

[<sup>F1</sup>ANNEX V U.K.]

Common methods and principles for calculating the impact of energy efficiency obligation schemes or other policy measures under Articles 7, 7a and 7b and Article 20(6)

**Textual Amendments**

**F1** Substituted by [Directive \(EU\) 2018/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 amending Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency \(Text with EEA relevance\)](#).

1. Methods for calculating energy savings other than those arising from taxation measures for the purposes of Articles 7, 7a and 7b and Article 20(6).

Obligated, participating or entrusted parties, or implementing public authorities, may use the following methods for calculating energy savings:

- (a) deemed savings, by reference to the results of previous independently monitored energy improvements in similar installations. The generic approach is termed ‘*ex ante*’;
  - (b) metered savings, whereby the savings from the installation of a measure, or package of measures, are determined by recording the actual reduction in energy use, taking due account of factors such as additionality, occupancy, production levels and the weather which may affect consumption. The generic approach is termed ‘*ex post*’;
  - (c) scaled savings, whereby engineering estimates of savings are used. This approach may be used only where establishing robust measured data for a specific installation is difficult or disproportionately expensive, e.g. replacing a compressor or electric motor with a different kWh rating from that for which independent information about savings has been measured, or where those estimates are carried out on the basis of nationally established methodologies and benchmarks by qualified or accredited experts that are independent of the obligated, participating or entrusted parties involved;
  - (d) surveyed savings, where consumers' response to advice, information campaigns, labelling or certification schemes or smart metering is determined. This approach may be used only for savings resulting from changes in consumer behaviour. It shall not be used for savings resulting from the installation of physical measures.
2. In determining the energy savings for an energy efficiency measure for the purposes of Articles 7, 7a and 7b and Article 20(6), the following principles apply:
    - (a) The savings shall be shown to be additional to those that would have occurred in any event without the activity of the obligated, participating or entrusted parties, or implementing public authorities. To determine the savings that can be claimed as additional, Member States shall have regard to how energy use and demand would evolve in the absence of the policy measure in question by taking into account at least the following factors: energy consumption trends, changes in consumer behaviour, technological progress and changes caused by other measures implemented at Union and national level.
    - (b) Savings resulting from the implementation of mandatory Union law shall be considered to be savings that would have occurred in any event, and thus shall not be claimed as energy savings for the purpose of Article 7(1). By way of derogation from that requirement, savings related to the renovation of existing buildings may be claimed as energy savings for the purpose of Article 7(1), provided that the materiality

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criterion referred to in point 3(h) of this Annex is ensured. Savings resulting from the implementation of national minimum requirements established for new buildings prior to the transposition of Directive 2010/31/EU can be claimed as energy savings for the purpose of point (a) of Article 7(1), provided that the materiality criterion referred to in point 3(h) of this Annex is ensured and those savings have been notified by Member States in their National Energy Efficiency Action Plans in accordance with Article 24(2).

- (c) Credit may be given only for savings exceeding the following levels:
- (i) Union emission performance standards for new passenger cars and new light commercial vehicles following the implementation of Regulations (EC) No 443/2009<sup>(1)</sup> and (EU) No 510/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>(2)</sup>;
  - (ii) Union requirements relating to the removal from the market of certain energy related products following the implementation of implementing measures under Directive 2009/125/EC.
- (d) Policies with the purpose of encouraging higher levels of energy efficiency of products, equipment, transport systems, vehicles and fuels, buildings and building elements, processes or markets shall be permitted.
- (e) Measures promoting the installation of small-scale renewable energy technologies on or in buildings may be eligible to be taken into account for the fulfilment of energy savings required under Article 7(1), provided that they result in verifiable, and measurable or estimable, energy savings. The calculation of energy savings shall comply with the requirements of this Annex.
- (f) For policies that accelerate the uptake of more efficient products and vehicles, full credit may be claimed, provided that it is shown that such uptake takes place before expiry of the average expected lifetime of the product or vehicle, or before the product or vehicle would usually be replaced, and the savings are claimed only for the period until end of the average expected lifetime of the product or vehicle to be replaced.
- (g) In promoting the uptake of energy efficiency measures, Member States shall, where relevant, ensure that quality standards for products, services and installation of measures are maintained or introduced where such standards do not exist.
- (h) To account for climatic variations between regions, Member States may choose to adjust the savings to a standard value or to accord different energy savings in accordance with temperature variations between regions.
- (i) The calculation of energy savings shall take into account the lifetime of the measures and the rate at which the savings decline over time. That calculation shall count the savings each individual action will achieve during the period from its date of implementation to 31 December 2020 or 31 December 2030 as appropriate. Alternatively, Member States may adopt another method that is estimated to achieve at least the same total quantity of savings. When using another method, Member States shall ensure that the total amount of energy savings calculated using that method does not exceed the amount of energy savings that would have been the result of their calculation when counting the savings each individual action will achieve during the period from its date of implementation to 31 December 2020 or 31 December 2030 as appropriate. Member States shall describe in detail in their integrated national energy and climate plans under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 the other method and the provisions made to ensure that the binding calculation requirement is met.

3. Member States shall ensure that the following requirements for policy measures taken pursuant to Article 7b and Article 20(6) are met:
  - (a) policy measures and individual actions produce verifiable end-use energy savings;
  - (b) the responsibility of each participating party, entrusted party or implementing public authority, as relevant, is clearly defined;
  - (c) the energy savings that are achieved or are to be achieved are determined in a transparent manner;
  - (d) the amount of energy savings required or to be achieved by the policy measure is expressed in either final or primary energy consumption, using the conversion factors set out in Annex IV;
  - (e) an annual report on the energy savings achieved by entrusted parties, participating parties and implementing public authorities be provided and made publicly available, as well as data on the annual trend of energy savings;
  - (f) monitoring of the results and taking appropriate measures if progress is not satisfactory;
  - (g) the energy savings from an individual action are not claimed by more than one party;
  - (h) the activities of the participating party, entrusted party or implementing public authority are shown to be material to the achievement of the energy savings claimed.
4. In determining the energy saving from taxation related policy measures introduced under Article 7b, the following principles shall apply:
  - (a) credit shall be given only for energy savings from taxation measures exceeding the minimum levels of taxation applicable to fuels as required in Council Directive 2003/96/EC<sup>(3)</sup> or 2006/112/EC<sup>(4)</sup>;
  - (b) price elasticities for the calculation of the impact of the (energy) taxation measures shall represent the responsiveness of energy demand to price changes, and shall be estimated on the basis of recent and representative official data sources;
  - (c) the energy savings from accompanying taxation policy instruments, including fiscal incentives or payment to a fund, shall be accounted separately.

#### 5. Notification of methodology

Member States shall in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 notify to the Commission their proposed detailed methodology for the operation of the energy efficiency obligation schemes and alternative measures referred to in Articles 7a and 7b, and Article 20(6). Except in the case of taxation, such notification shall include details of:

- (a) the level of the energy savings required under point (b) of the first subparagraph of Article 7(1) or savings expected to be achieved over the whole period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2030;
- (b) the obligated, participating or entrusted parties, or implementing public authorities;
- (c) target sectors;
- (d) policy measures and individual actions, including the expected total amount of cumulative energy savings for each measure;

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- (e) the duration of the obligation period for the energy efficiency obligation scheme;
- (f) the actions provided for by the policy measure;
- (g) the calculation methodology, including how additionality and materiality have been determined and which methodologies and benchmarks are used for deemed and scaled savings;
- (h) the lifetimes of measures, and how they are calculated or what they are based upon;
- (i) the approach taken to address climatic variations within the Member State;
- (j) the monitoring and verification systems for measures under Articles 7a and 7b and how their independence from the obligated, participating or entrusted parties is ensured;
- (k) in the case of taxation:
  - (i) the target sectors and segment of taxpayers;
  - (ii) the implementing public authority;
  - (iii) the savings expected to be achieved;
  - (iv) the duration of the taxation measure; and
  - (v) the calculation methodology, including the price elasticities used and how they have been established.]

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- (1) [<sup>F1</sup>Regulation (EC) No 443/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 setting emission performance standards for new passenger cars as part of the Community's integrated approach to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from light-duty vehicles (OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 1).]
- (2) [<sup>F1</sup>Regulation (EU) No 510/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2011 setting emission performance standards for new light commercial vehicles as part of the Union's integrated approach to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from light-duty vehicles (OJ L 145, 31.5.2011, p. 1).]
- (3) [<sup>F1</sup>Council Directive 2003/96/EC of 27 October 2003 restructuring the Community framework for the taxation of energy products and electricity (OJ L 283, 31.10.2003, p. 51).]
- (4) [<sup>F1</sup>Council Directive 2006/112/EC of 28 November 2006 on the common system of value added tax (OJ L 347, 11.12.2006, p. 1).]

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