entry practices among certifiers.
- Lack of validation rules distinguishing the purpose or type of certificate.
- Inability to track multiple certificates for the same physical building, limiting analysis of renovation progress.
- Absence of a status-tracking feature for certificate updates and validity.

ISGE is well established, with automated collection of metered data, but not connected to IEC or SMIV in any manner.

These shortcomings lead to fragmented and non-harmonized datasets, requiring manual data cleaning and cross-checking before analysis. Consequently, it is difficult to produce consistent, verifiable indicators on building energy performance, renovation rates, and achieved savings, which are essential inputs for NECP monitoring and reporting.

EIHP experts pointed out that systems can be easily upgraded to eliminate these deficiencies, but that the significant efforts needs to be done to connect the systems. It was acknowledged that each of these systems has had and still has its main purpose, but for analytical and reporting purposes required by NECPR they need to be upgraded and interconnected, to serve as analytical, and not only collection, tools.

The representative of MINGO stated that the public procurement process for new SMIV has just been finished and new SMIV will be developed in 2026. Hence, the discussion has the perfect timing. All participants were asked to provide their needs related to the new SMIV.

The representative of MPGI stated that IEC can be regularly upgraded and has invited especially EIHP to share their suggestion and to help them communicate with IT experts to integrate the suggestions into the systems.

Representative of FZOEU emphasized that they are the sole largest user of SMIV and also of EPCs as source of input data for calculation of energy savings. There is a strong need to improve the quality of EPC as they often see poor quality and incorrect data.

Finally, representative of APN informed participants that interconnection of IEC and ISGE has been initiated, especially in the light of obligatory public building inventory, under article 6 of EED. APN has access to public bodies and it is suggested to initiate awareness raising activities among public bodies about the systems and especial about their obligations to enter data into the SMIV and ISGE.

4.18 Fourteenth Croatian National meeting: Regional forum

Date: November 26th, 2025

Location/format: Zagreb

Number of participants: 51

Summary: The event addressed the significant rise in electricity prices for companies – approximately 120% over the past six years - and its impact on business competitiveness. The central issue discussed was how increasing energy costs are placing additional pressure on companies and highlighting the need for a structured response through energy efficiency.

The presentation by Vesna Bukarica emphasized energy efficiency as a key instrument for reducing operating costs, improving competitiveness, and meeting sustainability and regulatory requirements. Special attention was given to new obligations arising from the new Energy Efficiency Act, including mandatory energy audits and the introduction of energy management systems for larger energy consumers.

The Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme was also emphasised as an opportunity for companies to transform energy savings into measurable economic benefits, contributing both to cost reduction at the company level and to the achievement of national energy-saving targets.

4.19 Fifteenth Croatian National meeting: - final meeting with Obligated Parties

Date: November 28th, 2025

Location/format: Zagreb

Number of participants: 18

Summary: During this workshop, participants presented challenges they had encountered when using SMIV and proposed potential solutions, including suggestions for new functionalities. They also discussed possibilities for expanding and revising the catalogue of typical end-use energy efficiency measures, as well as introducing additional calculation methods.

Overall, the workshop provided valuable insights that will support the development of a more user-oriented and technically robust SMIV.

About possible improvements of SMIV:

- Participants emphasized that each year they receive formal decisions from the Ministry regarding their new annual energy-saving obligations, and that these obligations should be clearly visible and easily traceable within SMIV. They noted that SMIV should allow straightforward monitoring of both achieved and required annual and cumulative savings, ideally supported by clear graphical presentations to facilitate communication with company management.
- It was also stressed that SMIV should enable monitoring of voluntary payments (buy-out fee) into the Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund and show how such payments affect the fulfilment of obligations.
- Participants pointed out the need to upload documentation - such as savings studies (elaborates) - without current size limitations, as large documents often cannot be uploaded.
- Furthermore, users stated that the system should be able to generate all reports required by the Law.
- To support the verification process, independent authorized verifiers should be allowed to enter summary data directly into SMIV, simplifying the Ministry's final verification.
- Obligated parties also indicated that they must have access to all their submitted studies and all measures across all accumulation periods. In the case of corporate groups, the entity responsible for consolidated reporting should be able to view savings from all related companies, which is currently not fully enabled.

- The meeting also concluded that SMIV should implement differentiated user roles, each with access only to relevant datasets. For example, measure costs are often considered confidential and should not be required from obligated parties unless necessary.
- Finally, participants noted that the functionality for transferring both annual and cumulative savings needs to be improved.

About the catalogue of measures:

- The discussion on information measures showed that obligated parties do not have opinions – while some of them find measures like leaflets and workshops non-sensical, the other emphasized that they need all they can get to fulfil their obligations. It was explained that informative measures will need to be more directed to specific consumer and not general, hence the changes in methodologies are to be expected. It was also emphasised that all measures that involve new technologies with directed combustion of fossil fuels will no longer be eligible.
- EIHP proposed to add new measures in the catalogue: cogeneration, heat recovery and IT equipment in data centres. These measures are important to the Ministry as co-financing programmes will be established for them. Obligated parties from district heating sector proposed to consider heat cost allocators as an eligible measure.

Conclusions and next steps: Obligated parties expressed their willingness to be involved in definition of functional specification of new SMIV as well as in the update of the catalogues of measures. AS established within ENSMOV Plus project, EIHP will continue to be a central contact point for issues related to MRV and EEOS.

4.20 National Workshop in Cyprus

Date: February 25th, 2025

Location/format: Online

Number of participants: 4

Summary: On February 25, 2025, a workshop was organised within the framework of the EU-funded ENSMOV PLUS project to discuss the potential implementation of the energy efficiency auctions in Cyprus as an instrument for the alleviation of energy poverty.

CRES presented initially the ENSMOV PLUS project (partners, background, goals and outputs) and analysed in detail to the representatives of the Ministry of Energy, Commerce and Industry in Cyprus the current framework for conducting energy efficiency auctions. Its main target is the implementation of cost-effective interventions, through the reduction of administrative costs and bureaucracy, while ensuring transparency and optimal competition.

In addition, the procedure for conducting energy efficiency auctions was described thoroughly by analysing each of the key steps. The main steps can be summarised as follows:

- a) Preparation of the process and submission of participation applications by interested parties
- b) Evaluation of participation applications
- c) Implementation of the energy efficiency auction
- d) Signing of a contract for the implementation of energy saving interventions
- e) Repayment of energy saving interventions
- f) Monitoring and verification of energy efficiency interventions
- g) Implementation of energy efficiency interventions

Moreover, a specialised measure to combat energy poverty was presented according to the provisions of the final updated NECP and the roadmap for promoting energy efficiency investments through innovative schemes within the framework of the REPowerEU reform. The planned measure is based on the combination of energy efficiency auctions, on-bill financing in conjunction with a guarantee scheme and the establishment of one stop shop.

An active discussion was carried out focusing on the most challenging aspects in regards the implementation of the previously-mentioned instrument such as the following ones:

- Selection of the eligible energy efficiency interventions

- Specification of the ceiling price for the selected interventions
- Compliance with the State Aid rules
- Approach to aggregate the targeted energy poor households
- Provision for securing the actual implementation of the energy efficiency interventions

It should be mentioned that the steps for the application of the on-bill financing scheme were discussed thoroughly for the case that an own-contribution will be requested by the involved energy poor households.

Finally, the representatives of the Ministry of Energy, Commerce and Industry in Cyprus agreed that bilateral meetings with the relevant stakeholders are always useful and must be conducted to facilitate the effective implementation of energy efficiency auctions for combating energy poverty.

4.21 French seminar on EEOS – Special session on EU updates and experience sharing

Date: December 6th, 2023

Location/format: Paris

Number of participants: 608 (20 policymakers, 392 energy 196 others)

Summary: This special session was organized as part of the national seminar of the French white certificates scheme, to discuss recent developments at EU level and insights from new schemes recently started in Spain and Switzerland.

Main points about the topics discussed:

- General European overview and context: How Member States meet their obligation levels (type of policies implemented and performance of those policies in volume of energy saved)
- Overview of the energy savings levels achieved by Member States to date compared to their obligation levels
- Main goals of the EED, main changes brought by the EED recast in 2023
- Overview of the ENSMOV Plus website and resources available as per the ENSMOV Plus project
- Implementation of the new Spanish white certificates scheme, how it relates to the French one and how it differs
- Switzerland: a country outside of the European Union but that still implements an EEOS
- What learnings can different countries get from the EU experience and how do they differ

4.22 First Greek Workshop on the current energy efficiency situation in Greece

Date: March 5th, 2024

Location/format: Athens

Number of participants: 10 (all policymakers)

Summary: CRES presented initially the ENSMOV PLUS project (partners, background, goals and outputs) and analysed in detail to the representatives of GIZ and the MoEE (Ministry of Environment and Energy) the main changes that should be considered through the implementation of Article 8 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED).

One of the first topics was what Greece achieved over 2014-2020 in terms of energy efficiency targets and policy measures pinpointing that the deviation should be integrated into the energy efficiency target of the period 2021-2030. After analyzing the substantial progress that has been recorded in the period, the current situation of energy efficiency in Greece was analysed, while the experts had the opportunity to personally discuss the related legal background and data provision regulations.

In addition, the energy efficiency policy measures and the necessary changes that should be made in Greece's National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP), as its final updated version should be submitted in the European Commission by June 2024, were analysed thoroughly. Several energy efficiency policy measures that are included in other NECPs was presented to exchange ideas and views of how to enhance further Greece's energy efficiency policy. The current performance of the existing policy measures discussed also considering the reported energy savings for 2021 within the framework of the reporting requirements of the Directive (EE) 2018/1999. Furthermore, the existing delays and deviations were observed highlighting the need to accelerate and intensify the existing combination of policy measures.

A new plan to achieve the energy efficiency targets under the Directive (EU) 2023/1791 was proposed. The updated energy efficiency target for the period 2021-2030 was calculated taking into consideration the deviation triggered by the period 2014-2020. The main question was whether this plan is realistic or not.

According to the presented plan, it was examined the potential increased contribution of the Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme (EEOS). The participants expressed their concern about the feasibility of this plan when considering the changes brought by the EED recast. In parallel, the design of the EEOS should be re-examined, taking into consideration the introduction of carbon pricing in heating and transport.

An alternative scenario was presented foreseeing the intensification of the energy renovation of the residential buildings in order to maintain the target of the EEOs to

the current level. It was mentioned that the potential increase of the renovated buildings in the residential and tertiary sector may result also due to compliance with the provisions of the EPBD as regards Minimum Energy Performance Standards.

Moreover, it was highlighted that the proper monitoring is essential to make energy savings coming from EEOS and alternative policy measures accountable according to Article 8 of EED. In order to achieve that, a strong cooperation between the MoEE and the other executive bodies is required.

The establishment of the necessary M&V schemes in Greece is performed according to the requirements of each energy efficiency policy measures and depends on their unique characteristics. As a result, the homogeneous implementation of a robust M&V scheme is considered as a prerequisite for the efficient implementation of the EED and the fulfilment of the corresponding energy efficiency targets. According to the requirements of Article 8 of the EED, a specific M&V scheme has to be developed for all the developed energy efficiency measures and the discussion of the first national workshop also focused on these schemes.

The hot topic of energy poverty in Greece was also covered. It was mentioned that approximately 12% of the cumulative energy savings must be resulted by the implementation of energy efficiency measures in energy poor households. The discussion led to the conclusion that the programme for the renovation of the residential buildings can facilitate the attainment of this target under the precondition that it will focus on energy poor households.

Finally, the representatives of the MoEE and GIZ agreed that personal meetings with relevant stakeholders are always useful and help to enhance cooperation. Further ENSMOV PLUS national workshops are being planned, while the exact topics will be provided later. A potential workshop with the obligated parties within the framework of the EEOs can provide valuable insights for the finalization of the plan for the achievement of Article 8' target in the period 2021-2030.

4.23 Second Greek National Workshop on funding opportunities under the EEOS in Greece

Date: November 27th, 2024

Location/format: Online

Number of participants: 33

Summary: CRES organised this second workshop within the framework of ENSMOV PLUS together with the SMAFIN project, aiming at discussing funding opportunities from banks, such as EBRD, EIB and national banks for energy efficiency interventions under the Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme (EEOS).

Firstly, both LIFE projects were presented briefly by CRES experts in terms of goals, main activities and expected results.

Then, the current operating framework of the EEOS was presented focusing on how this scheme was launched with Article 7 of the Directive 27/2012/EU and Article 9 of Law 4342/2015. The implementation of energy efficiency measures for achieving the target of Article 7 over 2017-2020 was discussed thoroughly as well as the updating of the EEOS framework under the Law 4843/2021 and Article 8 of the Directive 1791/2023/EU. Special emphasis was given on the revised targets by the National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP), which was completed in October 2024. More specifically, Greece is expected to achieve cumulative energy savings of 11,251 ktoe by combining EEOS with a mix of alternative policy measures.

The energy efficiency target set in the framework of the EEOS for the first period was overachieved mainly through the implementation of soft measures. Given the current needs and the bottlenecks identified, the scheme is being redesigned and the first version is expected at the end of December 2024. It was acknowledged that the obligated parties should be supported during the new period where the target is higher.

During the meeting, the representative from the the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) presented the institution's role in supporting the Paris Agreement objectives, with a particular focus on an on-bill financing project in Serbia.

He stressed that the Bank can provide support through all financing tools (loans, grants, green bonds, provision of guarantees, etc.) for a variety of green projects, apart from fossil fuel projects, as the EU Taxonomy characterises these projects no sustainable and cannot be eligible. The EBRD can also provide technical assistance for the implementation and financing of the green projects, while it is willing to finance the energy upgrading of buildings that will achieve a 30% reduction in energy demand, in line with the Regulation on the efficiency of buildings (KENAK).

Then, all obligated parties were invited to share their experiences from the first phase of the obligation scheme to detail challenges encountered and highlight their financing needs for achieving energy efficiency targets for the coming phase.

Regarding barriers, financing and regulatory ones were mentioned. More specifically, the on-bill financing has not been allowed yet, while there is no guarantee of collecting money in the case that the customers decide to alter energy providers continuously, i.e., who will undertake the risk of debt collection.

Furthermore, there is a need for counting the cumulative energy savings for the entire lifespan of the measures, while it was mentioned that the conflict of the EEOS with other energy efficiency programmes running from the Ministry of the Environment and Energy (MoEE), such as "Saving at Home" is considered as a crucial barrier.

An active discussion followed on the above as well as on the following points:

- Are the obligated parties interested in receiving financing/technical support from a bank?
- Could ESCO companies possibly cooperate with EBRD in a financing scheme?
- How the national authorities in Greece see the role of aggregators?
- Which are the main criteria for EBRD to provide financing to a company to implement energy efficiency interventions?

The discussion led to the conclusion that the aggregation of energy efficiency projects will facilitate and enable the financing of the Obligated Parties within the framework of the EEOS. The introduction of energy efficiency auctions, which are expected to be announced shortly, will create the required conditions for the desired aggregation of the energy efficiency investments increasing the opportunities to receive financing.

The session concluded that the discussed issues are beneficial as a first preparatory meeting to record needs and views of the Obligated Parties, which will be taken into consideration during the redesign of the scheme.

4.24 Third Greek National Workshop on the redesign of the EEOS in Greece

Date: December 9th, 2024

Location/format: Athens

Number of participants: 6

Summary: CRES presented initially the ENSMOV PLUS project (partners, background, goals and outputs) and analysed in detail with the representatives of the MoEE the potential modifications of the Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme (EEOS), which should be carried out taking into account both the new requirements of Article 8 of the Directive 1791/2023 and the new provisions of the final updated version of Greece's National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) for the respective Article.

Firstly, the discussion was focused on the updated energy efficiency targets as specified within the framework of the final updated version of the NECP. More specifically, it was discussed whether the energy efficiency target is realistic to be

attained or not. Moreover, the proposed combination of the energy efficiency policy measures (EEOS and alternative measures) was discussed extensively.

The potential redesign of the EEOS was examined thoroughly focusing on the following most important aspects:

- I. Potential designation of electricity and natural gas transmission network operators as obligated parties.
- II. Potential revision of the energy saving target, which will be undertaken by electricity and natural gas network operators.
- III. Potential exemption of the fossil fuel suppliers from the energy efficiency obligation due to the imposition of a carbon tax on heating and transport
- IV. Applied procedure to distinguish the impact of the imposed carbon tax on heating and transport from the energy efficiency measures within the framework of the EEOS.
- V. Proposal to count the cumulative energy savings for all the lifetime from technical measures in the considered period of the EEOS.
- VI. Procedure for the apportionment of the increased energy saving target in the remaining reference years (2025-2030) of the scheme.
- VII. Potential revision of the minimum contribution of the technical measures to the achieved energy savings by the obligated parties.
- VIII. Any improvement of the existing operational procedures of the EEOS including the respective one for the control and verification of the delivered energy savings.

Finally, the representatives of the MoEE agreed that bilateral meetings with the relevant stakeholders are always useful and must be conducted to facilitate the effective re-design of the scheme.

To this direction, it was decided that CRES will undertake to formulate a proposal for addressing the aforementioned design elements in order to discuss it with the MoEE in the middle of January 2025. Afterwards, bilateral meetings will be organised with the petroleum, electricity and natural gas suppliers and distributors so as to co-design the revised operational framework of the EEOS during February 2025.

4.25 Fourth Greek National Workshop on the redesign of the EEOS in Greece (part 2)

Date: April 25th, 2025

Location/format: Athens

Number of participants: 6

Summary: The workshop was organised in accordance with the concluded outcomes of the previous workshop, held on December 9, 2024, in order to discuss proposals for redesigning the existing framework of the EEOS in Greece. CRES developed four different alternatives, which can be utilised potentially for redesigning the EEOS in Greece. The four different alternatives were discussed thoroughly in the conducted workshop focusing on the most significant advantages and disadvantages of them.

The first alternative has been focused on improving the existing operational framework of the existing EEO scheme so as to become more effective and to increase its contribution to the attainment of Article 8's energy-saving target. Potential changes can include the inclusion of electricity and gas transmission system operators as obligated parties, the reduction of the mandatory energy-saving target from the technical measures and the promotion of targeted energy efficiency measures (e.g. horizontal and targeted awareness-raising measures and promotion of fuel additives). The first alternative can maintain the existing contribution of the EEO scheme for achieving the energy-savings target, lead to a meaningful reduction of the cost that will be undertaken by the obligated parties, decrease the cost of the implemented energy efficiency measures that will pass on to consumers and reduce the long-term impacts from the implemented technical measures in the case that the mandatory target will be decreased.

The second alternative has been dealt with the option for the obligated parties to undertake the energy efficiency obligation on a voluntary basis without the imposition of penalties in the case that they will not be capable of achieving the specified energy-saving target. The second alternative can retain partly the current contribution of the EEO scheme to the achievement of the energy-saving target. The cost, which will pass on to consumers from the implementation of the required measures, will be reduced, while the interaction between consumers and obligated parties will be weakened. Moreover, a mechanism to reward the obligated parties in the case that they manage to fulfil their targets should be developed through the adoption of the respective legislative framework.

The third alternative foresees the abolition of EEO scheme and the fulfilment of the energy-saving target through the alternative policy measures. The intensification of the existing alternative policy measures is required having as a prerequisite that their effectiveness should be improved considerably in order to counterbalance the current contribution of the EEO scheme. The administrative and operational burden for the obligated parties will be decreased, while no cost will pass on to the consumers. Nevertheless, additional public funds must be identified in order to implement the additional alternatives measures.

Finally, the fourth alternative will focus on the implementation of targeted central market-based mechanisms, which will substitute the EEO scheme. The financing of these mechanisms (e.g. energy efficiency auctions) can be achieved through the

potential collection of the required implementation cost through a levy on the electricity bills (estimated cost 0.0015 €/kWh on an annual basis). The administrative burden and operational for the obligated parties will be decreased. Furthermore, the contribution of the initiated central mechanisms will be significant enhancing the establishment of a holistic energy service market in Greece. Nevertheless, concerns arise from the fact that the financing of the required energy efficiency investments will be derived by the consumers leading to increased electricity bills.

Finally, the representatives of the MoEE agreed that bilateral meetings will be organised with the petroleum, electricity and natural gas suppliers and distributors so as to discuss the different options and to co-design the revised operational framework of the EEO scheme in Greece.

4.26 Fifth Greek National Workshop on the contribution of EPCs & SRI tools to achieving energy efficiency targets

Date: July 10th, 2025

Location/format: Athens

Number of participants: 16

Summary: The workshop was organised by CRES in the context of two LIFE projects (i.e. ENSMOV Plus and tunES) in order to inform representatives of Greece's Ministry of Environment and Energy, market players, scientists and citizens about the progress of both projects regarding policy measures in proportion to the requirements of the revised Directive (EU) 2024/1275 focusing mainly on Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) and Smart Readiness Indicator (SRI) and to discuss about them and their contribution to achieving the objective of Article 8 of Directive (EU) 1791/2023.

The tunES project supports seven national energy centres and aims to optimise the EPC framework and integrate it with the implementation of the SRI within the framework of the revised Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) 2024/1275 implementing the methodology provided for in the Better Regulation Guidelines.

Based on the ENSMOV Plus presentation, according to a 2023 survey conducted with policymakers, the highest priority issues include improving the assessment of actual energy savings, identifying untapped or new savings potentials, ensuring more precise targeting of policy measures, and updating data used in standardized calculation methods. Participants also emphasized the need to improve the quality of

implemented actions and to analyze synergies between Article 7 and the new public sector provisions of the EED.

Several best practice examples identified in ENSMOV Plus were presented to illustrate effective implementation of energy efficiency measures. These included Croatia's public lighting renovation program, France's white certificate scheme, Germany's energy-saving measurement initiatives, and Ireland's business-focused projects under the Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme. These examples demonstrated that measured energy savings can be realistically achieved and scaled, offering valuable insights for replication in other Member States.

Another focal area of the project is addressing energy poverty through targeted energy efficiency measures. Examples analysed in ENSMOV Plus from Slovenia, France, and Ireland showed how policies, such as the Eco Fund program in Slovenia and white certificate schemes in France, can be used to support vulnerable populations. These efforts are also linked with broader social and climate planning, as seen in the National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) and Social Climate Plans of countries like Croatia, Lithuania, and Slovenia. The ENSMOV Plus presentation emphasized the importance of initiating and integrating such policies into national strategies to ensure an inclusive energy transition.

The presentation also highlighted the availability of updated national factsheets on the ENSMOV Plus platform, which offer a detailed overview of each country's legal framework, key policies, results, and specific measures focused on energy efficiency and energy poverty reduction. These factsheets are complemented by expert interviews and case studies that delve into lessons learned, practical challenges, and future priorities. Overall, ENSMOV Plus is positioned as a key instrument to help EU Member States minimize the gap in achieving their energy efficiency targets, while supporting a fair and evidence-based approach to policy development.

Based on the tunES presentation, a key component is the deployment of the SRI, emphasizing the implementation of calculation methodologies and relevant use cases. The project also seeks to improve understanding and uptake of EPCs among all stakeholders. This includes collecting best practices, enhancing the clarity and usability of EPCs, and upgrading their format, indicators, and issuance procedures.

Another important goal is the integration of EPCs and SRI with other energy-related tools to improve harmonization, efficiency, and interoperability. This includes leveraging advanced digital tools such as artificial intelligence and machine learning for better data management and creating more dynamic, interactive certificates that reflect the actual condition and potential of buildings more accurately.

The tunES methodology is grounded in the European Commission's Better Regulation Guidelines, promoting evidence-based, inclusive, and transparent policymaking. It involves problem analysis, stakeholder consultations, policy design, and impact

assessment to develop practical national policy options. These range from basic adjustments to ambitious overhauls of regulatory frameworks and support mechanisms.

Moreover, the tunES project proposes detailed policy recommendations, such as introducing dynamic EPCs, incorporating renovation passports, improving data systems, and ensuring user-friendly access. It also emphasizes capacity building through public awareness campaigns and training for energy inspectors and SRI auditors.

Several key issues were raised during the discussion. It is widely recognized that leveraging existing materials (documents and tools) from various other projects are crucial. In particular, there are several established best practices for SRI, including the creation of a dedicated cluster coordinated by DG ENER under the auspices of CINEA. This cluster meets bi-monthly to address relevant topics.

The most prominent issue discussed was the lack of reliability in EPCs, energy audits and passports. Participants emphasized the need to improve the content of EPCs, as they are currently used primarily for transactional purposes, such as buying, selling, or renting properties. EPCs often contain limited information and do not offer personalized access to users.

A number of recommendations, as discussed in the workshop, can be summarized as follows:

- Cluster the European projects that have common objectives and focus so as to coordinate the conducted activities and the development of the foreseen resources—such as documents and tools—to avoid duplication, enhance efficiency and ensure their effective utilization.
- The evaluation of the current EU programmes from the European Commission's perspective should be prioritized, with a focus on optimizing funding use and fostering stronger synergies among European projects.
- Support the implementation of pilot projects, which will test the actual implementation of the new provisions of the EPCs and SRI leading to quantitative estimates about the delivered energy savings.
- Address the problem with the restricted ambition and the simplicity of the current SRI framework.
- The lack of awareness and knowledge about the EPCs and the SRI should be confronted with the activation of the energy inspectors so as to approach and explain clearly the provisions of the respective tools. The communication of the energy inspectors and the users is imperative for improving the utilization and effectiveness of the respective tools. The potential establishment and operation of one-stop shops can contribute to the effective support of the end-users.
- It is essential to upgrade the EPCs so as to increase their reliability. Due to the fact that the cost of the provided services is crucial for the acceptance of the

EPCs and the SRI from the end-users, it is necessary to counterbalance the increased cost with the respective administrative burden.

- The selection of a competent and reputable engineer to issue an EPCs is essential, underscoring the importance of professionalism and trust in the overall process.
- Each EPC is proposed to feature a QR code linking to comprehensive information hosted on the gov.gr platform, improving accessibility, accuracy and transparency of the utilized information during the issuance of the EPCs.
- The spatial mapping of the issued EPCs is considered as an useful tool for policy planning, while the unhampered access and control from everyone to them will increase the transparency of the overall process. The access should be compatible with the provisions of the General Data Protection Regulation (EU) (2016/679).
- A rigorous oversight and monitoring system should be introduced—ideally under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment and Energy—to ensure the quality and integrity of EPCs, energy audits, and energy passports with the conduction of specialized control and verification activities.
- A registry of certified energy inspectors should be created as an alternative control and verification mechanisms, tasked with conducting independently sample onsite audits and compiling detailed reports for the already issued EPCs. The Inspectorate would then focus exclusively on addressing problematic or non-compliant cases.

The application of the SRI is a market-based tool, which should be used not horizontally but in specific types of buildings, which are characterized by variable patterns of energy consumption.

4.27 First Hungarian Workshop on the monitoring of energy savings according to Article 7 of EED

Date: July 26th, 2023

Location/format: Budapest

Number of participants: 25 total (8 policymakers, 15 energy stakeholders, 2 others)

Summary: MEKH Department of Sustainable Development organized this workshop for the Hungarian entities responsible for the implementation of the Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme (EEOS) and for the alternative policy measures. The event took place within the framework of the EU-funded ENSMOV PLUS project. The focus of the workshop was on ensuring proper monitoring of energy savings according to Article 7 (recast: 8) of the Energy Efficiency Directive.

The experts of each executive body had the opportunity to personally discuss the recent challenges regarding the monitoring of energy efficiency policies.

MEKH presented in detail to the executive bodies the IT platform for the data provision, as well as its different functionalities. The monitoring methodology developed by the Verification Working Group of our KEHOP project (Operative Programme) was also presented, which will be made available for the executive bodies upon the completion of the project.

Many stakeholders registered for the all-day event, which thus took place with the participation of 25 people.

The main difficulties mentioned by the executive bodies regarding the monitoring of energy efficiency policies were the lack of resources, training of experts and defining baseline values.

The main takeaways from the event have been that on one hand, proper monitoring is essential to make energy savings coming from EEOS and alternative policy measures accountable according to Article 7 of EED. In order to achieve that, a strong cooperation between the Ministry of Energy, MEKH and the other executive bodies is required.

On the other hand, training of qualified energy auditors has to be strengthened in order to satisfy the ever-growing demand for energy efficiency experts.

4.28 Second Hungarian National workshop about sharing knowledge and information for the uniform implementation of energy audits

Date: June 27th, 2024

Location/format: Budapest

Number of participants: 20 in person + about 90 online

Summary: The Sustainable Development Department of MEKH organised a workshop for energy auditors and certification bodies with the aim to facilitate the uniform implementation of energy audits by sharing information and experiences. The event was organised in the framework of the EU-funded ENSMOV PLUS project.

At the beginning of the workshop, the Agency presented the project and gave a brief overview of the amendment of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) last year.

This was followed by a panel discussion on the most commonly used EEOS Catalogue Sheets and measures. Practical experiences with slab insulation in buildings, relevant energy efficiency measures, the methodology for calculating final energy savings from percolator application and temperature reduction, and issues related to intermodal transport accounting were discussed.

After the panel discussion, the Hungarian Chamber of Engineers provided information on the planned restructuring of the professional training and examination system for energy auditors.

The dialogue and understanding of each other's points of view that emerged from the workshop will contribute to the further development of the EEOS Catalogue Sheets and will facilitate the uniform implementation of energy audits and thus the proper monitoring of energy savings under Article 8 of the EED.

4.29 Third Hungarian National workshop on energy efficiency with stakeholders

Date: June 12th, 2025

Location/format: Budapest

Number of participants: 20 (5 policymakers, 15 energy stakeholders)

Summary: This national workshop brought together a broad range of national stakeholders working on energy efficiency, renewable energy, and climate policy. Participants included universities, research institutions, non-governmental organizations, and advisory bodies. The event aimed to strengthen collaboration among these actors and support the implementation of the EU Energy Efficiency Directive (EED), with a particular focus on Article 8 and related monitoring and policy mechanisms.

Opening the event, Mr. Péter Vedres, Head of Department, emphasized the importance of mutual learning, the identification of potential synergies, and the joint exploration of challenges and opportunities in Hungary's energy efficiency landscape. A central theme of the workshop was the ENSMOV Plus project, an initiative supporting EU member states in implementing and evaluating policies related to the EED—especially those concerning energy savings obligations and alternative measures under Article 8.

Dr. Regina Főgel, MEKH's international energy efficiency expert, presented the MEKH's engagement in international collaboration platforms and outlined how ENSMOV Plus contributes to national policymaking. As Hungary continues to align with EU targets, ENSMOV Plus serves as a key mechanism to improve stakeholder dialogue, promote structured exchange of good practices, and build capacity for the design, monitoring, and evaluation of national energy efficiency policies.

Participants presented a wide array of experiences, all contributing to a deeper understanding of the national policy context and operational realities in Hungary. Several research institutions and NGOs are actively working to accelerate the renovation of the residential building stock, promote energy efficiency in vulnerable communities, and support energy sufficiency through both behavioral and technical interventions. These efforts align with the goals of ENSMOV Plus by addressing energy savings beyond traditional technological upgrades.

Discussions highlighted the value of policy integration and impact measurement. Research centers shared quantitative modeling tools that assess the energy and climate effects of different policy instruments. These tools are increasingly used to support the implementation and monitoring of energy efficiency measures—core activities under the ENSMOV Plus framework.

Another important thread was capacity building and stakeholder engagement. Civil society actors are playing a growing role in raising awareness and supporting local implementation. Several organizations noted that energy efficiency is often constrained not only by funding but also by limited technical understanding and regulatory clarity. This reinforces the importance of ENSMOV Plus' support for knowledge exchange, institutional cooperation, and the development of national-level monitoring frameworks.

Stakeholders welcomed the workshop as a timely initiative and offered a number of recommendations for further improving the impact of energy efficiency efforts in Hungary:

- Clarify stakeholder roles and incentives: Some participants expressed uncertainty about the purpose of their invitation or the practical relevance of the workshop to their work. In future events, clearer articulation of expected contributions and potential benefits — especially for resource-constrained organizations—may increase engagement and impact.
- Strengthen links to decision-makers: While the workshop gathered a strong technical and professional audience, several participants suggested involving policymakers and legislative bodies more directly. Understanding the motivations and constraints of public decision-makers would improve alignment between technical expertise and national strategies.
- Support policy experimentation and auditing: ENSMOV Plus was highlighted as an excellent platform for facilitating more hands-on, practice-based learning. Future sessions could include walkthroughs of monitoring and verification procedures, examples of audit methodologies, and guidance on defining eligible energy savings.
- Address emerging and underexplored topics: Participants recommended broadening the agenda to include forward-looking issues such as social climate funds, carbon pricing, and the evolving role of energy communities. These areas are closely tied to the EED's future development and require early policy attention.

The workshop demonstrated that Hungary's energy efficiency ecosystem is rich with expertise and momentum. ENSMOV Plus offers a structured platform to harness this capacity, promote effective implementation of Article 8, and improve coordination between stakeholders and national authorities.

Participants expressed a strong interest in continuing the dialogue, with the aim of turning shared knowledge into collective action. Follow-up discussions, bilateral consultations, and thematic workshops—especially those grounded in the practical application of energy efficiency policy— were suggested as next steps in building a more collaborative and effective national approach.

4.30 Hungarian workshop for energy and other stakeholders (afternoon): "Tapping the energy savings potential in the residential sector: can Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes help?"

Date: March 20th, 2024

Location/format: Budapest

Number of participants: 64

Summary: This national workshop was organized back-to-back with the European workshop organized in Budapest (see section 3.8). This made possible for ENSMOV Plus partners to meet with Hungarian stakeholders involved in Hungary's EEOS (including obligated parties, and energy audit companies that are key players in the Hungarian scheme).

Experience was shared by ENSMOV Plus partners about the French, Italian and Polish white certificates schemes.

The discussions with the Hungarian stakeholders then covered a broad range of topics, including the pros and cons of white certificates, the challenges and success factors to develop energy efficiency actions in the residential sector, and how to streamline M&V processes, among others.

Hungarian stakeholders then share their recent experience with the first auctions organized in the Hungarian scheme.

4.31 First Italian Workshop: White Certificates: energy efficiency certificates at your fingertips

Date: October 24th, 2023

Location/format: Rome

Number of participants: 104 (70 energy stakeholders, 34 others)

Summary: This meeting was organized by FIRE and dedicated to the white certificates scheme, most important energy efficiency incentive in Italy.

Discussions confirmed that operators and market players continue to be interested in the scheme: they have submitted projects and will present them in the coming months.

Furthermore, stakeholders judge the corrective measures and innovations introduced by the 2021 decree - such as preliminary checks - as useful and valid.

What the operators are asking for the relaunch of the scheme include:

- simplifications, especially for smaller, tailor-made projects and other aspects,
- more dialogue with GSE (although in general on this aspect everyone agrees that there has been a great improvement in the last years, in particular a direct comparison of individual proposals is required),
- less uncertainty in evaluations,
- less ambitious/rigid definition of energy consumption baselines,
- simplification of preventive evaluations.

4.32 Second Italian meeting: ENERPOLICY2024: policy to support energy efficiency in industry

Date: June 19th, 2024

Location/format: Rome

Number of participants: 249 (9 policymakers, 240 energy stakeholders)

Summary: This meeting provided updates and clarifications on the policies dedicated to industry sector, which must aim to push the appropriate use of energy, which is fundamental for protecting companies from risks linked to the availability of supplies and energy prices. Good policies also bring results in terms of decarbonisation, sustainability and access to resources for companies.

FIRE speeches illustrated some particularly important aspects regarding energy efficiency policies and outlined some measures adopted by other European countries, from the information and experience available in ENSMOV Plus. For example, the French white certificates scheme is interesting. This scheme has existed since 2006, and France will use it exclusively to achieve the 2030 goals: the obliged entities are around 120 energy suppliers, and the eligible projects concern all sectors and energy savings continue to grow as planned.

GSE spoke about white certificates trend, highlighting a growing trend regarding white certificates issued in 2023 compared to 2022. The first months of 2024 then show further growth compared to what occurred in 2023. It is highlighted, among GSE activities, the publication of the Observational Study which aims to provide support to operators in submitting requests for obtaining white certificates and improving the quality of the projects subjected to investigation.

EU ETS and the related innovations were addressed by EESC. The EU ETS is one of the pillars of EU policy. The ETS Directive revised in 2023 aligns with the EU net greenhouse gas emission reduction target of 55% by 2030 and an expected 90% by 2040. Furthermore, the Directive gradually extends carbon pricing, to promote emissions reductions in new sectors of the economy, in particular road transport, heating fuels, maritime transport and small businesses.

ARERA outlined some innovations for energy-intensive (“energivori”) companies. ARERA will soon send its opinion to MASE on the implementing decree on “energivori” expected by companies, after having recalled the evolution of the eligibility criteria for the benefits for companies with high energy consumption over the years. ARERA also anticipated that a consultation will soon be published on how to share with third parties, where of interest to consumers, the data collected through the Integrated Single Buyer Information System currently available in the Consumer Portal.

HERA, in addition to underlining that to decarbonize we must keep in mind the concept of Energy Efficiency First, highlighted how white certificates are still a valid incentive tool which urgently requires the release decree upon auctions scheme for the relaunch of white certificates scheme. HERA also illustrated the upcoming start of the construction of the hydrogen valley in Modena and the possible role of this vector in the decarbonization process.

Rödl&Partner then spoke about CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive), the evolution of the directive on non-financial accounting which places sustainability at the center of the financial statements of large companies starting from 2025, widening its scope of application in 2026 to a wider audience of large companies and from 2027 to listed SMEs.

MASE highlighted that the Ministry is committed to adopting a series of measures aimed at ensuring that the transition is increasingly fair and sustainable. In addition

to recalling the need to update the white certificates scheme, also considering the need to introduce new goals for the next obligation period, MASE addressed the issue of the increase in thermal renewables in heat supplies. Finally, MASE deal with two major areas that can contribute to the decarbonization of the hard-to-abate industrial sector: CCS, i.e. the capture, storage and transport of CO₂ and hydrogen.

4.33 Third Italian National Workshop: ENERPOLICY2025: policy to support energy efficiency in industry

Date: April 10th, 2025

Location/format: Rome

Number of participants: 239

Summary: The second edition of ENERPOLICY provided further updates and clarifications on the policies dedicated to industry sector.

FIRE presented complementary information and examples about energy efficiency policies and outlined some measures adopted by other European countries, based on new ENSMOV Plus contents.

MIMIT spoke about the new mechanism “Transizione 5.0”, showing strengths and weaknesses of this fundamental policy for companies. It is the first Italian incentives mechanism that combines digitalization and energy efficiency so is crucial that all the planned resources are used by companies by the end of 2025.

GSE spoke about white certificates trend, highlighting a growing trend regarding white certificates issued in 2024 compared to 2023. It is highlighted, among GSE activities, the publication of the Observational Study which aims to provide support to operators in submitting requests for obtaining WhC and improving the quality of the projects subjected to investigation.

ENEA talked about the news regarding energy audits and the implementation of the new EED in Italy.

HERA underlined its role as a key player for decarbonisation at the Italian level.

Rödl&Partner spoke about the opportunities of the new Energy Release 2.0 mechanism, especially for energy-intensive companies.

3Sun presented the incentive opportunities for new PV systems and energy sharing with the new available configurations.

In the last speech, FIRE presented the trend of energy managers, highlighting the growth of appointments and the critical issues of this professional role in the context of the energy transition.

4.34 Fourth Italian National Workshop: What steps can be taken to boost energy efficiency?

Date: October 15th, 2025

Location/format: Rome

Number of participants: 86

Summary: Data contained in ENEA's Annual Report on Energy Efficiency (RAEE) indicate a 10% deviation from the expected trajectory to achieve the energy savings targets set by the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC) for 2030.

The 0.5 Mtoe annual shortfall recorded in 2024 may seem minor, but this figure must be correctly interpreted: since it is a cumulative target, the savings achieved in one year add up to those of previous years up to 2030. This means that while one Mtoe saved in 2022 counts as 9 Mtoe by 2030, the same saving achieved in 2028 would correspond to only 3 Mtoe. Similarly, recovering the current gap will require achieving annual savings greater than 0.5 Mtoe, and the later the recovery occurs, the higher the required effort.

The deviation is therefore more concerning than it may initially appear, especially since it has grown compared to last year.

This negative trend is largely linked to the gradual reduction of tax incentives—a policy that the PNIEC had identified as the main driver for achieving the targets—introduced to contain the budget deficit caused by the Superbonus program. Although mechanisms such as the Conto Termico and White Certificates are expected to expand and contribute more to energy savings in the coming years, it is unlikely that they will be able to fully close the gap.

That said, failing to meet the 2030 target would not, in itself, be a catastrophe—just as missing the 2020 target was not. The real issue lies in what it means not to implement energy efficiency measures that are technically and economically feasible according to current estimates and scenarios: it represents a missed opportunity in economic, environmental, and social terms. It is therefore worth reflecting on this point.

It is useful to recall that energy efficiency is already the country's leading energy source. According to data from the Odyssee-Mure project, between 2000 and 2023 it

enabled savings of 28 Mtoe in final energy consumption and 58 Mtoe in primary energy—an amount exceeding Italy’s annual national consumption of natural gas or petroleum products. This translates into more than €50 billion saved on final energy bills—around €750 per household per year (considering home and mobility)—70 million tonnes of CO₂ avoided, and many additional benefits: greater comfort, safety, productivity, service quality, and health. These are tangible advantages that make the country more competitive and households less vulnerable.

Even greater results could have been achieved if the policies implemented over the past decade had been better managed, and if more attention had been given to the rational use of energy—an issue that, despite the “energy efficiency first” principle, rarely ranks high on government or media agendas. The urgency of doing so is not limited to environmental policies or related targets.

Indeed, the economic context has profoundly changed in the early decades of this century. Household purchasing power has declined, while many businesses that were previously not significantly affected by energy costs are now exposed—and not just the large energy-intensive ones.

In addition, Italy’s vulnerability has increased over the years due to the end of take-or-pay contracts that once secured a large share of natural gas supplies, and due to the growing financialization of energy markets. This combination, in a country with an energy dependence exceeding 85%—a unique case among industrialized nations, with the exception of Japan—exposes us to sharp price fluctuations even in the absence of actual supply shortages.

We witnessed this during the crisis following the invasion of Ukraine: although there were no gas rationing measures, prices more than tenfolded, severely affecting households, businesses, and public finances. The government had to introduce substantial tax and levy reductions to mitigate the worst impacts.

In summary: energy efficiency has played a major role over the past two decades, and this is something to be proud of. But we can do more—and accelerate the transition—through appropriate policies, given the risks facing a country as exposed to energy costs as Italy, and the reduced capacity to intervene with public resources in times of crisis.

4.35 First Lithuanian Meeting: Agreements with companies and energy suppliers

Date: November 6th, 2023

Location/format: 15 (5 policymakers, 10 energy stakeholders)

Number of participants: Vilnius

Summary: European countries implement measures to fight climate change and to reach common energy saving targets. Lithuanian companies contribute to the implementation of the country's energy saving goals.

According to the agreements signed with the Ministry of Energy, the state-run companies - operators of electricity and gas transmission systems and distribution networks are obliged to implement various energy-saving measures and to use energy more efficiently thereby contributing to the reduced negative impact on the environment. 22 companies had newly signed the energy saving agreements in 2023. The first national ENSMOV Plus workshop was organized to inform and build capacity of the companies newly joining the energy savings agreements.

It was attended by the Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Energy Inga Žilienė, the Energy Efficiency Policy Group of this Ministry and the team of the Lithuanian Energy Agency (further – LEA). This meeting was private and intended only for LEA and policy makers - the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Lithuania, and invited energy companies.

The ENSMOV Plus project was presented and the speakers reviewed all common information related to energy saving agreements (ESS) with companies and energy suppliers, including the problems (and the most common mistakes) that are encountered in energy savings calculations. The meeting also highlighted the synergies between the ENSMOV Plus and streamSAVE project in this field.

As a solution to tackle the problems, LEA had analyzed and presented during the workshop the energy savings calculators developed in the StreamSave project. The calculators are considered as the appropriate tool, that can be recommended to the companies, who have difficulties calculating energy savings.

4.36 Second Lithuanian Meeting: Agreements with companies and energy suppliers

Date: March 4th, 2024

Location/format: Vilnius

Number of participants: 43 (5 policymakers, 38 energy stakeholders)

Summary: In the event, to which almost 40 companies have been invited, was attended by the Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Energy Inga Žilienė, the Energy Efficiency Policy Group of this Ministry and the team of the Lithuanian Energy Agency.

The experts of the Lithuanian Energy Agency analyzed the companies' reports and proposed solutions on how to improve the energy savings calculations, how to more conveniently and correctly fill out the annual reports and provide the information justifying the implementation of the measures and the savings calculations.

4.37 Third Lithuanian National Workshop: Lithuanian heat energy suppliers join the Energy Savings Agreements Scheme

Date: November 20th, 2024

Location/format: Vilnius

Number of participants: 84 (20 in person, 64 online)

Summary: Lithuania, together with other European countries, is implementing common energy-saving goals aimed at combating climate change.

One of Lithuania's priority national goals is to increase energy efficiency throughout the entire energy chain – from production to the end user.

According to the National Energy and Climate Action Plan 2021–2030, Lithuania aims to save a total of 39.35 TWh of energy, of which 5.5 TWh will be achieved through energy-saving agreements. Under the provisions of the new Energy Efficiency Directive, which is currently being transposed into Lithuanian legislation, all state- and municipally-owned companies will soon be required to conclude energy savings agreements.

At present, the country's five largest energy companies are already obligated to implement energy-saving measures under agreements with the Ministry of Energy. Each year, more companies voluntarily join the Energy Savings Agreement scheme.

In 2023, the total energy savings achieved under these agreements reached 219.82 GWh.

Over half of the participating companies – 16 in total – met or exceeded their agreed targets, with some even doubling or tripling their goals.

Most of the energy savings were achieved through improvements in companies' internal operations, with the most significant reductions resulting from the modernization of the vehicle fleet by replacing low-efficiency vehicles with high-efficiency ones.

The Lithuanian Energy Agency (LEA), actively supporting the government in achieving energy-saving and energy efficiency targets, organized a workshop for heat energy suppliers preparing to join the savings agreement scheme.

During the workshop, the LEA experts introduced the process of implementing energy savings agreements, provided insights into the selection and planning of energy-saving measures, and shared practical examples.

To facilitate reporting, the LEA has developed templates and guidelines for companies to use when preparing their annual reports on implemented measures. Additionally, tools for calculating energy savings from the most common energy-saving measures are available and recommended for use.

The LEA continues to provide ongoing methodological support to both companies already participating in the energy savings agreements and those new to the scheme.

4.38 Fourth Lithuanian National Workshop: Implementation of Education and Counselling Measures: Practical Advice and Dissemination of Good Practices

Date: January 27th, 2025

Location/format: Online

Number of participants: 90

Summary: On 27 January 2025, the Lithuanian Energy Agency organised a webinar for Lithuanian energy suppliers who have concluded agreements with the Ministry of Energy on the process of implementation of the consumer education and counselling measures, annual reporting and proper implementation of measures.

Energy consumer education and advice agreements are concluded between the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Lithuania and energy supply companies to educate and advise end-users on improving energy efficiency. 61 energy suppliers have concluded agreements with the Ministry of Energy on consumer education and advice.

The aim of the education and advice measures is to educate and advise consumers on energy saving measures and solutions that change consumer behaviour and habits in order to increase energy efficiency and contribute to national energy objectives. The National Energy and Climate Action Plan sets a binding target for Lithuania of 39.35 TWh of final energy savings by 2030, and energy consumer education and advice measures will deliver 2.77 TWh of energy savings.

At the seminar, LEA experts presented the process of implementation of the education and consultation measures to energy suppliers, shared insights on the proper implementation of the education and consultation measures and the rationale for the achieved results.

4.39 Fifth Lithuanian National Workshop: Training for certified auditors

Date: June 3rd, 2025

Location/format: Vilnius

Number of participants: 37

Summary: Lithuania, together with other European countries, is implementing common energy-saving goals aimed at combating climate change. Energy efficiency is becoming an increasingly important issue not only due to environmental challenges but also because of tightening EU requirements.

Between 2020 and 2030, the country plans to renovate 1.2 million square meters of buildings owned by central government institutions and 0.9 million square meters of municipal buildings.

Recognizing the need to enhance the skills, knowledge, and competencies of building energy auditors, the Lithuanian Energy Agency invited certified auditors to participate in an intensive one-day training session.

On June 3, 2025, LEA held a dedicated training session for auditors as part of its involvement in the ENSMOV Plus project, which promotes the effective implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive across Europe.

LEA has prepared a set of recommendations for auditors conducting building energy audits and presented them in detail during the training. This set of guidelines is expected to help avoid common mistakes and ensure high-quality audit performance.

The second part of the training focused on the value and importance of energy audits – both at the national and organizational levels. Auditors were reminded of

the importance of accurately identifying inefficiencies in energy use and providing recommendations that promote long-term energy savings and reductions in CO₂ emissions.

The practical part of the training focused on the challenges auditors face when using PENVA – a building energy audit tool designed to perform calculations required for audits in public-use buildings. PhD Kęstutis Čiuprinskas, the developer of the PENVA software, shared insights and solutions for effectively overcoming common challenges faced when using the program. Participants had the opportunity to ask questions directly and work through practical tasks together.

4.40 Sixth Lithuanian National Workshop: Together – towards results: presentation of the ENSMOV Plus project results, partners' contributions and cooperation experiences

Date: November 21st, 2025

Location/format: Vilnius

Number of participants: 144 (39 in person, 105 online)

Summary: The Lithuanian Energy Agency held an open seminar in Vilnius to present the results of ENSMOV Plus.

The event aimed to summarize the project's outcomes, showcase Lithuania's and other EU countries' best practices in promoting final energy savings, and present tools and methodologies developed to help companies assess their energy savings potential.

Deputy Minister of Energy Edita Gudauskienė emphasized that improving energy efficiency remains a key goal for both the European Union and Lithuania. She highlighted the importance of meeting the new Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) requirements and reducing the environmental impact of energy consumption.

LEA Director Agnė Bagočiūtė noted that energy efficiency issues are becoming increasingly relevant due to stricter regulations and the expansion of obligations to more companies. She underlined that saving energy not only supports national goals but also reduces business costs and enhances competitiveness.

Lithuania ranks among the EU's leading countries in achieving energy-saving targets. Under national commitments for 2021–2030, the country aims to save 39.3 TWh of

energy, having already achieved nearly 51% of this goal (approximately 20 TWh). Industrial measures have delivered 30% of planned savings, and companies following energy audit recommendations can save an average of 800 MWh annually.

Previously, energy audits were mandatory only for large enterprises, but the new requirements will extend based on energy consumption. Moreover, at least 3% of public buildings must be renovated annually.

The ENSMOV Plus project supported national implementation of the new EED obligations and helped streamline their adoption. During the seminar, participants reviewed the project's achievements and discussed the challenges faced by EU countries in transposing the directive into national law.

LEA experts, who have extensive experience in energy efficiency, presented newly developed calculation tools and recommendations to facilitate energy savings evaluation. Over three years, LEA organized various seminars, training sessions, and consultations for state-owned enterprises, heating companies, certified auditors, and energy suppliers.

The closing session also featured an overview of Lithuania's district heating sector and insights into its future development.

An expert panel discussion included:

- Mindaugas Stonkus, Head of the Energy Efficiency Policy Group, Ministry of Energy
- Dr. Valdas Lukoševičius, President, Lithuanian District Heating Association
- Dr. Dalia Buivydienė, Sustainability Policy and Energy Efficiency Expert, AB Ignitis Group
- Juozas Paulėkas, Head of Energy Efficiency, AB Miesto gijos

The expert discussion was a key point of the event. The panellists shared practical experiences, success stories, and challenges in implementing energy efficiency measures. The need for more dedicated financing mechanisms, especially for improving central heating efficiency, was highlighted. The panellists also discussed the impact of end-users on overall energy efficiency and energy savings, with energy suppliers sharing how they are trying to improve consumer behaviour. The emphasis was on using more direct communication tools, providing clearer information, and effectively presenting the overall value of energy savings. Additionally, the panellists spoke about future plans and policy measures. It was commonly agreed that energy efficiency should remain a top priority.

The seminar concluded with reflections on the progress made through ENSMOV Plus and on the continued cooperation needed to achieve Lithuania's and the EU's long-term energy efficiency goals.

4.41 First Polish Meeting: Is substitution fee really needed?

Date: March 14, 2024

Location/format: Online

Number of participants: 8 (all policymakers)

Summary: The meeting was about the substitution fee, the vital part of the white certificates scheme in Poland. The value of the substitution fee is shallow, at the level of 470 EUR/toe, due to the wording of the regulation (Energy Efficiency Law). The value of the substitution fee hampers the value of white certificates. The meagre value of white certificates and the wording of the regulation effectively handicap the system, limit the supply of white certificates and generate excessive costs for the entire energy efficiency ecosystem (the effects have to be bought by the National Environmental Fund or financed by the EU funds but for substantially higher price). The change of wording and logic of the regulation would provide benefits to the budget and boost financial resources devoted to energy efficiency in the industry.

The discussions during the meeting provided a better understanding of the implications and influence of the substitution fee on the white certificates scheme. The meeting was also an opportunity to discuss available options to revise the use of substitution fee in the scheme, considering experiences from other countries, notably through information gathered in ENSMOV Plus.

It was also agreed to organise a follow up meeting to discuss this topic with stakeholders of the white certificates scheme.

4.42 Second Polish Meeting: Substitution fee – challenges and solutions

Date: April 19th, 2024

Location/format: Warszawa

Number of participants: 13 (7 policymakers, 5 energy stakeholders, 1 others)

Summary: Companies that are obliged to remit energy efficiency certificates, and do not want or cannot do so by implementing energy efficiency projects, pay a substitution fee to the Polish National Environmental Fund (NFOSIGW).

Article 11 section 3 of the Energy Efficiency Act allows that obligated parties may fulfil their obligation for 2019 and subsequent years by paying a substitution fee if, in session transactions during the calendar year to which the obligation applies, they did not acquire enough white certificates. This is particularly the case when the price of white certificates is higher than the substitution fee, for example when the offer of white certificates is low (and thereby their price increases).

The substitution fee must be paid each time by June 30 of the year following the year for which the obligation is satisfied by paying it (e.g. for 2018 by June 30, 2019).

The current system is designed in such a way that obliged enterprises first consider paying the substitute fee (the value of which is officially determined) and only then plan to purchase white certificates (which are more expensive than the substitute fee). This situation results from the fact that actual investments in reducing energy consumption require greater or much greater expenditure than the value of the substitution fee. Obligated parties themselves practically do not implement projects for end users because it is unviable (it is more profitable to pay a substitute fee than buy a certificate).

This meeting aimed at discussing possible ways to improve the design of the substitution fee in the context of the white certificates scheme, considering the following key issues:

- Purpose of the substitution fee (e.g. capping costs for obligated parties, ensuring revenues for the national fund)
- Method used to determine the substitution fee (e.g. better taking into account the energy savings' cost from programmes implemented by the national fund)
- Building on the experience of the use of a substitution fee for green certificates

The discussion developed from examples of other countries based on analysis done by the ENSMOV Plus team.

Conclusions from the workshop include:

1. The current national white certificate system is inefficient and would benefit from changes to function as a market-based system.
2. The law must include a mechanism for predicting and creating a market.
3. The market operates without feedback, and a key element should be feedback information (e.g., in the form of relevant reports) to guide corrective actions.
4. The foundation for building the market lies in understanding it. Currently, the lack of data is a major hindrance to decision-making. Market-related data should be as public as possible to allow reactions from key stakeholders. The existing aggregated, dispersed, and often unreliable data prevent informed adjustments (necessary for learning).

5. A good understanding of the costs of achieving environmental effects in all support programs (ideally considering transaction costs) is essential. This information will enable decision-makers (MKiS) to make decisions regarding the profitability of various programs and identify system inefficiencies.
6. There is also a need for standardized guidelines and methods for calculating energy savings or other result indicators, ensuring consistency across different programs (e.g., establishing a standard operational period for investments).
7. The key to building an energy efficiency market lies in developing energy services.
8. The substitute fee should reflect the real costs of tasks that are not commercially implemented (e.g., local government projects or initiatives aimed at addressing energy poverty). Such an approach would allow funding these activities from substitute fee revenues.
9. Changes are necessary not only in determining the substitute fee but also in modifying the entire system to:
 - Precisely define the function of the substitute fee.
 - Incorporate mechanisms for energy services (Article 29 EED).
 - Ensure correlation with Article 11, which pertains to industry and mandatory energy management systems and audits.

4.43 Third Polish Meeting: White Certificates - current state and improvement proposals

Date: July 2nd, 2024

Location/format: Warszawa

Number of participants: 23

Summary: The meeting discussed international examples of catalogue of standardized energy efficiency actions, especially the **experience of the French white certificates scheme**, that includes:

- extensive catalogues of standardised actions,
- simplified methodologies,
- clear guidance for administrators and market actors,
- efficient digital tools,
- predictable verification rules.

To prepare this meeting, KAPE could exchange with ATEE and IEECP experts, as part of ENSMOV Plus, to identify key points of the French experience and how it can help improve the design and development of the Polish white certificates scheme.

Participants agreed that adopting similar approaches in Poland could significantly reduce administrative burdens and increase the transparency and scalability of the white certificates scheme.

Participants identified the following key difficulties:

- Growing delays in issuing White Certificates despite rising national obligations
- Verification of all applications instead of random sampling
- Excessive documentation requirements without legal basis
- Divergent and unpublished URE interpretations
- Disputes around additionality and treatment of district-heating companies
- Problems defining the rightful beneficiary of certificates
- ESCO models incompatible with URE's interpretation of "incentive effect"
- Issues with 12-month pre- and post-data requirements (start-up periods, failures)
- Failure to recognise international norms and ISO standards
- No digital system for application processing
- Inconsistent internal practices across different URE staff
- Lack of secondary legislation clarifying scope changes, acceptable documentation, and data periods
- Incomplete implementation of NIK 2020 recommendations
- Problems with accepting waste-heat recovery in devices where components already exist
- Lack of external technical verification (outsourcing not used)

The meeting concluded that:

- The white certificates system requires comprehensive reform, including clearer rules, predictable verification procedures, and consistent interpretations.
- Sampling of audits, as intended by the law, should be introduced to relieve bottlenecks.
- There is a need for a publicly available code of good practices, providing examples of accepted and rejected cases.
- Definitions must be standardised (e.g. about 'beneficiary', 'energy service', 'user of equipment').
- Simplified methodologies should be widely expanded.

- The system must adopt international norms for energy savings calculation.
- A digital application system is essential.
- Closer cooperation between stakeholders and URE is required to achieve the energy-savings obligations and upcoming EU Directive requirements.

4.44 Fourth Polish Meeting: Meeting with the Ministry of Environment and Climate

Date: June 2nd, 2025

Location/format: Warszawa

Number of participants: 22 (all policymakers)

Summary: KAPE presented the methodologies, findings and policy implications of two ENSMOV Plus reports.

The Ministry, represented by 14 persons, reviewed the analyses with great interest and emphasised that:

- the assumptions, data and analytical logic used in both reports are valuable,
- several calculations on support effectiveness (PLN/toe, cost of savings) are consistent with internal ministerial knowledge,
- in some areas the analyses by KAPE exceeded the level of detail previously available to the Ministry,
- these analyses and calculations could support further policy communication.

The 40-minute presentation of the ENSMOV Plus reports was exhaustive, explaining the fragmentation of Polish building-modernisation support instruments, the lack of methodological coherence, and the opportunities associated with introducing standardised measures.

The meeting concluded that the analyses provide an evidence base for future work of MKiŚ and are highly relevant for national energy efficiency policy design.

4.45 First Romanian workshop: exploring possible designs for an EEOS

Date: November 21st, 2024

Location/format: online

Number of participants: 11 (all policymakers)

Summary: The objectives of the workshop were for policymakers of Romania's Ministry of Energy to discuss the current options considered for implementing Article 8 EED, and learn from the experiences of EEOS in other Member States to explore possible designs for an EEOS in Romania.

Challenges identified for the implementation of Article 8 EED in Romania include:

- Need to develop the legislative and institutional framework to adapt to the new EED requirements, notably to tackle energy poverty with energy efficiency measures
- Need to identify effective energy saving measures, in line with the objectives of updated NECP and related planned measures
- Need to develop administrative and technical capacities, notably thanks to European projects such as ENSMOV Plus, ODYSSEE-MURE of the Concerted Action EED
- Need to develop the national M&V system and reporting processes

In this context, the Romanian strategy includes the following objectives:

- Intensification of energy efficiency programmes
- Implementation of a rigorous monitoring and evaluation system
- Promotion of energy efficiency education and awareness
- Subsidising and supporting energy efficient technologies in industry
- Capacity building and training of energy efficiency specialists
- Blending of funding (including from European and international funds)

The discussions about the experiences of EEOS in other Member States were focused in particular on the following questions:

- Having an EEOS with a single target or including sub-targets (like in France and Ireland)?
- How to ensure complementary of policy measures (e.g. between EEOS and measures promoting Energy Performance Contracting, or between EEOS and Alternative measures)
- Whether EEOS are considered as key policy instruments to meet increasing energy savings targets

4.46 Second Romanian workshop: the future of energy efficiency

Date: June 25th, 2025

Location/format: hybrid (Bucharest for Romanian stakeholders, and online for ENSMOV Plus partners)

Number of participants: 24 (10 policymakers, 14 energy stakeholders)

Summary: This workshop was co-organised with the Romanian Council for Energy Efficiency that gathers energy companies and other stakeholders involved in energy efficiency schemes.

ENSMOV Plus partners presented key lessons learnt from implementing EEOS in Austria, Croatia, Greece and Hungary, and white certificates schemes in France and Italy.

This was followed by Q&A with Romanian stakeholders, who also discussed possible future developments in Romania.

4.47 First Slovenian meeting: Saving calculations related to EPOV measures

Date: October 26th, 2023

Location/format: Ljubljana

Number of participants: 8

Summary: The meeting brought together representatives from key institutions to discuss the alignment of Slovenia's energy-poverty targets with current national conditions and EU requirements.

IJS-CEU presented updated calculations reflecting both the formal target-setting methodology and the real investment outlook, as assessed by Eko fund. These revised estimates were incorporated into updated presentation materials shared with all participants.

The group discussed the existing gap between obligations under Article 8 of the Energy Efficiency Directive and current progress, emphasizing the need for coordinated action and clearer methodological understanding. Participants also exchanged preliminary information on how other EU Member States approach similar calculations and identified the need for systematic data gathering through the ENSMOV Plus project and bilateral contacts.

Conclusions of the meeting include the following:

- Participants agreed that the Ministry will convene a high-level meeting to address the identified discrepancies between national targets and the current state of implementation.
- It was recognized that further clarity is needed on funding mechanisms, particularly the potential use of the Technical Support Instrument, as well as the strategic role of the Social Climate Fund.
- The group also concluded that upcoming strategic documents—especially the Action Plan (AN) and NECP must better incorporate feedback from public consultations, integrate comments from Eko fund, and reflect recommendations from the European Commission, including stronger wording on related policies, socioeconomic measures, and cross-sector responsibilities.

The next steps discussed during the meeting include the following:

- IJS-CEU will integrate all relevant comments and strengthening explanations around target-setting, sectoral responsibilities, and links to mobility poverty.
- The Ministry will organize the announced high-level meeting to refine the timeline, financing structure, and final formulation of national targets.

- In parallel, teams working on energy and mobility poverty will exchange information to ensure coherence across sectors, particularly ahead of NECP's public consultation.
- This coordination will also support the preparation of Slovenia's climate social plan, which must be completed by June 2025 as a requirement for accessing the Social Climate Fund.

4.48 Second Slovenian meeting: Scenario

Analysis for Meeting Article 8 EED Obligations

Date: December 10th, 2024

Location/format: Ljubljana

Number of participants: 4

Summary: The meeting addressed Slovenia's progress in meeting its cumulative energy-savings obligations under Article 8 of the Energy Efficiency Directive.

IJS-CEU presented an analysis of three scenarios that combine the obligated-party scheme with alternative measures provided by Eko fund and Borzen. These scenarios considered different ways of distributing the additional savings required:

- keeping Eko fund's contribution at current levels and increasing the obligations of the obligated parties;
- sharing the additional savings evenly between obligated parties and Eko fund; or
- increasing the contributions from Eko fund and Borzen while maintaining the current level of obligations for the obligated parties.

The analysis also incorporated the expected decline in achievable savings from 2026 onward due to the phase-out of additives in fuel transports.

The Ministry and participants discussed the implications of each scenario, including implementation challenges and potential policy adjustments needed to ensure Slovenia meets its Article 8 targets.

4.49 Third Slovenian workshop: Where are we with Energy Efficiency

Date: January 30th, 2025

Location/format: Ljubljana

Number of participants: 31

Summary: Slovenia has made notable progress in improving energy efficiency in recent years, with households contributing the most to overall efficiency gains, followed by industry, while transport showed the smallest improvement. According to analyses carried out under the ODYSSEE-MURE project, Slovenia currently ranks 14th among EU Member States based on a composite assessment of its energy-efficiency performance, past progress, and expected future developments. Although Slovenia performs well in its current state, the country needs to strengthen the implementation of energy-efficiency measures to meet future targets.

A key challenge for policymakers is the accurate measurement of energy-efficiency impacts, which requires complex data collection. EU-funded projects provide essential tools and support for this work. In particular, the ENSMOV Plus project plays a central role by facilitating the exchange of best practices and experiences among EU Member States in implementing Article 8 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED). This article requires countries to achieve cumulative energy savings by 2030 through both obligated-party schemes and alternative measures such as financial incentives, renovation programmes, and other national support schemes.

ENSMOV Plus helps Slovenia and other countries improve the design, monitoring, and implementation of their energy-saving measures by offering guidance, methodological support, and opportunities for peer learning. The project's insights contribute directly to national policymaking, including ongoing updates to the Energy Efficiency Act (ZURE-1). Together with streamSAVE+, which focuses on developing methodologies to evaluate energy-savings impacts, ENSMOV Plus strengthens Slovenia's ability to reliably track progress, address gaps, and meet increasingly ambitious EU requirements.

The results and tools from ENSMOV Plus were presented to the public as part of a broader event showcasing outputs from several EU projects (ODYSSEE-MURE, streamSAVE+, tunES, and LIFE IP Care4Climate), demonstrating the strong synergy between research, policy development, and national implementation efforts in the field of energy efficiency.

4.50 Fourth Slovenian workshop: Strengthening NGO Engagement in Achieving Article 8 Energy Savings: Insights from the ENSMOV Plus Project

Date: November 20th, 2025

Location/format: Ljubljana

Number of participants: 16

Summary: The NGO workshop provided an overview of the ENSMOV Plus project and its relevance for supporting Slovenia's implementation of Article 8 of the Energy Efficiency Directive.

Participants were introduced to the project's key results, including insights into effective energy-efficiency obligation schemes and alternative measures used across the EU. The workshop also featured a demonstration of newly developed online resources designed to help stakeholders better understand methodologies for evaluating energy savings and applying good practices. A dedicated session focused on Slovenia's current progress toward meeting its Article 8 energy-savings obligations, outlining both recent achievements and the challenges that remain in the coming years. The event concluded with an open discussion, during which NGOs highlighted the importance of transparent data, public involvement, and continuous capacity-building to support effective policy implementation. Overall, the workshop strengthened collaboration between NGOs and national experts and enhanced understanding of the tools and approaches that can contribute to more robust energy-efficiency policymaking in Slovenia.

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