

Assessment of the IEA DSM material and its relevance and applicability for different purposes.

Task	Publications	Relevance
1 Subtask 8 - International Database on Demand-Side Management Technologies and Programmes	INDEEP Analysis Report 2004 http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%201%20Subtask%208%20-%20International%20Database%20on%20Demand-Side%20Management%20Technologies%20and%20Programmes/Archive/indeep%20analysis%202004.pdf	The INDEEP database started in 1994 as an international tool for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inspiring the design and planning of new DSM and energy efficiency activities; • comparing the user's own programmes with similar types of programmes and evaluations; • providing access to contacts concerning different types of DSM, thus creating a network. By July 2004 ¹ the database contained 229 quality-controlled programmes from 14 countries. The material might still have some interest as inspiration for programmes.
1 Subtask 9 - Evaluation Guidebook on the impact of DSM and Energy Efficiency Programmes for Kyoto's GHG Targets	Evaluation guidebook (2005) Volume 1. http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%2019%20Subtask%209%20-%20Evaluation%20Guidebook%20on%20the%20impact%20of%20DSM%20and%20Energy%20Efficiency%20Programmes%20for%20Kyoto's%20GHG%20Targets/Reports/Volume1Total.pdf Volume 2 http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Exco%20File%20Library/Key%20Publications/Volume%202%20total.pdf	Volume (I) deals with evaluation theory and recommends how evaluations for five types of policy measures and programmes should be conducted. This new approach involves organising evaluations into seven key analytic elements. Volume II covers the evaluation tradition in the various countries and a number of selected case examples on evaluations, and also provides readers with additional background information concerning the choices made, which could help them find solutions for missing elements in the theory.
2 - Communications Technologies for Demand-Side Management	http://www.ieadsm.org/ViewTask.aspx?ID=17&Task=2&Sort=1	Very dependent on available technologies at the time of the work. Mostly irrelevant for new distribution systems today with smart grid technology at hand but might have some interest for refurbishment of older existing grids.

<p>3 - Co-operative Procurement of Innovative Technologies for Demand-Side Management</p>	<p>Co-operative Procurement of Innovative Technologies for Demand-Side Management (2000) http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%203%20-%20Co-operative%20Procurement%20of%20Innovative%20Technologies%20for%20Demand-Side%20Management/General%20Information/FRpt.pdf</p> <p>Appendix to the above http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%203%20-%20Co-operative%20Procurement%20of%20Innovative%20Technologies%20for%20Demand-Side%20Management/General%20Information/AppFRpt.pdf</p> <p>Co-operative Procurement - Market Acceptance for innovative Energy-Efficient Technologies http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%203%20-%20Co-operative%20Procurement%20of%20Innovative%20Technologies%20for%20Demand-Side%20Management/General%20Information/338_966_co_operative_procurementOCR_Optimized.pdf</p>	<p>A procedure for collaborative procurement actions for introduction of innovative, more energy-efficient products has been developed and tested in a number of pilot projects. A clothes drier with the energy use cut by half (the first “Class A” drier), electric motors with losses reduced by 20- 40% and a “copier of the future” where the energy use has been reduced down to 25%!</p> <p>The model can easily be transferred to any party/actor who has an interest in boosting the market to deliver products with higher performance,</p> <p>Within the IEA DSM Implementing Agreement, Annex III has developed a Market Acceptance Process for co-operative procurement of innovative energy-efficient technologies. Experience from case studies shows very good results - a 50 per cent energy reduction in some instances - in a very short period of time. The process suggested could help countries and organizations to collaborate and to formulate functional requirements for energy use and other features that may stimulate development efforts among manufacturers and facilitate acceptance and dissemination of new solutions. The creation of buyer groups, consisting of future-oriented, leading buyers and users, will reduce the risks involved for manufacturers and open up opportunities for better interactive development</p>
<p>4 - Development of Improved Methods for Integrating Demand-Side Options into Resource Planning</p>	<p>Guidebook on Analytical Methods and Processes for Integrated Planning (1996) http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%204%20-%20Development%20of%20Improved%20Methods%20for%20Integrating%20Demand-Side%20Options%20into%20Resource%20Planning/Reports/lv3_main.pdf</p> <p>(Preliminary) Concepts For New Mechanisms for Promoting DSM and Energy Efficiency in New Electricity</p>	<p>Planning and its elements (methods and tools) remain relatively stable over time. This publication deals not only with planning techniques but also the mirrors the market situation and makes a difference between Public-Policy based and Business based integrated planning</p> <p>There are large differences and variations between utility market situations regarding the role and function filled by the integrated planning effort, i.e., why and who carries out the integrated planning effort. Similarity in technical elements across utility-market situations — Many of the technical elements of integrated planning can be found across most utility-market situations.</p> <p>The restructuring of utility business and breaking up of vertical business structures changes the conditions for the actors but not the need for DSM.</p>

	<p>Business Environments. (1997) http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%204%20-%20Development%20of%20Improved%20Methods%20for%20Integrating%20Demand-Side%20Options%20into%20Resource%20Planning/Reports/lv7_main.pdf</p>	<p>The mechanisms identified in this report are not DSM and energy efficiency programs. Rather they assist the implementation of such programs. Two types of mechanisms are investigated. First there are policy and regulatory measures which can be implemented by governments and regulators to promote DSM and energy efficiency. Second there are mechanisms which enable energy businesses to make a commercial return by implementing DSM and energy efficiency programs.</p>
<p>5- Investigation of Techniques for Implementation of Demand-Side Management Technology in the Market Place</p>	<p>REPORT 6 Techniques for Implementation of Demand Side Management Technology in the Marketplace (1998) http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%205%20-%20Investigation%20of%20Techniques%20for%20Implementation%20of%20Demand-Side%20Management%20Technology%20in%20the%20Market%20Place/Reports/Report6_annex5_english.pdf</p> <p>There are also 5 reports available covering different aspects and all material is available also in Spanish</p>	<p>Local utilities in some participating countries carried out, compared and evaluated some “micromarketing” activities which indicated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DSM actions should be carried out even in liberalised markets. • From a Utility’s point of view, in a liberalised market DSM should be a part of the marketing activities to reach a more competitive position. • Customers attitudes facing energy use are similar in all countries. • Marketing stimulus is useful probably due to the fact that the benefits from an efficient use of the electricity are not, for the moment, so obvious to the customers. • The Public Sector is always somehow connected with DSM programmes. • The DSM campaigns produce a cumulative long term effect on customers that implies a lower effort for future actions.
<p>6 - Mechanisms for Promoting DSM and Energy Efficiency in Changing Electricity Businesses</p>	<p>A summary and overview of the work was published in the journal <i>Energy Policy</i> under the title.” Public policy analysis of energy efficiency and load management in changing electricity businesses” (2003). http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%206%20-%20Mechanisms%20for%20Promoting%20DSM%20and%20Energy%20Efficiency%20in%20Changing%20Electricity%20Businesses/Journal%20Articles/Energy_Policy_overview.pdf</p> <p>Research Report No 1: Existing Mechanisms for Promoting DSM and Energy Efficiency in Selected Countries (1998). http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%206%20-%20Mechanisms%20for%20Promoting%20DSM%20and%20Energy%20Efficiency%20in%20Changing%20Electricity%20Businesses/Publications/resrpt1_fin.PDF</p> <p>Research Report No 2: Public Policy Implications of Mechanisms for Promoting Energy Efficiency and Load Management in Changing Electricity Businesses (1999). http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%206%20-%20Mechanisms%20for%20Promoting%20DSM%20and%20Energy%20Efficiency%20in%20Changing%20Electricity%20Businesses/Publications/resrpt2_fin.PDF</p>	<p>The work in Task VI comprised the identification and characterisation of existing mechanisms for promoting DSM and energy efficiency. Experts provided details of these mechanisms which were recorded in a database. Eventually, details of over 100 existing mechanisms were recorded in the database. To these were added 25 new mechanisms.</p> <p>The effectiveness of these mechanisms was assessed against a range of criteria. Four types of mechanisms were developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control Mechanisms – these are used to direct energy businesses to change

	<p>Research Report No 3: Developing Mechanisms for Promoting Demand-Side Management and Energy Efficiency in Changing Electricity Businesses (2000). http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%206%20-%20Mechanisms%20for%20Promoting%20DSM%20and%20Energy%20Efficiency%20in%20Changing%20Electricity%20Businesses/Publications/resrpt3_fin.PDF</p>	<p>behavior.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding Mechanisms – these provide funding for other mechanisms. • Support Mechanisms – these provide support for behavioural changes by end-users and energy businesses. • Market Mechanisms – these enable the use of market forces to encourage behavioural changes by end-users and electricity businesses. <p>The material is available in Spanish.</p>
<p>7 - International Collaboration on Market Transformation</p>	<p>Market Research Industry Consultation (2004). http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%207%20-%20International%20Collaboration%20on%20Market%20Transformation/Archive/Branding%20Energy%20Efficiency%20-%20IEA-DSM%20MT7%20Industry%20Consultation.pdf</p> <p>Branding Energy Efficiency (2003). http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%207%20-%20International%20Collaboration%20on%20Market%20Transformation/Archive/Branding%20Energy%20Efficiency%20-%20IEA-DSM%20MT7%20Market%20Report.pdf</p>	<p>A central goal of the work has been to find a better way to market energy efficiency. The study explores attitudes and behaviour in the field of energy efficiency, which are closely related to typologies and value patterns. Understanding the characteristics of these typologies and value patterns will be crucial for those wishing to market their energy efficient products and services effectively.</p>
<p>8 - Demand-Side Bidding in a Competitive Electricity Market</p>	<p>Brochure with introduction to the concept. http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Exco%20File%20Library/Key%20Publications/brochure.pdf</p> <p>Market participants' views towards, and experiences With, Demand Side Bidding (2002). http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Exco%20File%20Library/Key%20Publications/Stage1ReportV2.pdf</p> <p>A Practical Guide to Demand-Side Bidding. http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Exco%20File%20Library/Key%20Publications/PracticalGuideToDSB.pdf</p>	<p>Demand Side Bidding (DSB) is a mechanism that enables consumers to actively participate in electricity trading, by offering to undertake changes to their normal pattern of consumption. Measures aimed at producing long-term changes in demand, e.g. traditional Demand Side Management programmes that result in permanent demand reduction, are outside the scope.</p> <p>DSB may be applied for balancing of the system and/or for frequency response.</p>
<p>9 - The Role of Municipalities in a Liberalised System</p>	<p>29 Case studies (from Europe and Northern America) of Good Practice in Rising to the Challenge of Liberalisation. (2002) http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Exco%20File%20Library/Key%20Publications/MEELSCaseStudies.pdf</p>	<p>This project is investigated how the roles of local authorities in demand side management are affected by a liberalised market. Demand side management includes action to improve energy efficiency, load management and action to reduce CO 2 emissions by energy substitution.</p>

	<p>General Background to the Energy Sector in the Participant countries and how it has been affected by Liberalisation (2002). http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Exco%20File%20Library/Key%20Publications/GrazReport1Final.pdf</p> <p>The Roles of Municipalities in the Energy Sector. (2002) http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Exco%20File%20Library/Key%20Publications/GrazReport2Final.pdf</p> <p>A number of more detailed but also popular articles in newsletters are available on http://www.ieadsm.org/ViewTask.aspx?ID=17&Task=9&Sort=1#ancPublications3</p>	<p>Local authority activities in this field were assessed for replicability, choice of targets, its effectiveness in producing long term results, response to social and political needs, response to conditions of the liberalised market and the likelihood of resources and financing being found on a long term basis.</p>
10 – Performance Contracting	<p>The original documents are available on http://www.ieadsm.org/ViewTask.aspx?ID=17&Task=10&Sort=1</p>	<p>This task was reported 2003 and 2004 but has been superseded by task XVI. The final report is still a good primer to the concept of ESCOs and how it has developed. http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Exco%20File%20Library/Key%20Publications/TX_SummaryReport_May03.pdf</p>
11- Time of Use Pricing and Energy Use for Demand Management Delivery	<p>The original documents are available on http://www.ieadsm.org/ViewTask.aspx?ID=17&Task=11&Sort=0#ancPublications3</p>	<p>This task was reported 2007 but has been superseded by and covered in Task XIII. The final report still has some interest in terms of concept descriptions. http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%20XI%20-%20Time%20of%20Use%20Pricing%20and%20Energy%20Use%20for%20Demand%20Management%20Delivery/Reports/Task%20XI%20Final%20Report%206%20Nov%2007.pdf</p>
12 - Cooperation on Energy Standards	<p>This task was prepared but not launched. The work is now considered by the 4E Programme.</p>	-
13 - Demand Response Resources	<p>Demand Response Resources - Guidebook (2006) Section 1 - Background Information Section 2 - Getting Started Section 3 - DR Resource Base Section 4 - Market Potential Section 5 - DR Valuation Section 6 - Technologies Section 7 - Market Barriers and Solutions Section 8 - Drafting the Business Plan DRR Guidebook - Appendices</p> <p>Communication Toolkit (2006)</p>	<p>DRR provide the long-term risk management insurance that is needed if competitive electricity markets are to work. The ability to call upon thousands of megawatts contractually, on short notice and in specific locations provides a virtual storage asset that can be used for short duration demand peaks, facilitate power restoration, and provide a means of transition to, or possibly prevent, new power system upgrades.</p> <p>Recognizing the urgent need for demand side participation in electricity markets to ensure energy security and mitigate price volatility in liberalized electricity markets.</p>

	<p>Toolkit (pdf)</p> <p>Guide, Template and Forms (pdf)</p>	
14- Market Mechanisms for White Certificates Trading	<p>Market Mechanisms For White Certificates Trading - Task XIV Final Report.</p> <p>http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Exco%20File%20Library/Key%20Publications/TaskXIVFinalReport.pdf</p>	<p>White Certificates are certificates issued by a regulatory or other public Agency, against the fulfilment of obligations on energy savings targets. These targets are expressed in terms of an amount of energy that should be saved as a result of energy efficiency programs, promoting and facilitating the provision of energy services and energy efficiency measures to all end-use sectors (including the domestic and commercial sectors, the public sector, and small and medium-sized enterprises).</p>
15 - Network Driven DSM (2008)	<p>Report No 1: Worldwide Survey of Network-driven Demand-side Management Projects. Second edition</p> <p>Report No 2: Assessment and Development of Network-driven Demand-side Management Measures. Second edition</p> <p>Report No 3: Incorporation of DSM Measures into Network Planning. Second edition</p> <p>Report No 4: Evaluation and Acquisition of Network-driven DSM Resources. Second edition</p> <p>Report No 5: The Role of Advanced Metering and Load Control in Supporting Electricity Networks</p>	<p>Problems in electricity networks are becoming significant where electricity demand is increasing and network infrastructure is ageing. As loads grow and infrastructure reaches the end of its economic life, the potential cost of augmenting and providing support services for electricity networks is increasing exponentially.</p> <p>DSM measures which can be used to relieve constraints on electricity networks . All types of constraint are being addressed, including capacity limitations, voltage fluctuations, reliability issues, etc. Such network-driven DSM measures are often more cost-effective, and may also have lower environmental impacts, than network augmentation</p>

<p>16 - Competitive Energy Services (Energy Contracting, ESCo Services)</p> <p>ACTIVE: http://www.ieadsm.org/ViewTask.aspx?ID=16&Task=16&Sort=0</p>	<p>Report of Phase 1 (July 2006 – June 2009) with a focus on the key results of the task work: “Integrated Energy-Contracting” model, “Comparison of Financing Options”, “Comprehensive Building Refurbishment through EPC”, “Energy-Contracting in the Residential Sector” and “Opportunity Cost Tool”.</p> <p>http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Exco%20File%20Library/Key%20Publications/100608_T16-ExCo_Final%20Task%20Report%20(2006-2009).pdf</p> <p>Comprehensive Refurbishment of Buildings through Energy Performance Contracting. A Guide for Building Owners and ESCos.</p> <p>http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Exco%20File%20Library/Key%20Publications/IEAdsm-TaskXVI_Bleyl,%20Schinnerl_Comprehensive%20Refurbishment%20of%20Buildings%20through%20EPC_081118_vers2.pdf</p> <p>What is Energy-Contracting (ESCo or Energy Efficiency Services)? Concept, Definition and Two Basic Business Models</p> <p>http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%2016%20-%20Competitive%20Energy%20Services%20(Energy%20Contracting,%20ESCo%20Services)/Publications/What%20is%20Energy-Contracting_Task16-Discussion%20paper-Rev.3_131014.pdf</p> <p>The Life of ESCo Project Facilitators (Task 16 and 24)</p> <p>http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%2016%20-%20Competitive%20Energy%20Services%20(Energy%20Contracting,%20ESCo%20Services)/Publications/Task24-T16_ESCo%20facilitators_(5-pager)_1407.pdf</p>	<p>An Energy Service Company (ESCo) takes over the technical and commercial implementation and operation risks and has to guarantee for it’s cost and results. ESCo services are also well suited to implement innovative energy technologies and renewable energy systems.</p> <p>The ESCo industry is an expanding business throughout the world contributing to the improvement of energy efficiency, control of energy costs and reduction of greenhouse gas and other emissions. The models of offering these services can get various forms like Energy Supply Contracting (ESC) or Energy Performance Contracting (EPC) resulting in diverse contract models and financing arrangements.</p> <p>ECEEE-papers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A role for facilitators http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%2016%20-%20Competitive%20Energy%20Services%20(Energy%20Contracting,%20ESCo%20Services)/Publications/Bleyl%20et.al_ESCo%20Facilitator_ECEEE_130322[2]%20kopia.pdf • Conservation First! The New Integrated Energy- Contracting Model to Combine Energy Efficiency and Renewable Supply in Large Buildings and Industry http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%2016%20-%20Competitive%20Energy%20Services%20(Energy%20Contracting,%20ESCo%20Services)/Publications/1106_ECEEE%20(paper%201-485)_Bleyl_Integrated%20Energy-Contracting.pdf
<p>17 - Integration of Demand Side Management,</p>	<p>State of the art report.</p> <p>http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%2017%20-%20Integration%20of%20Demand%20Side%20Management,%20Energy%20Efficiency,%20Distributed%20Generation%20and%20Renewable%20Energy%20Sources/Final%20reports/Synthesis%20Report%20Final.pdf</p>	<p>Implementing an energy policy to promote energy efficiency, distributed generation and renewable energy resources, the share of distributed energy will increase, including the intermittent energy sources such as wind, solar, small</p>

<p>Energy Efficiency, Distributed Generation and Renewable Energy Sources</p> <p>ACTIVE http://www.ieadsm.org/ViewTask.aspx?ID=16&Task=17&Sort=0</p>	<p>Annexes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Country reports - List of software tools for the analysis of integration of DR, DG, smart grids and energy storages - List of pilots and case studies <p>http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%2017%20-%20Integration%20of%20Demand%20Side%20Management,%20Energy%20Efficiency,%20Distributed%20Generation%20and%20Renewable%20Energy%20Sources/Final%20reports/Synthesis%20report%20-annex%20final.pdf</p> <p>Summary and conclusions</p> <p>http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%2017%20-%20Integration%20of%20Demand%20Side%20Management,%20Energy%20Efficiency,%20Distributed%20Generation%20and%20Renewable%20Energy%20Sources/Final%20reports/Subtask%209%20Summary%20final.pdf</p>	<p>hydro and combined heat and power (small and micro-CHP).</p> <p>Intermittent types of electricity generation are difficult to predict. This makes electrical networks and market turn to integrated distributed energy resource as a solution. By combining distributed generation with energy storage and demand response, a country can decrease problems caused by distributed generation and increase the value of intermittent energy in the market.</p> <p>Microgeneration and new end-use technologies can present significant effects to several stakeholders. Most importantly, the consumer himself, network companies and electricity supplier (retailer) are involved. Network companies may either benefit or suffer from the introduction of microgeneration, heat pumps and Electric Vehicles, depending on the specific technology and how it is used. The consumer can contract an aggregator to sell the microgeneration or load flexibility to competitive energy market participants or network companies.</p>
<p>18 - Demand Side Management and Climate Change (2010)</p>	<p>Report No 1: Interactions between Demand Side Management and Climate Change</p> <p>Report No 2: Principles for Assessing Emissions Reductions from DSM Measures</p> <p>Report No 3: Mitigating GHG Emissions and Delivering Electricity System Benefits</p> <p>Report No 4: Funding DSM Programs with Revenue from Carbon Trading</p>	<p>This will enable countries and organizations to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the interactions between DSM and climate change. • Develop methodologies for assessing the GHG emissions reductions available from specific DSM measures. • Gain information about using DSM programs to mitigate GHG emissions, and about using GHG emission mitigation programs to deliver benefits to electricity systems. • Identify opportunities for funding DSM programs with revenue from GHG emissions trading schemes. • Explore whether time of use pricing can be used to achieve mitigation of GHG emissions. • Gather the information necessary to launch and participate in deployment programs for demand-side technologies.
<p>19 - Micro Demand Response and Energy Saving</p>	<p>Evaluating The Business Case for Micro Demand Response and Energy Saving (2010).</p> <p>http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Exco%20File%20Library/Key%20Publications/XIX%20Evaluating%20The%20Business%20Case%20_October%202010_.pdf</p>	<p>The domestic and SME sectors alone consume up to 50% of the electricity generated in developed countries, and are good targets for energy saving measures. The involvement of those demanding energy can help to improve overall system balance and thus reduce the peak generation capacity and</p>

	<p>Requirements and Options for Effective Delivery http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%2019%20Micro%20Demand%20Response%20and%20Energy%20Saving/Publications/Task%20XIX%20Evaluating%20The%20Business%20Case%20_October%202010_.pdf</p>	<p>spinning reserve. For domestic and SME customers to achieve these benefits, it is necessary to influence millions of micro loads. Relatively small amounts of demand flexibility can have large benefits in reducing peak capacity requirements.</p>
<p>20 - Branding of Energy Efficiency</p>	<p>Final report on Branding of energy efficiency http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%2020%20-%20Branding%20of%20Energy%20Efficiency/Publications/Task20_Report-on-Best-Practices-in-Branding-of-EE.pdf</p> <p>Case studies on branding of energy efficiency http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%2020%20-%20Branding%20of%20Energy%20Efficiency/Publications/Task20_Report-on-Case-Studies-in-Branding-of-EE.pdf</p> <p>Check also Task 5 and Task 7 with related material.</p>	<p>Branding of energy efficiency products and services would increase their visibility and credibility. The task will explore the avenues available to national governments to promote branding of energy efficiency.</p> <p>To be successful at branding, it would be necessary to work on three levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • products/services and suppliers, • consumers • strategic or policy level. <p>At product/service level, one will have to be deal with several problem areas such as lack of accurate definition of product/service, strong relationship with maturity of electricity market, lack of awareness, lack of appeal, etc.</p> <p>At consumer level, it may be necessary to understand the consumer behaviour across markets as well as societal strata, by employing advanced marketing/branding theories such as cognitive information processing, emotion driven choice, etc.</p>
<p>21- Standardisation of Energy Savings Calculations</p>	<p>Harmonised Energy Savings Calculations for selected end-use technologies, key elements and practical formulas http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%2021%20-%20Standardisation%20of%20Energy%20Savings%20Calculations/final%20public%20version/Report%20on%20Energy%20savings%20calculation%20final%20version.pdf</p> <p>Roadmaps for improved Harmonised Energy Savings Calculations http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%2021%20-%20Standardisation%20of%20Energy%20Savings%20Calculations/final%20public%20version/Roadmaps%20improved%20harmonised%20ESC%20final.pdf</p>	<p>Estimations concerning (projected) energy savings, emissions reductions or financial gains from energy efficiency measures are now rather common. But these estimations are conducted in such a broad range of approaches that they hinder (international) comparison of calculated energy savings.</p> <p>The overall aim is to identify basic concepts, calculation rules and systems for Energy Savings Calculations (ESC) standards. Both energy savings, emissions avoidance calculation methods and standards will be evaluated for efficiency activities. In addition to this a methodology should be developed to nominate and describe the several Demand Response products.</p> <p>Country reports available for France, Norway, Spain, Korea, USA and The Netherlands.</p>

<p>22 - Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standards</p>	<p>Best practices in designing and implementing energy efficiency obligation scheme 2012 June</p> <p>http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%2022%20-%20Energy%20Efficiency%20Portfolio%20Standards/Publications/RAP_IEADSM_Best%20Practices%20in%20Designing%20and%20Implementing%20Energy%20Efficiency%20Obligation%20Schemes%202012%20June.pdf</p>	<p>Many countries have set policy targets for reducing emissions and have identified energy efficiency as one of the measures along with coordinated efforts to secure funding arrangement for these programmes. Several states in the United States and European countries have adopted Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standards (EEPS) like programmes as part of their efforts to mobilise energy efficiency improvements. These programmes provide market based instrument to utilities to achieve defined target for energy savings.</p>
<p>23 - Role of the Demand Side in Delivering Effective Smart Grids</p> <p>ACTIVE</p> <p>http://www.ieadsm.org/ViewTask.aspx?ID=16&Task=23&Sort=0</p>	<p>This task is co-ordinated with ISGAN.</p> <p>Check also task XIX.</p>	<p>The aim is to identify and where possible quantify the risks and rewards associated with Smart Meters and Smart Grids from the perspective of the consumer, both now and in the future. By identifying the potential risks and rewards the Task would seek to develop best practice guidelines in order to ensure the demand side contributes to the delivery of effective Smart Grids.</p> <p>From the point of view of ordinary users, who are uninterested or unable to play an active role either on the generation or the demand side, a Smart Grid may look like a plain traditional network, to which a number of time-variable, non dispatchable generators have been added, but one that needs costly and sophisticated technologies in order to deliver an acceptable service (equal at least to the one supplied by the original network).</p> <p>Thus, a first step in the effective deployment of Smart Grids needs to involve the engagement of customers so that they understand that a Smart Grid is instrumental to the implementation of certain measures (renewable generation, efficiency, demand response) that facilitate the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and make the use of energy a sustainable activity. In this perspective it is important for every user to be able to take advantage of the “smartness” of the Grid, otherwise customers will simply end up paying the cost of the Smart Grid without receiving any of the benefits.</p>
<p>24 - Closing the Loop - Behaviour Change in DSM, From Theory to Policies and</p>	<p>Subtask 1 Analysis - Final Report (“Most of the time what we do is what we do most of the time. And sometimes we do something new”)</p> <p>http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%2024%20-%20Closing%20the%20Loop%20-%20Behaviour%20Change%20in%20DSM,%20From%20Theory%20to%20Policies</p>	<p>Closing the loop between behaviour change research theory, successful policy implementation and positive outcomes for the energy user from DSM projects. Key questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding which categories of (energy) behaviours need to be addressed to maximise impact

<p>Practice</p> <p>ACTIVE http://www.ieads.org/ViewTask.aspx?ID=16&Task=24&Sort=0</p>	<p>%20and%20Practice/Publications/Task%2024%20Subtask%20I%20Final%20Report.pdf</p> <p>The little monster - Subtask 1 case study storybook http://www.ieadsm.org/Files/Tasks/Task%2024%20-%20Closing%20the%20Loop%20-%20Behaviour%20Change%20in%20DSM,%20From%20Theory%20to%20Policies%20and%20Practice/Publications/The%20Little%20Monster%20storybook%20copy.pdf</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How these behaviours come about and why more sustainable behaviours are shunned by energy users • How decisions come about, and what the roles of norms, values and attitudes are; what the individual and more systemic barriers and drivers to these behaviours are • What (policy) instruments could be effective and efficient in reducing or removing these barriers or facilitating the drivers; and
<p>25 - Business Models for a more effective uptake of DSM energy services</p> <p>ACTIVE http://www.ieads.org/ViewTask.aspx?ID=16&Task=25&Sort=0</p>		<p>This task sets out to identify proven and potentially successful business models for energy services for DSM on a national level, and develop effective policy strategies, stakeholder roadmaps and business models to upscale and mainstream these energy services on a national (ecosystem) level.</p> <p>The main objectives of this Task are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What works, how does it work and what kind of framework conditions do we need? Identify proven and potential business models for energy services on (first phase) issues of common interest in different countries, with special focus on how to create conducive different market dynamics and policies in different countries; • Analyze acceptance and effectiveness of these business models in creating lasting load reduction, or generation and other non-energy benefits and in creating a market; • Research success and failure factors by means analyzing business models in their socio-technical or ecosystem context; • Develop canvas for energy service businesses to be able to more effectively develop business models and value networks able to mainstream and upscale on a national level and disseminating it through national workshops; • Creating a set of guidelines, and advice supporting the creation of policies to encourage market creation and mainstreaming of business models in different countries; • Creating and maintaining a digital platform for shared learning, best

		<p>practices and know-how with national sub departments focused on bringing knowledge to the national market, including banks and other funders;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop a database (as far as possible) including (national context sensitive) useful contractual formats, business plans etc.
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