

Diversity of actors and services in the French white certificates scheme: a better understanding for a policy impact assessment.

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Main objective: Achieve *final* energy savings in sectors of dispersed activity

Target group: All small energy consumers
from all end-use sectors

Households, local authorities,
firms

Principle:

Energy saving obligation set on energy suppliers (electricity, gas, heating fuel, district heating and cooling) and distributors of automotive fuels

- in proportion of their sales
- for a 3 year period

An obligation accounted for in “kWh cumac”:

1 Certificate = 1 kWh cumac

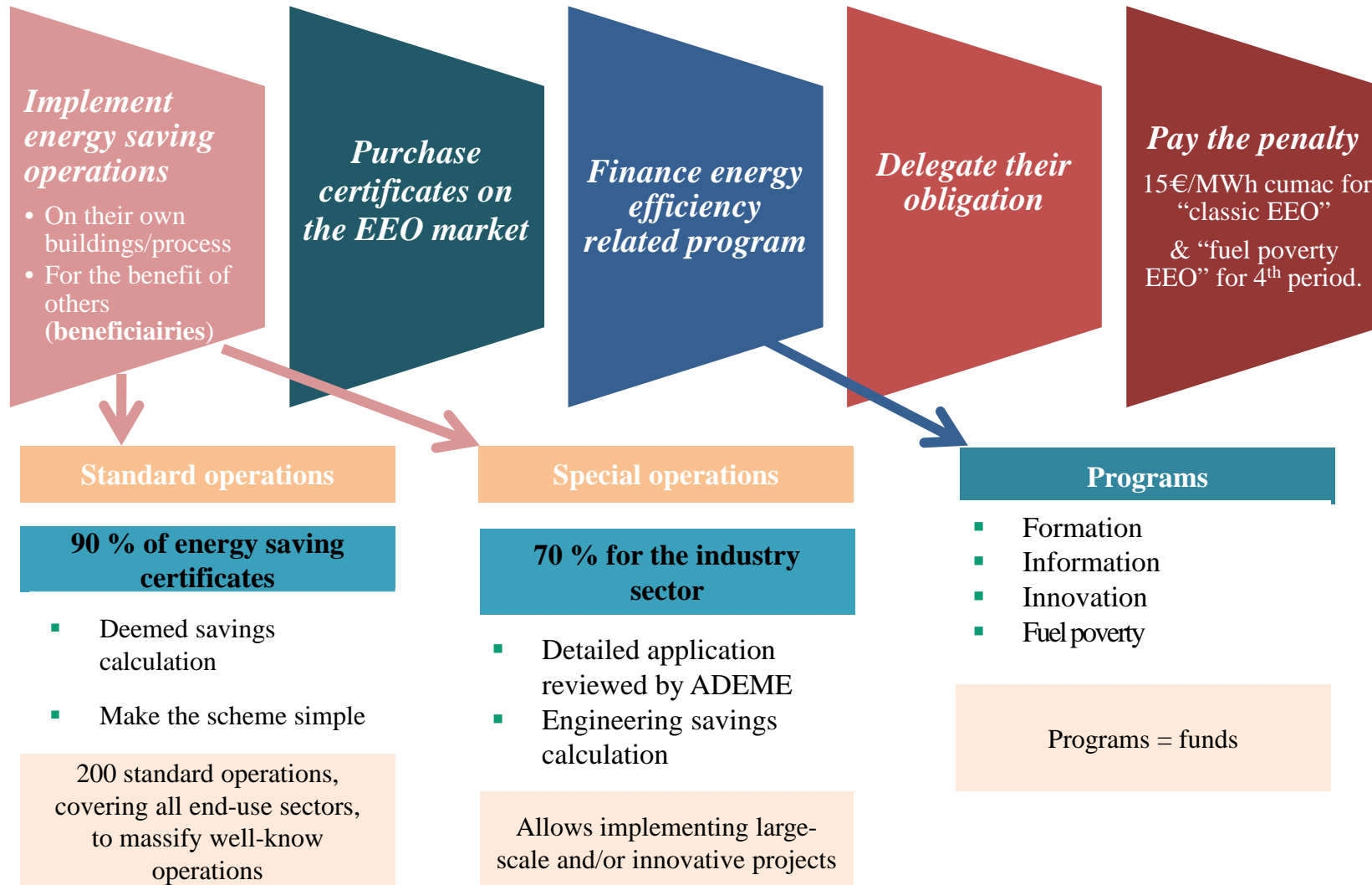
- Energy obligations & savings calculated in final energy
- Cumulated over the lifetime of the operation and discounted at a 4% rate

Eligibles parties: Entities without obligation that can receive certificates for energy saving operations.

⇒ Creating the conditions for a certificate market



Several choices for obligated parties to comply with their obligation:



This presentation : an opportunity to testify!!



How to design the call for tender of an Energy Efficiency Obligations (EEO) ex-post evaluation?

Our context:

- 4th period of French EEO scheme (2018-2020) & higher obligation level
- No ex-post evaluation since 2013
- No comprehensive ex-post evaluation available

Does the scheme delivers additional and real energy savings?

Additionnal : which would not have occurred without the EEO scheme

Real : by opposition to deemed savings

- Autumn 2019 -> concertation for the 5th EEO period

⇒ June 2018 : launch of the call for tender for an ex-post evaluation (1 year study) <https://www.boamp.fr/avis/detail/18-74734/3>

How to design the call for tender?



I Theory

*Causality chain conceived by the policy-maker
Academic stylized facts (e.g. equalized marginal
EE production costs through market instrument)*

II Governance and Ministry needs

*5th period concertation -> priority given to the
assessment of real energy saving*

III Observation (empirical facts)

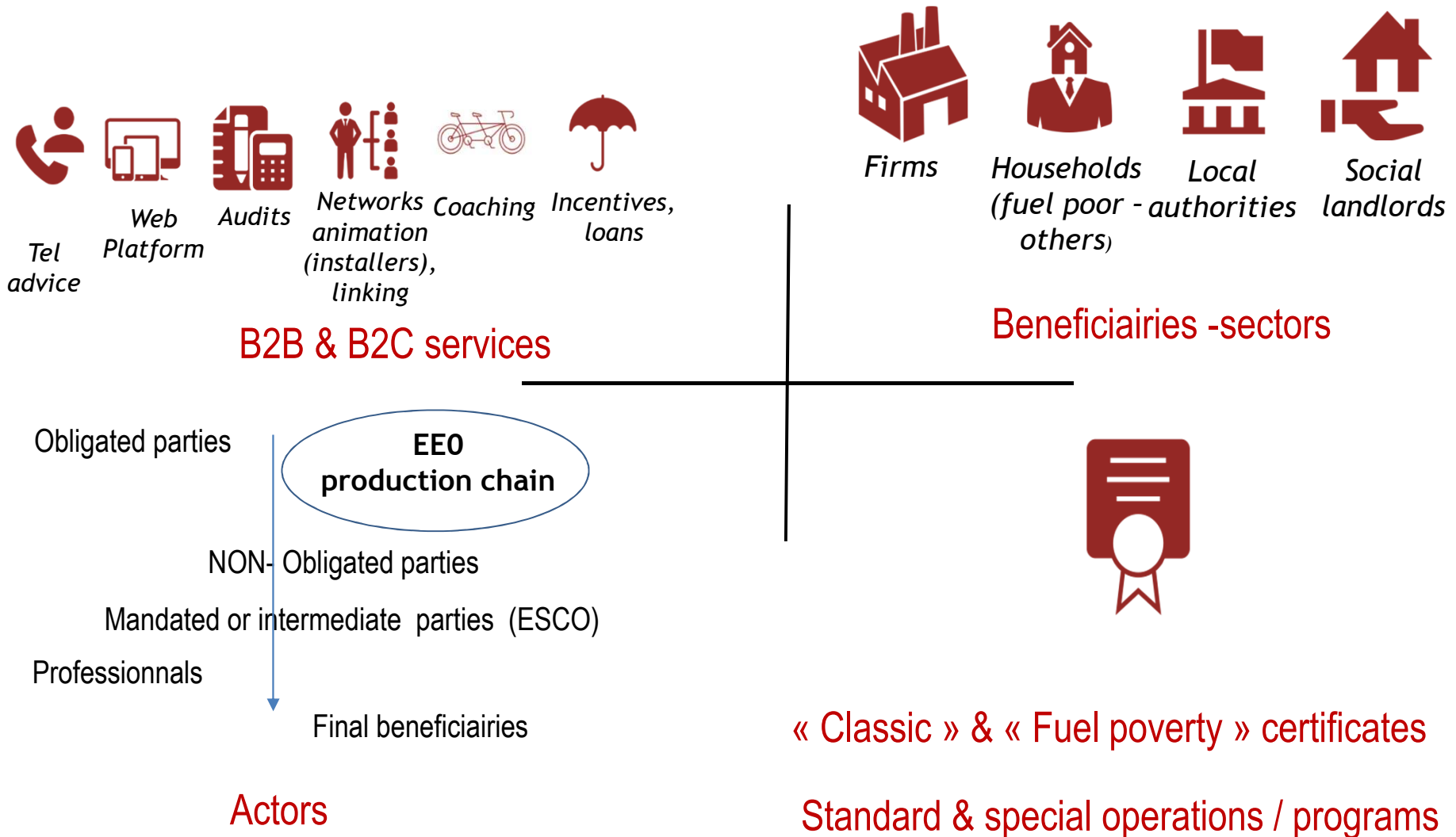
*French EEO scheme characterized by a great
diversity (sectors/actors/energy savings
accounting/services)*

IV Information constraints (available data)

Key
evaluation
questions

A large blue bracket on the right side of the slide groups the four sections (I-IV) under the heading 'Key evaluation questions'. The bracket starts at the top of section I and extends down to the bottom of section IV, with a point on the right side that points towards the text 'Key evaluation questions'.

Focus on observation (III) : diversity in the French EEO scheme (preliminary study, 2017-mid-2018)



Focus on observation (III) : some results of the preliminary study



Obligated parties:

Evolution between 2012 and 2017:

- Less Tel advice, animation of installers network
- More bonus payment, certificates purchases

To be tested in the evaluation : More autoproduction when the price goes up?

Mandated parties (« Déléataires »):

60% of EEO production in 3rd period

6 leaders : concentration effects?

Différent production strategy: « pure player » - « vertically integrated » - « ESCO-like »

Installers:

> 10 employes: higher use of EEO (concentration effects?)

Non-obligated parties:

Different links with obligated parties: long term or « case-by-case » agreement, own management.

From observation to evaluation



Characterization of EEO production chains and strategies



Link each chain to causal impacts
(additional EE, quality vs quantity, indirect impacts)



Heterogeneity in cost-efficiency?

*Does the scheme perform according to theory?
What changes could be made to the scheme rules to improve
cost-effectiveness?*

Focus on information constraints (IV): implications for the evaluation



Available administrative data:

EMMY, the national register of EEO, provides extensive technical data but no data on costs.

Two implications:

- How to involve stakeholders to provide cost data in order to conduct cost-efficiency analysis?
- « Local » cost-efficiency measures as indicators to study EEO production different strategies within the same scheme are more likely than an overall cost-efficiency measure of the scheme ...
... which questions the aims of cost-efficiency approach.

Conclusion



Evaluation design driven by multi-faceted factors.

More practically :

- Deadline for the call for tenders : the 17th of July
- Any suggestion is welcome to prepare this evaluation study!!
- Possibility for international experts in evaluation to take part in the evaluation process (interviews).



Thank you!

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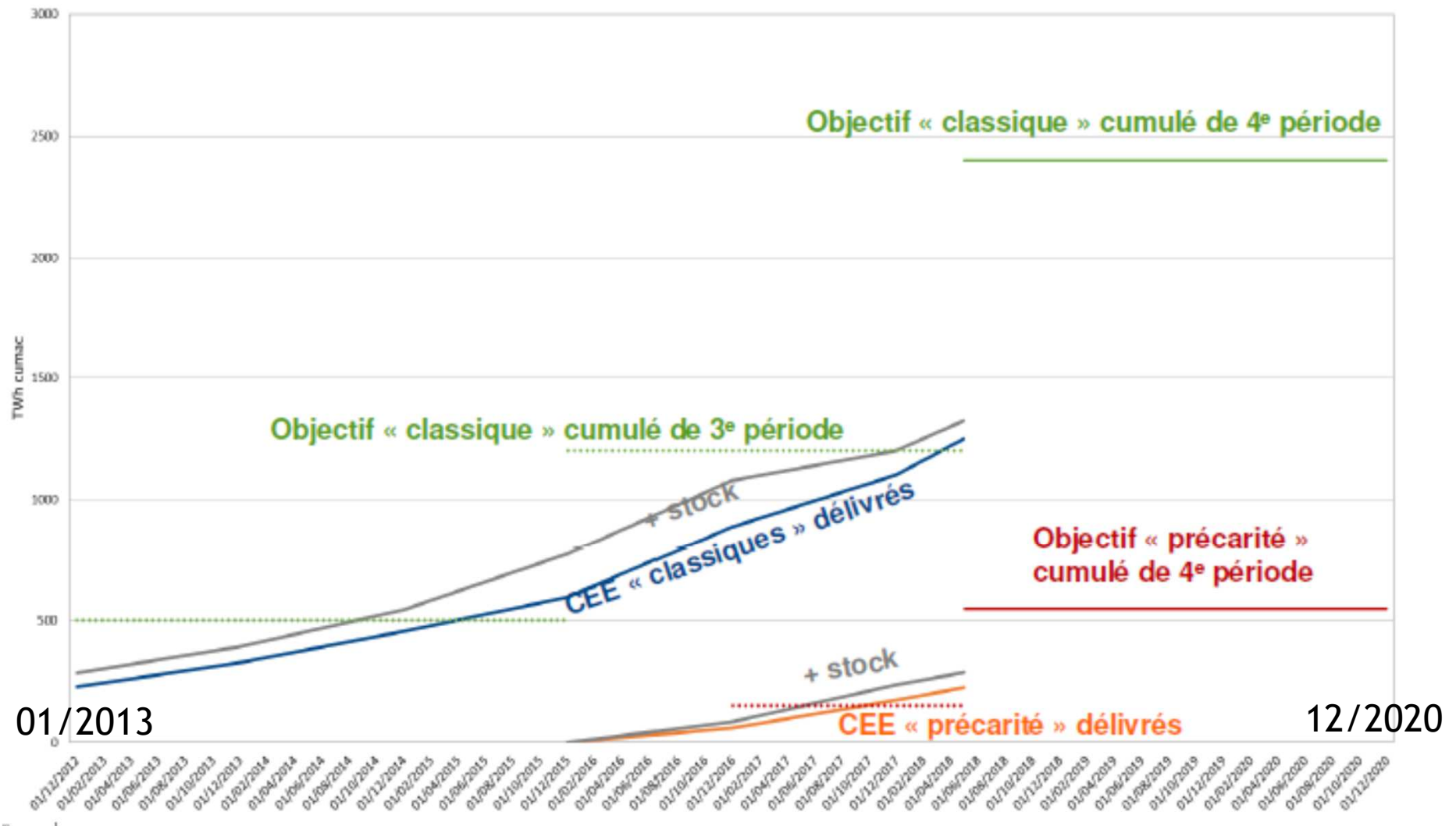


Appendix



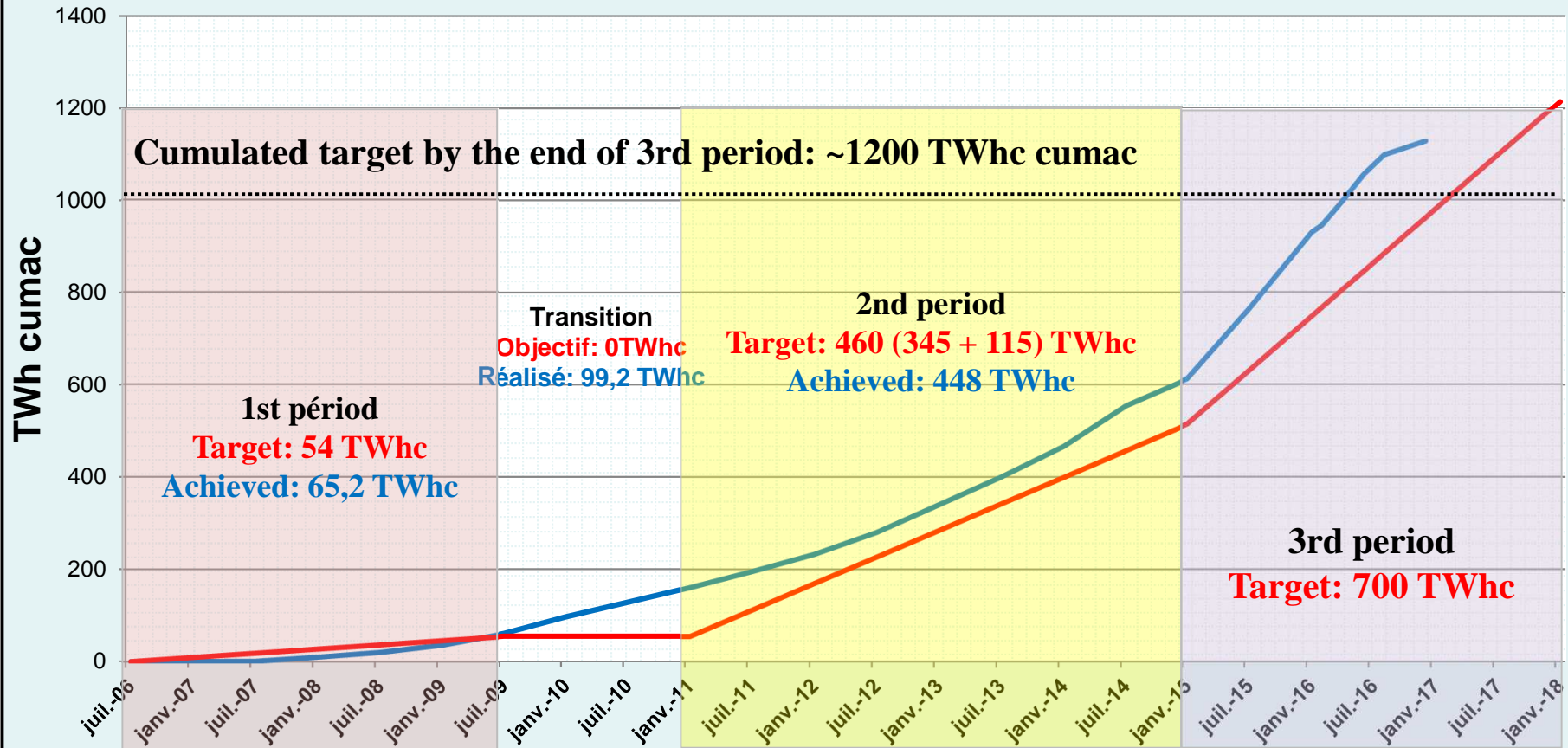
Cumulated delivered EEOs

https://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/2018-06-06%20COPIL%20CEE%20pr%C3%A9sentation%20DGEC%20vf_0.pdf





Targets and achievements of the French EEO



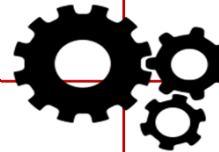
From observation to evaluation



Surveys of obligated parties,
ESCOs, consultancies and
installers



In-depth interviews (45)



Statistical analysis on
EMMY data + Analysis of
extra administrative
material (upcoming)



Mystery
customer
surveys

Characterization of EEO production chains and strategies
(more exploitation in the upcoming evaluation)