



*Streamlining Energy Savings Calculations*

# Dialogue Meetings | Bi-annual Summary

## July 2025 to December 2025



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## Disclaimer

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## Keywords

Energy savings calculations; Energy savings monitoring; White certificates; Ventilation systems; Public traffic management; Deep retrofit of buildings

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## Introducing the dialogue meetings

**streamSAVE+** stands for ‘Streamlining Energy Savings Calculations in the EU Member States’. This 36-month project co-funded by the EU-LIFE programme aims to address the gap between trends in energy savings of the Member States and the goals of Article 8 of the Energy Efficiency Directive by assisting national public authorities in the development of new policies, and especially with their energy savings calculations. More specifically, streamSAVE+ builds capacity through the development of an open dialogue that focuses on **streamlining bottom-up calculation methodologies** to estimate energy savings and assess cost effectiveness of technical energy savings actions. The project targets **Priority Actions** with high energy saving potential considered as a priority issue by national public authorities.

The **Dialogue Meetings** gather experts and policy officers from various Member States to share experience and discuss technical and economic issues related to the savings calculations for a given action type or calculation method. The streamSAVE+ team facilitates the exchanges by organising web-meetings and workshops, and summarizing the main lessons learnt from the discussions.

## Overview of the activities of the semester

The table below provides the list of activities organised during the semester January – June 2025.

Note: the minutes of the online meetings and all relevant presentations are available on the [streamSAVE+ platform](#). To get updates about the dialogue meetings and latest streamSAVE+ news, you can subscribe to the [streamSAVE+ newsletter](#). If you would like to receive further information, please contact us: [contact@streamsaveplus.eu](mailto:contact@streamsaveplus.eu)

### List of activities of the semester

Topics	Dates
(workshop) Assessing the options for an EU-wide market for an energy savings certification scheme with streamSAVE+	3 July 2025
DM06: Energy savings from heat recovery in ventilation systems	9 October 2025
DM07: Energy savings from public traffic management	20 November 2025
DM08: Energy savings from deep renovation of buildings	4 December 2025

### The semester’s figures:

- ✦ Number of meetings and workshops organised: 4
- ✦ Total number of participants: 181
- ✦ Average number of participants per activity: 45
- ✦ Number of speakers: 10 from 7 countries (Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czechia, France, Greece, Italy)

The **semester's Take Away's**:

- New streamSAVE+ methodologies are available about energy savings from ventilation units, traffic management, deep retrofits of buildings and data centres.
- These methodologies provide EU-wide indicative values. However, it is recommended to use the methodologies with national data whenever possible, due to significant differences among countries (e.g. about building stocks, average distances travelled).
- Next steps in the streamSAVE+ project include the integration of the calculation modules in the online platform, national workshops and case studies, providing opportunities for further in-depth discussions.
- Heat recovery in ventilation systems represent a cost-effective and significant potential of energy savings on space heating. The related Ecodesign regulation and CEN standards provide a harmonised basis for calculating these energy savings.
- Understanding mobility is essential to design effective transport policies. National travel surveys and new sources of big data can provide valuable information.
- While travel surveys help understand behavior changes over time, big data can complement surveys by providing near real-time observations, although both have limitations in representing local or urban-specific patterns.
- The literature about results and costs of measures for public traffic management provides indicative values as a first guidance. Specific analysis is however required to consider national or local specificities, seen the broad ranges of values found in the literature.
- The streamSAVE+ methodology about traffic management measures represents a first step toward a harmonized framework for estimating energy savings in this field.
- The availability of energy data related to buildings is expected to improve significantly, notably from the development of national EPC (Energy Performance Certificates) databases, and the possible linkage between EPC and renovation passports.
- Successful strategies for deep retrofits of buildings require a better integration in the implementation of both, EPBD (Energy Performance of Buildings Directive) and EED (Energy Efficiency Directive).
- Further investigations are needed about performance gaps between calculated and actual energy savings, considering the influence of user behaviour on actual energy use, as well as other sources of performance gaps (e.g. installation quality and construction defaults; overestimations in manufacturers' data).
- The diversity of views and experiences across Member States and amongst the wide variety of stakeholders stood out, making it difficult to draw conclusions about the feasibility and added value of an EU-wide market for energy savings certification.
- Concerns were raised about the time needed to get agreement between Member States. It was also acknowledged that the diversity of national schemes can be a driver for innovation, experience sharing and capacity building (e.g. see recent developments of schemes in Cyprus and Spain).
- Other market-based mechanisms, such as auctions or tenders, might be better suited to promote cost-effective energy saving actions that can contribute to specific EU objectives (as done at national level with the PPEC scheme in Portugal).

- The use of measurement protocols, such as IPMVP and equivalents, already means that there is some standardisation of approaches towards industry sector energy savings. Stakeholders view the standardisation of ex ante deemed savings methods, such as those being developed within the streamSAVE+ platform, as more impactful, potentially driving up quality and enabling ESCos to operate more easily across borders. However, stakeholders also recognised the substantial effort required in managing such a process.

## Summary about Dialogue workshop 1: Assessing the options for an EU-wide market for an energy savings certification scheme with streamSAVE+

(see also the [proceedings](#))

### ✦ Objectives of the meeting

The [Action Plan for Affordable Energy](#), published by the European Commission in February 2025, highlights the central role of energy efficiency in decreasing energy costs and meeting long-term climate goals. Action 4 of the Plan is focused on energy efficiency, with a first axis on an energy efficiency market of European dimension.

The objective of this axis is to “*improve access to capital and provide financial incentives to support market actors who provide energy efficiency solutions for businesses*”. Actions include an assessment of an EU-wide market for an energy savings certification scheme by the Commission, due by the end of 2025.

This workshop, jointly organized with the [ENSMOV Plus](#) project, aimed to contribute to this assessment by discussing possible design options for such an EU-wide market, and their feasibility. The purpose was not to endorse a specific model or pre-empt future policy decisions, but rather to understand better the conditions that would be needed for a cross-border market mechanism, and that could add value without undermining national policy autonomy or administrative feasibility.

The discussions built on the experience available from national white certificates schemes and other market-based mechanisms for energy efficiency. streamSAVE+ brought experience about harmonizing energy savings calculations, which is one of the key issues for an EU-wide market.

### ✦ Speakers and participants

- Claudia Canevari (European Commission): *Affordable Energy Action Plan: towards an energy efficiency market of European dimension*
- Samuel Thomas (RAP – Regulatory Assistance Project): *Overview of options (pros and cons)*
- Jean-Sébastien Broc (IEECP – Institute for European Energy and Climate Policy): *Overview of EEOS in Europe*
- Jiří Karásek (SEVEN): *Streamlining Energy Savings Calculations in the EU Member States*
- **69** participants from **21** countries.

### ✦ Main messages from the meeting

(Summary prepared by Samuel Thomas, RAP)

- The diversity of views and experiences across Member States and amongst the wide variety of stakeholders stood out, making it difficult to draw conclusions for policy makers.
- In an initial poll, 60% of the participants felt that there would be value in merging existing schemes, however, the subsequent discussion on this topic raised concerns over the time that would be

- needed to get agreement between Member States and a recognition of the innovation that can occur when there is a diversity of schemes.
- The organic harmonisation of schemes might be more successful and ultimately encourage others to join. The recently launched Spanish White Certificate Scheme was highlighted as an example of where one Member State can learn from another (France), with Spain modelling much of its scheme on the French experience, allowing ESCos to operate in both countries. However, no merging of schemes has been proposed so far.
  - There was also some support (just over half of participants) for a new EU-wide scheme. Stakeholders saw the need to fill the gap to 2030 targets and to develop the market for energy efficiency improvements. Stakeholders recognised the role that white certificate schemes can play, especially in supporting the mass deployment of smaller, more cost-effective energy efficiency actions.
  - Other market-based mechanisms, such as auctions or tenders, might be better suited to actions requiring more support, an example being actions with payback periods of over five years, recommended by energy auditors.
  - There was however some push back on the idea of energy efficiency auctions at EU level, given the potential for the most cost-effective bids to be from a small number of member states with significant potential and lower labour costs. A tender mechanism with other criteria related to strategic EU objectives, along with cost-effectiveness, might be more appropriate.
  - The Portuguese PPEC tender programme was mentioned as a potential model, with different pots for different types of energy efficiency actions, e.g., to alleviate grid constraints; or to overcome barriers to waste heat offtake.
  - The use of measurement protocols, such as IPMVP and equivalents, already means that there is some standardisation of approaches towards industry sector energy savings. Stakeholders viewed the standardisation of ex ante deemed savings methods, such as those being developed within the streamSAVE+ platform, as more impactful, potentially driving up quality and enabling ESCos to operate more easily across borders. However, stakeholders also recognised the substantial effort required in managing such a process.
  - There were no strong views on which organisation would be best placed to manage a cross-border scheme. However, there was a recognition that administrative costs should be minimised. One way of doing this would be to rely on independent auditors, certified by a public body, as in Spain, as part of the enforcement process. In Ireland, the requirement for obligated parties to be ISO9001 compliant provides some reassurance that reported energy savings will be more accurate.
  - Another suggestion was that there could be some kind of quality marque or label that could be earned by ESCos having completed good projects, providing a signal to end-users and obligated parties in a market that can suffer from asymmetric information issues.

### Interesting sources to look further

#### Reference

ENSMOV Plus platform: <https://energysavingpolicies.eu/>

## Summary about Dialogue meeting 6: Energy savings from heat recovery in ventilation systems

(see also the [proceedings](#))

### ✦ Objectives of the meeting

This sixth dialogue meeting of streamSAVE+ discussed the assessment of energy savings from ventilation systems, focusing on the new streamSAVE+ methodology about this Priority Action (see chapter 5 in the [D2.2 report of streamSAVE+](#)).

### ✦ Speakers and participants

- Jan Verheyen (VITO): *The new streamSAVE Plus methodology to calculate energy savings from heat recovery in ventilation systems.*
- **28** participants from **11** countries.

### ✦ Main messages from the meeting

- The streamSAVE+ methodology is focused on energy savings from heat recovery in ventilation systems, taking into account the space heating energy demand reduction due to the ventilation heat recovery
- The relative amount of energy savings is determined by the thermal efficiency of the heat exchanger. The methodology accounts for gains on space heating only (it does not cover possible gains on space cooling). Changes in the use of auxiliary energy (for example, fans, controllers, and defrosting) are not taken into account.
- In case other actions are implemented simultaneously with the installation of the new ventilation system, overlap between these individual actions should be considered to avoid double counting of energy savings.
- The methodology is applicable to all EU Member States and all types of buildings including retrofitted & non-retrofitted. The methodology differentiates between residential and non-residential buildings and considers three main climatic zones.
- Key data sources include the Ecodesign Regulation ([EU 1253/2014](#)), the [Ecodesign preparatory studies](#) for ventilation units, the [Ecodesign Impact Accounting reports](#), [JRC IDEES](#) database and Eurostat.
- The methodology provides EU-wide indicative values. However, it is recommended to use the methodology with national data whenever possible.
- Member States' reports on cost-optimal levels of energy performance can be a relevant source of national data in case heat recovery in ventilation systems is addressed in them. The definition and specifications of the input parameters of the streamSAVE+ methodology need to be respected.

✦ **Interesting sources to look further**

**References**

Ecodesign regulation ([EU 1253/2014](#)) about the minimum energy performance requirements for ventilation units, and related Commission's webpage about [the Ecodesign Regulation for Ventilation Units](#)

CEN standard [EN 16798 series](#) about ventilation parameters

## Summary about Dialogue meeting 7: Energy savings from public traffic management

(see also the [proceedings](#))

### ✦ Objectives of the meeting

Traffic management is one of the main umbrella approaches contributing to a more efficient mobility. Traffic management is the organisation, arrangement, guidance and control of both stationary and moving traffic including all the types of users (such as pedestrians, cyclists and all types of vehicles). It may include various types of measures, such as measures on speed limits, various types of information measures, dynamic lane use control, on-demand transit, improving transfer connections (e.g. between trains and buses), active parking management, pedestrian and cycling infrastructures, etc.

This seventh dialogue meeting presented the new streamSAVE+ methodology to calculate energy savings from public traffic management, and discussed collection and availability of mobility data.

### ✦ Speakers and participants

- Christos Tourkolias (CRES): *The new streamSAVE Plus methodology to calculate energy savings from public traffic management.*
- Davide Fiorello (TRT – Transporti E Territorio): *Describing personal mobility: travel surveys and other data.*
  
- **32** participants from **12** countries.

### ✦ Main messages from the meeting

The streamSAVE+ methodology represents a first step toward a harmonized framework for estimating energy savings according to Article 8 of the Energy Efficiency Directive from traffic management measures. It combines a structured calculation approach including the following elements:

- Number of affected vehicles;
- Specific final energy consumption per vehicle type;
- Annual distance travelled;
- Energy-saving factor associated with the measure.

A detailed analysis of the literature has been carried out to estimate indicative values for these parameters as well as about investment, operating and maintenance, and replacement costs. This provides policymakers with guidance to assess cost-effectiveness and identify potential areas for improving urban mobility and energy efficiency.

Understanding mobility is essential to design effective transport policies. Key points include:

- National Travel Surveys collect detailed information on trips, purposes, travel distances, transport modes, and demographics. Limitations include sparse spatial resolution and limited coverage of long-distance trips.

- Big data sources (from mobile phones, GPS devices, and transport operators) provide large, continuously updated datasets. Advantages include high sample coverage and reduced reporting bias, while limitations include difficulty identifying trip purpose and mode, data accessibility, and representativeness.

While travel surveys help us understand behavior changes over time, big data can complement surveys by providing near real-time observations, although both have limitations in representing local or urban-specific patterns.

### Interesting sources to look further

Reference
Armoogum, J., Borgato, S., Fiorello, D., Garcia, C., Gopal, Y., Maffii, S., ... & Schlemmer, L. (2022). <a href="#">Study on new mobility patterns in European cities: Task A, EU wide passenger mobility survey</a> . Final report to the European Commission
Rózsai, M., Jaxa-Rozen, M., Salvucci, R., Sikora, P., Tattini, J. and Neuwahl, F. (2024). <a href="#">JRC-IDEES-2021: the Integrated Database of the European Energy System – Data update and technical documentation</a> . Report JRC137809 of the Joint Research Centre
Tattini, J., Jaxa-Rozen, M., Salvucci, R., Rozsai, M., Sikora, P., Gea-Bermúdez, J., & Neuwahl, F. (2025). <a href="#">The transport sector in the Integrated Database of the European Energy System– Methodological update and potential for transport policy analysis</a> . <i>Energy</i> , 318, 134400
US Department of Transportation – Federal Highway Administration (2022). <a href="#">Active Transportation and Demand Management</a>
<p><i>Useful webpages:</i></p> <p>EC, DG MOVE: <a href="https://transport.ec.europa.eu/transport-themes/sustainable-transport/sustainable-transport-studies_en">https://transport.ec.europa.eu/transport-themes/sustainable-transport/sustainable-transport-studies_en</a></p> <p>Multimodal Traffic Management Cluster: <a href="https://www.polisnetwork.eu/news/multimodal-traffic-management-cluster-roadmap/">https://www.polisnetwork.eu/news/multimodal-traffic-management-cluster-roadmap/</a></p> <p>POLIS working group on traffic management: <a href="https://www.polisnetwork.eu/topic/traffic-management-2/">https://www.polisnetwork.eu/topic/traffic-management-2/</a></p>

## Summary about Dialogue meeting 8: Energy savings from deep renovation of buildings

(see also the [proceedings](#))

### ✦ Objectives of the meeting

The 8<sup>th</sup> dialogue meeting focused on deep renovation of buildings and its role in achieving EU energy and climate targets. The introductory presentation covered the developments brought by the recast of the EPBD (Energy Performance of Buildings Directive), highlighting instruments such as Energy Performance Certificates (EPC), renovation passports, the Smart Readiness Indicator, and National Building Renovation Plans, with a strong emphasis on data collection, interoperability, and reporting to the EU Building Stock Observatory.

Then, the streamSAVE+ methodology for calculating energy savings was presented, applicable to both residential and non-residential buildings, including guidance on system efficiencies, behavioural factors, cumulative savings, and costs. A practical demonstration of the Excel-based tool illustrated both simplified and full calculation options, with the possibility to use EU-average or national values.

### ✦ Speakers and participants

- Dr Susanne Geissler (SERA Institute, and leader of CA EPBD's Central Team 3 - CT3 on Deep renovation and renovation passports): *Role of deep renovation of buildings in meeting the EU energy and climate targets – EPBD perspective.*
- Vesna Bukarica (EIHP): *The new streamSAVE+ methodology to calculate energy savings from deep renovation in buildings.*
- Hana Gerbelová (SEVEN): *Demonstration of the streamSAVE+ calculation tool.*
  
- **52** participants from **13** countries.

### ✦ Main messages from the meeting

Important points of future developments on the topic of energy savings from deep renovation:

- Expected improved data availability, notably from the development of national EPC (Energy Performance Certificates) databases, and the possible linkage between EPC and renovation passports
- Better integration in the implementation of both, EPBD and EED (Energy Efficiency Directive)
- Need for further investigations about performance gaps between calculated and actual energy savings, considering the influence of user behaviour on actual energy use, as well as other sources of performance gaps (e.g. installation quality and construction defaults; overestimations in manufacturers' data).
- Next steps in the streamSAVE+ project include the integration of the calculation modules in the online platform, national workshops and case studies, providing opportunities for further in-depth discussions.

### ✦ Interesting sources to look further

#### References

recast of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) [\(EU\)2024/1275](#)

About BACS, see chapter 3 of the [report D2.2 of the previous streamSAVE project](#), including a methodology to calculate energy savings from BACS

[EU Building Stock Observatory](#)

[OBSERVE](#) project about national building stock observatories

CA EPBD - Concerted Action for the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive: <https://www.ca-epbd.eu/>

BuildUp platform: <https://build-up.ec.europa.eu/en/home>

## Feedback from participants

A short feedback survey is carried out after each Dialogue meeting. This section summarizes the responses to the feedback surveys completed between July and December 2025.

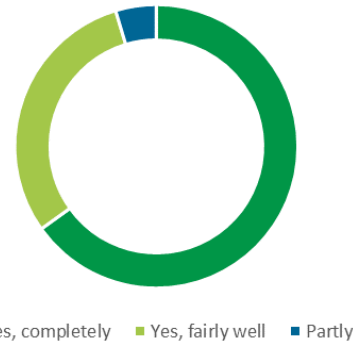
The short survey includes two generic questions that are repeated in each survey and three to four multiple answer questions fitted to the topic of each Dialogue meeting.

Results of the two general questions on the overall organization of the meeting are following:

How do you rate the overall meeting organization?



Did the meeting reach your objectives?



In the 6<sup>th</sup> Dialogue meeting on heat recovery in ventilation units, participants confirmed that they increased their knowledge about:

- Ways to assess or monitor energy efficiency in buildings (50% of respondents);
- Potential of energy savings via heat recovery in ventilation units (70% of respondents);
- How to assess energy savings from heat recovery in ventilations systems (40% of respondents);
- Methodological aspects on how to calculate energy savings (50% of respondents).

In the 7<sup>th</sup> Dialogue meeting on public traffic management, participants confirmed that they increased their knowledge about:

- Methodological aspects on how to calculate energy savings (53% of respondents);
- Potential measures of energy savings via public traffic management (67% of respondents);
- How to assess energy savings from traffic management (53% of respondents);
- Ways to assess or monitor energy efficiency in public sector (147% of respondents).

In the 8<sup>th</sup> Dialogue meeting on deep renovation in buildings, participants confirmed that they increased their knowledge about:

- Ways to assess or monitor energy efficiency in buildings (50% of respondents);
- Potential measures of energy savings in buildings (17% of respondents);
- Details of EPBD in supporting deep renovation in buildings (50% of respondents);
- Methodological aspects on how to calculate energy savings from deep renovation of buildings (39% of respondents);
- Data collection and resources for energy savings in building sector (28% of respondents).

In the open question, they stated that the dialogue meeting was very interesting and useful to attend.

In the final question, a majority of participants of all three here presented Dialogue meetings stated that they would like to attend another dialogue meeting.