



Energy Agencies: Models, Goals & Services

Kathmandu, 26 November 2015
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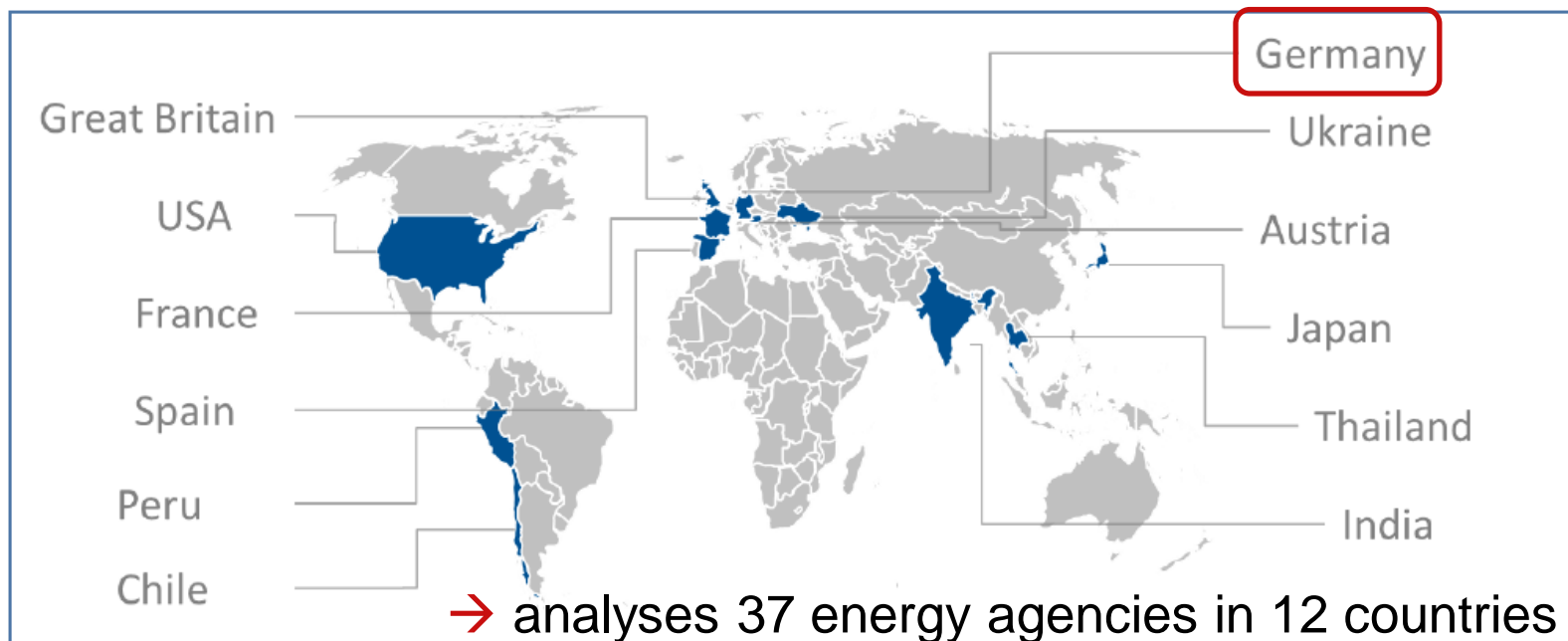
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



Energy Agencies – Models

Energy agencies are often considered as a powerful and effective tool to facilitate the implementation of energy efficiency

- What kind of models for energy agencies do exist?
- What are the characteristics and differences between these models?





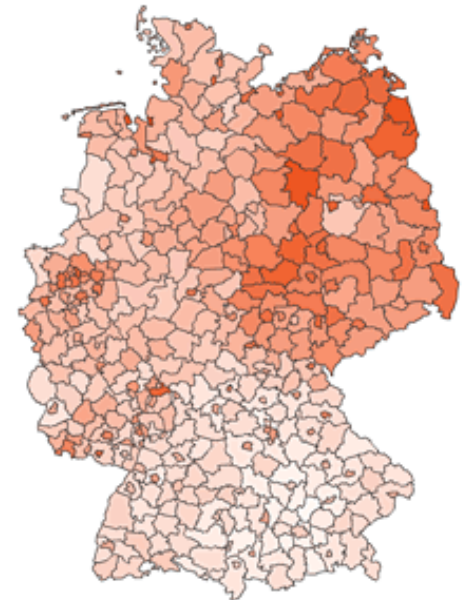
3 Different Types of Energy Agencies



National



Regional
Energy Agency

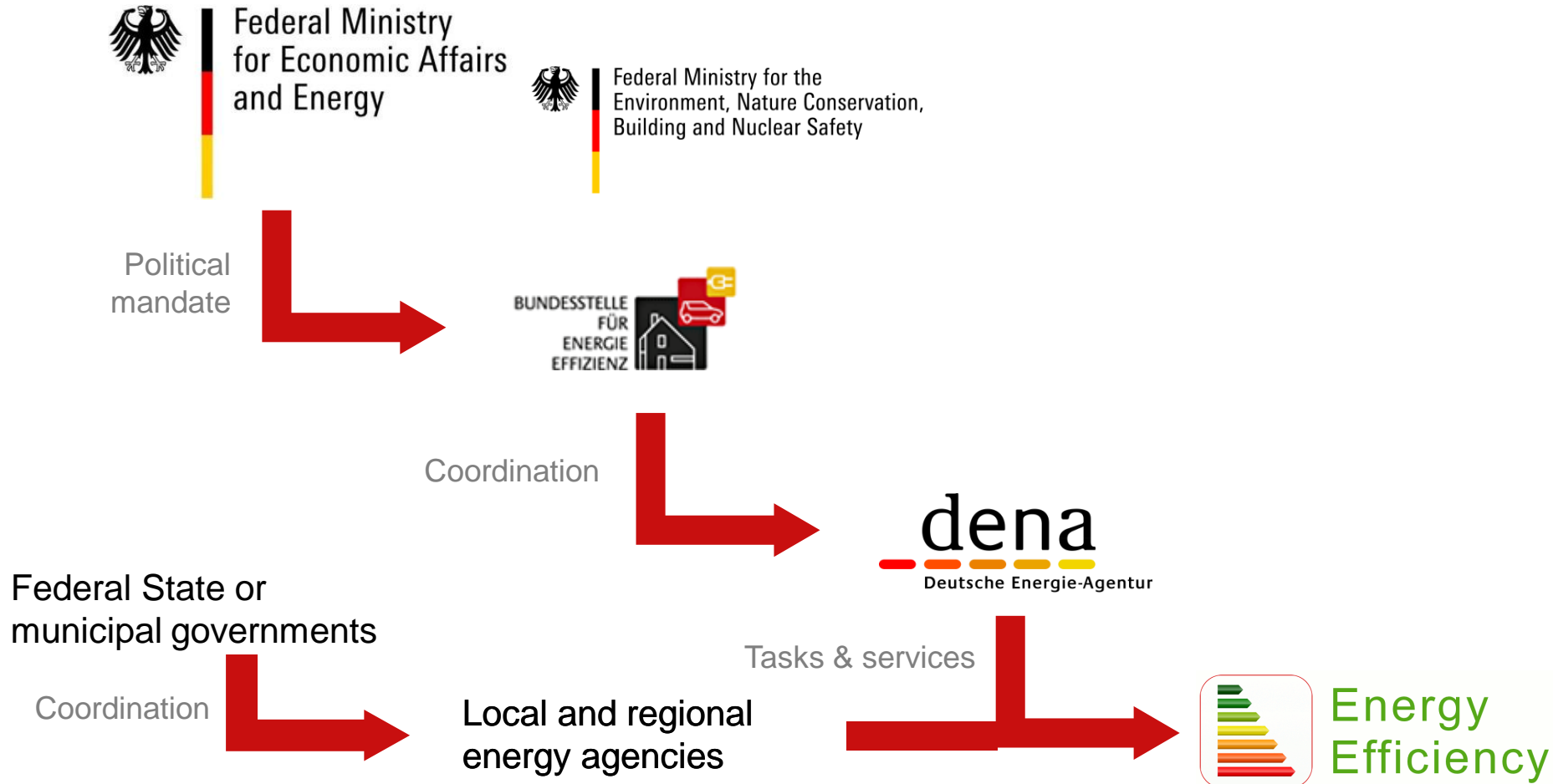


Local





Energy Efficiency in Germany – Institutions





National Energy Agency

Organisation

- Often linked to or part of the government
- Mostly extensively funded by the government (at least at the beginning)

Target groups

- Federal Government
- public society / energy end user

Tasks and services

- Specific advice for the government → Services aiming at implementing national energy policies and goals
- Public information campaigns and educational/training programs



Best Practice – Deutsche Energie-Agentur dena (Germany)



Organisation

- Private organisation which belongs to the German government (50%), KfW Group (26%) , Allianz SE (8%), Deutsche Bank (8%), and DZ Bank (8%)
- In 2013 the business volume was € 19.2 million, 50% publically funded and 50% by cooperation with private partners

Target groups

- Government
- Private sector
- other international collaborations





Best Practice – Deutsche Energie-Agentur dena (Germany)



Tasks and services

- Wide spread of information on: Energy efficiency, energy services, renewable energy, energy systems, “Energiewende” (energy transition)
- Studies, evaluations, consulting, networking, development of standards, information campaigns

Examples

- Efficient building pilot project
- Study on the expansion of the German distribution grid by 2030
- Biogas partnership



Source: www.dena.de



Regional Energy Agency

Organisation

- Works on behalf of a regional government: federal states or large cities
- Mainly publically funded, additional income through involvement in R&D projects

Target groups

- Regional government (Ministry of Environment, Finance, Economy)
- Key regional stakeholders (e.g. cooperatives, companies, universities)

Tasks and services

- Clarification and scaling down of national strategies to regional priorities and actions
- No sharp boundary between national and regional energy agencies





Best Practice – EnergieAgentur.NRW (EA.NRW)



Organisation

- private institution, appointed by the state Government of NRW
- EA.NRW is a large project, tendered and contracted for a period of 5 years → services, areas and tasks are clearly designed in advance
- Almost completely public funded (state government), annual budget of 10 million Euros
- Additional revenues from involvement in publically funded projects and fees for services

Target groups

- Ministry of Climate Protection of NRW
- Private sector, industry, and SME





Best Practice – EnergieAgentur.NRW (Germany)

Tasks and services

- Advisory on RE and EE technologies and energy infrastructure
- Training and qualification, public relations, PPP campaigns

Examples:

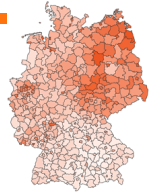
- Dialogue promotion on various topics, e.g. EE networks in SME
- Energy management consultancy for municipalities and enterprises
- Calculation tool for CHP plants



Online information about EE

<http://www.energie-im-unternehmen.de/>

Source: www.energieagentur.nrw.de



Local Energy Agency

Organisation

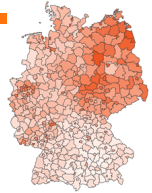
- Part of a municipality or a private entity
- Financially supported by municipal government

Target groups

- municipalities, city council
- Industrial/SME end users, households

Tasks and services

- On-site advise on the use of RE and EE technologies
- Conducting of energy audits
- Awareness rising for local actors
- Strategies about urban/city development



Best Practice – Energierreferat Frankfurt (Germany)

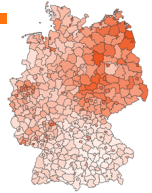
Organisation

- Municipal energy agency of the city of Frankfurt
- Budget of 1.2 million Euros completely financed by the city of Frankfurt
- Additional revenues from involvement in other public funded projects and fees for services

Target groups

- Private sector
- City of Frankfurt: focus on public building sector





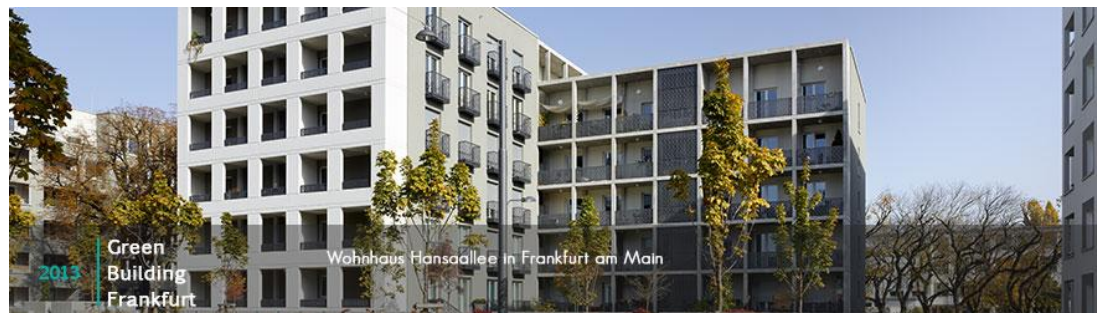
Best Practice – Energierreferat Frankfurt (Germany)

Tasks and services

- Advisory about energy contracting, CHP generation, EE/RE in buildings

Examples

- Information campaign on CHP for businesses, hotels, apartment buildings, and residential areas
- Green Building FrankfurtRheinMain – Architecture award for sustainable construction
- Extensive monitoring of the public buildings energy consumption



Source: www.greenbuilding-award.de



Conclusions

- ✓ Energy Agencies are primarily foreseen to **address the broad public as well as the government, municipalities or local authorities**
- ✓ **Government plays a crucial role** in founding and implementing energy agencies
- ✓ Successful energy agencies on all three scales are characterised by **high political commitment and sufficient funding**
- ✓ Explicit **political commitment** and a **long-term and adequate financial support** are important premises to successfully implement a energy agency
- ✓ Main EE services: awareness rising, energy advisory services, trainings
- ✓ The scale significantly determines the scope of activities
→ **differentiation between national, regional, and local energy agencies**



Thank you for your attention!



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