

SESSION 2

PLOTTING THE RIGHT COURSE; USING EVALUATION TO SET TARGETS AND DEVELOP POLICY

Moderator: Charles Michaelis, Databuild Research and Solutions

PAPERS:

Evaluating the ESD and CHP Directive: A Methodology Addressing Multiple Complexities and Addressing Various Information Sources

Piet Boonekamp, Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands ECN, Netherlands

Monique Voogt, SQ Consult, Netherlands

How to Shape a Binding Energy Savings Target for Europe that Allows for Effective Evaluation?

Robert Harmsen, Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development, Utrecht University, NL

Bart Wesselink, WWF, NL

Wolfgang Eichhammer, Fraunhofer ISI, DE

Current Status and Implications of Energy Efficiency Programs in Korea

Hyeong-Jung Kim, Korea Energy Management Corporation, Korea

Sang-Soo Ahn, Korea Energy Management Corporation, Korea

Woo-Nam Lee, Konkuk University, Korea

Jong-Bae Park, Konkuk University, Korea

Jae-Hyung Roh, Konkuk University, Korea

SESSION SUMMARY:

This session will focus on the use of evaluation to set targets and develop policy; two papers review developments in the design and evaluation of European policy on energy efficiency and the associated targets while the third describes the use of evaluation in Korea to compare the value for money of a range of energy efficiency programmes.

The session will be of interest to evaluators and policy makers. Our three presenters will consider a range of key issues; particularly:

- Using evaluations to design and develop programmes and policy
- Design of evaluations to be robust yet practical to implement
- Dealing with the interaction between programmes
- Measuring impacts and savings

Our first paper looks at the evaluation of the European Union's Energy Services and Combined Heat and Power Directives and the formulation of the proposed new Energy Efficiency Directive. It describes the standard evaluation methodology and how it was enhanced to deal with the interaction between programmes. It describes the challenges that were encountered in the course of the evaluation and how they were addressed.

The second paper builds on the experience of evaluating European programmes to inform the design of a binding energy efficiency target for Europe in order that it would achieve the aims effectively and to ensure that evaluation would be feasible. The paper considers design options; how targets should be expressed; the interaction with other policies and the flexibility provided for member states.

Our third paper reports on how a proven evaluation methodology has been implemented in Korea to allow policy makers to compare subsidy programmes providing a subsidy for the installation of energy efficient lighting, transformers and variable speed drives along with an energy welfare programme. The costs and benefits are explored from the perspective of participants, the utility, programme administrator and on a total resources basis.