streamSAVE+ Dialogue Workshop #02

Streamlining Energy Savings Calculations

'Data for energy savings calculations: insights from key databases at EU and national level'

Date: 24 February 2026 **Duration:** 3 - 4.30 pm (CET)
Online

Short summary:

The 2nd dialogue workshop focused on the importance of databases as key inputs for standardised calculations of energy savings. Experts will share their experience in developing databases, how data are updated, and key points from the latest updates (e.g. new data available, changes in trends). Key methodological issues (e.g. harmonisation of national data in EU databases, cautions needed in using data) as well as remaining data gaps and developments in data sources, collection and processing has been discussed during the workshop.

Important points regarding the building databases:

- The lack of data is a constant problem – certain simplifications and modeling of missing data are therefore used to create building databases.
- Currently, the JRC-IDEES database, the Odyssee Mure database, and the Building Stock Observatory can be used.
- Following the EPBD IV directive, national building databases are being created, but there are many challenges and barriers that need to be overcome.

Within the streamSAVE+ project the online platform with calculations has been completed and is ready to use – all 15 calculations (5 new and 10 updated priority actions) are finished. Five new calculation methodologies address:

- Deep renovation of buildings;
- Data centres – IT equipment and systems;
- Data centres – cooling;
- Heat recovery in ventilation systems;
- Public traffic management.

At the same time, national workshops on the results of the streamSAVE+ project will be held in nine countries.

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(05 minutes)	Welcome and introduction of the topic **Jiří Karásek** (SEVEn)
(15 minutes)	JRC-IDEES database **Marc Jaxa-Rozen** (JRC)
(5 minutes)	Q&A
(15 minutes)	ODYSSEE database **Zineb Raji and Bruno Lapillonne** (ENERDATA / ODYSSEE-MURE project)
(5 minutes)	Q&A
(10 minutes)	Assessing future energy efficiency policies and trends using ODEX methodology: streamSAVE+ case studies **Matevz Pusnik** (JSI)
(5 minutes)	Q&A
(10 minutes)	National observatories of building stocks **Francesca Pagliaro** (ENEA / OBSERVE project)
(5 minutes)	Q&A
(15 minutes)	Open discussion

The workshop was moderated by Jean-Sébastien Broc (IEECP).

Introduction

The workshop was opened and moderated by Jean-Sébastien Broc (JSB), who welcomed the speakers and participants and presented the agenda of the session. He briefly outlined the objectives of the Dialogue Workshop, emphasising its focus on the role of databases as key inputs for standardised and harmonised energy savings calculations within the streamSAVE+ framework.

As part of the introduction, participants were invited to respond to an initial interactive poll aimed at assessing their familiarity with the data sources presented during the workshop.

Poll Question 1

Were you already aware of the data sources we are presenting today?

For each of the following items, participants could choose:

- I already used it;
- I'm aware of it;
- I didn't know about it before the workshop.

Items included:

- JRC-IDEES;
- ODYSSEE;
- National observatories of building stocks;
- streamSAVE / streamSAVE+ methodologies.

The results showed varying levels of familiarity across participants. While some attendees had already used certain databases, others were only generally aware of them or had not encountered them before. The moderator briefly commented on the results, underlining the importance of improving awareness, accessibility, and practical usability of these analytical tools for energy efficiency assessment.

This introductory exchange set the scene for the subsequent technical presentations.

Project Update

Quick updates about streamSAVE+, by Jiří Karásek (SEVEn)

The workshop continued with a project update presented by Jiří Karásek (SEVEn), providing participants with a clear overview of the current status and next steps of the streamSAVE+ project.

Key points highlighted during the update included:

- The streamSAVE+ online calculation platform is approaching full completion. Once finalised, it will incorporate all 15 calculation methodologies associated with the project's Priority Actions (PAs):
- 5 new methodologies, including recently developed calculations for deep renovation of buildings, data centres (IT equipment and cooling), heat recovery in ventilation systems, and public transport management.
- 10 updated methodologies reflecting revisions to previously developed Priority Actions.
- The platform is designed to serve as a central analytical tool for calculating and monitoring energy savings across EU Member States. It offers enhanced capabilities to calculate consistently and in a harmonised way energy savings assessment.
- Participants were informed about national dissemination workshops that will be held in nine countries. Interested stakeholders were encouraged to contact their respective national organisations to join the mailing list and participate in these workshops, ensuring broader engagement at the national level.
- The session concluded with an invitation for participants to actively test the StreamSAVE+ platform, explore its functionalities, and provide feedback to help improve usability and analytical capacity.

Interactive Introduction – Poll Results

After the project update, JSB concluded the introductory segment by reviewing the results of the initial poll questions assessing participants' familiarity with the key databases.

Poll Question: "Were you already aware of the following databases and methodologies?"

Database / Methodology	% Already Used	% Aware of	% Not Known
JRC-IDEES	50%	20%	30%
ODYSSEE-MURE	33%	33%	34%
National Building Stock Observatories	25%	40%	35%
streamSAVE / streamSAVE+ Methodologies	20%	30%	50%

It was commented on the results:

Awareness of JRC-IDEES was relatively high, reflecting its established role in EU energy modelling.

Familiarity with ODYSSEE-MURE and national observatories was more variable, highlighting the importance of further dissemination and engagement.

StreamSAVE+ methodologies were less known among participants, underlining the need to encourage uptake and hands-on testing through the platform and national workshops.

These results set the stage for the technical presentations, providing context on participants' prior experience and guiding the focus of subsequent discussions.

Part 1 – JRC-IDEES database

The Integrated Database of the European Energy System – Overview and updates

This session was introduced with an interactive poll addressing the main weaknesses of existing energy databases. Participants identified several structural challenges, notably: lack of recent or frequently updated data, insufficient historical coverage for benchmarking purposes, limited end-use detail, and inconsistencies between top-down and bottom-up datasets. These issues framed the context for the subsequent presentation.

The presentation was delivered by Marc Jaxa-Rozen (JRC), who introduced the JRC-IDEES database as an **analytical database** designed to provide a coherent and internally consistent representation of the European energy system. He emphasised that IDEES is not merely a collection of statistics but a structured analytical framework integrating modelling logic with official statistical sources.

Structure and Decomposition of the Database

The JRC-IDEES database is organised into **five main sectors**, each further disaggregated into:

- Sub-sectors and end-use categories;
- Technologies;
- Energy carriers.

This hierarchical decomposition allows for detailed analysis of energy consumption patterns and technological developments over time.

A more detailed explanation was provided for the **residential sector**, where the level of decomposition is particularly relevant for energy savings calculations.

Residential Sector – Methodological Approach

In the residential sector, special attention is given to the decomposition of thermal uses and appliances.

Main Thermal Uses

Four main categories of thermal energy use are considered:

- Space heating;
- Space cooling;
- Water heating;
- Cooking.

The modelling links end uses to energy balances, ensuring consistency with total reported energy consumption by energy carrier.

Calibration: Top-Down and Bottom-Up Integration

A key methodological feature is the **calibration of residential thermal use**, combining:

- **Top-down data**:
    - Energy balances (Eurostat);
    - Demographic statistics (households, population);
    - Built environment indicators.
- **Bottom-up data**:
    - Detailed disaggregated final energy consumption data;
    - National statistics on appliance ownership and equipment types;
    - Technical data on appliance performance (e.g. Ecodesign-related sources).

The calibration process is iterative and is formulated as an optimisation exercise. Equipment stocks are modelled dynamically over time, including:

- Changes in installed stock;
- Evolution of technology performance;
- Changes in operating hours and usage patterns.

This approach allows the database to distinguish, for example, whether an increase in total energy use is due to:

- A higher number of installed appliances, or
- Changes in average operating hours

Similarly, electricity consumption data are used to model appliance usage and to estimate the contribution of specific technologies (e.g. heat pumps versus conventional electric heating). Technical assumptions and stock evolution are used to decompose aggregate electricity consumption into individual appliance categories.

Where necessary, backward projections are performed to ensure historical consistency before detailed statistics were available.

Types of Indicators in the Residential Sector

The JRC-IDEES database provides annual data for each Member State (latest update covering up to 2023). In the residential sector, three main types of indicators are distinguished:

1. **Sector-level indicators**
    - Demographics;
    - Total energy use;
    - Emissions.
2. **Thermal use indicators**
    - End-use specific consumption;
    - Breakdown by energy carrier;
    - Emission allocation.
3. **Electrical appliance indicators**
    - Equipment stock estimates;
    - Operating profiles;
    - Energy consumption by appliance type.

From a methodological perspective, indicators are further classified into:

- **Primary statistics** – taken directly from official sources (e.g. energy balances) and treated as constraints;
- **Processed statistics** – adjusted datasets used to ensure consistency over time;
- **Own estimates** – derived from technical sources and modelling assumptions to complete missing detail.

This layered structure allows the database to maintain consistency with official statistics while adding analytical depth where data gaps exist.

Update: JRC-IDEES 2023

It was confirmed that the updated **JRC-IDEES 2023** version has been released. The update includes revised data and extended coverage, further strengthening its role as a key EU-level analytical reference for energy savings calculations.

Q&A

Q1: Question on efficiency parameters in JRC-IDEES.

The discussion focused on how efficiency values are determined within the database. It was clarified that efficiency parameters are derived from technical data sources and are integrated into the bottom-up modelling framework. These parameters evolve over time, reflecting technological progress and stock replacement dynamics.

Q2: Was the uncertainty of the processed data measured/calculated, and is it available in the database?

It was explained that while uncertainty is not systematically published as explicit uncertainty ranges for each indicator, the modelling approach incorporates validation and consistency checks through calibration against official energy balances and technical sources. The iterative calibration and cross-referencing of multiple data sources serve as a control mechanism for plausibility and internal consistency.

Q3: Additional clarification from the moderator (JSB).

Further clarification was requested regarding methodological assumptions and the treatment of disaggregated data. The response reiterated that the combination of top-down constraints and bottom-up modelling ensures both consistency with official statistics and sufficient detail for analytical purposes.

Part 2 – ODYSSEE database

Assessing future energy efficiency policies and trends using ODEX methodology: streamSAVE+ case studies

This session focused on the ODYSSEE database and the use of the ODEX methodology to assess energy efficiency trends and policy impacts. The presentation was delivered by representatives of the ODYSSEE-MURE project.

The session was introduced with an interactive poll asking participants about their familiarity with the ODYSSEE-MURE database and the ODEX indicator. The results showed varying levels of awareness: while several participants had heard of ODEX, fewer had actively used it for benchmarking or comparative analysis.

Overview of the ODYSSEE-MURE Project and Database

The ODYSSEE-MURE project was presented as a long-standing European initiative aimed at monitoring and analysing energy efficiency trends and policies across EU Member States.

Key characteristics highlighted during the presentation:

- The database is **updated annually**, ensuring regular incorporation of new data.
- It provides harmonised energy efficiency indicators across sectors and countries.
- It currently has **2,527 registered users**, demonstrating its relevance for policymakers, analysts, and researchers.
- The platform offers **six main analytical tools**, supporting:
    - Monitoring of energy efficiency trends;
    - Decomposition analysis;
    - Policy tracking;
    - Country comparisons;
    - Energy savings calculations.

The database serves both as a statistical resource and as a policy monitoring instrument.

Energy Savings Calculation in ODYSSEE – The ODEX Indicator

A central part of the presentation was devoted to the **ODEX (Energy Efficiency Index)** methodology.

Principle of ODEX

ODEX is designed to measure energy efficiency progress independently of structural changes in the economy. In other words, it isolates efficiency improvements from changes such as:

- Sectoral shifts;
- Changes in economic structure;
- Variations in activity levels.

The index reflects the impact of efficiency improvements across sectors by aggregating sub-sectoral indicators.

A graphical representation of ODEX trends over time was presented, illustrating how energy efficiency improvements have evolved across countries and sectors.

Two Ways to Express Energy Savings

Energy savings in ODYSSEE can be expressed in two complementary ways:

1. **As an index (ODEX value)** – showing relative efficiency improvement compared to a base year.
2. **As absolute energy savings (in energy units)** – quantifying the amount of energy saved due to efficiency improvements.

This dual representation allows both benchmarking and quantitative impact assessment.

Decomposition Tools

The ODYSSEE database includes decomposition tools that allow users to distinguish between:

- Structural effects (e.g. changes in activity or sector composition);
- Efficiency effects (technological and behavioural improvements).

These tools are essential for robust evaluation of energy efficiency policies and for avoiding misinterpretation of trends.

From an energy efficiency assessment perspective, the decomposition approach strengthens the credibility of calculated savings and supports evidence-based policymaking.

Q&A

How is electricity consumption from electric vehicles treated within building consumption?

The discussion addressed the treatment of EV electricity consumption in sectoral energy accounting. It was clarified that the allocation depends on accounting conventions and sector definitions. As electrification increases—particularly in transport—clear methodological rules are required to ensure consistency between transport and building-related energy statistics.

The topic was briefly discussed, with the possibility for participants to continue the exchange during the open discussion session.

Part 3 – ODEX Methodology

The set of presentations continued with a detailed explanation of the ODEX methodology and its application within the streamSAVE+ framework. The focus was on how harmonised data and indicators can be used to assess future energy efficiency trends and policy impacts.

Why Data Matter for Energy Efficiency Assessment

The presentation began by emphasising the fundamental role of reliable and harmonised data in evaluating energy efficiency progress. Without consistent datasets and transparent methodologies:

- It is not possible to distinguish between structural and efficiency effects.
- Historical benchmarking becomes unreliable.
- Future projections may not be comparable across countries.

Energy efficiency assessment requires not only accurate historical data but also coherent projections aligned with national and EU climate and energy targets.

Recap: What is the ODEX Index?

The ODEX index is an aggregated energy efficiency indicator that measures progress independently of structural changes. It captures improvements in technical efficiency and behavioural changes while excluding the influence of economic growth or sectoral shifts.

In the context of streamSAVE+, ODEX serves as:

- A benchmarking tool for comparing national efficiency trends.
- A methodological reference for estimating energy savings over time.

Methodological Framework

The presentation outlined the methodological approach used for assessing energy efficiency trends and projections.

Data Sources

The analysis relies on a combination of:

- **ODYSSEE-MURE database** – historical energy efficiency indicators and trends;
- **NECP projections (National Energy and Climate Plans)** – forward-looking energy and efficiency scenarios;
- **National energy modelling assumptions** – country-specific inputs and scenario parameters.

This combination allows for both backward-looking consistency and forward-looking policy assessment.

Case Studies – Cross-Country Comparison

The methodology was demonstrated through comparative case studies:

- **Slovenia vs Croatia;**
- **Lithuania vs Belgium**

The examples highlighted key differences in:

- Selected base years;
- Projection horizons (e.g. up to 2040 or 2050);
- National modelling assumptions;
- Ambition levels in projected energy savings.

The comparison illustrated that even when using a harmonised indicator such as ODEX, projected savings can differ significantly depending on:

- Baseline definitions;
- Scenario assumptions;
- National policy frameworks.

From an analytical perspective, this confirms that transparency in assumptions is critical for meaningful cross-country benchmarking.

Executive Summary – ODEX-Based Assessment

The presentation concluded with a summary of the added value of using ODEX within streamSAVE+:

- It provides a harmonised methodological backbone for efficiency tracking.
- It enables structured comparison of national trends.
- It supports alignment between historical data and future NECP projections.
- It strengthens the credibility of energy savings assessments.

Ongoing Work

It was mentioned that further analytical work is ongoing. An academic article has been published, providing a detailed explanation of the methodology and comparative analysis across countries.

This demonstrates continued development and refinement of the analytical framework.

Q&A

The poll question to participants has been posted: Who is responsible for preparing NECP projections in individual countries?

The responses included:

- Ministry of Environment, Climate or Energy (58% of respondents);
- Inter-ministerial coordination groups (8% of respondents);
- National energy agencies (27% of respondents);
- National environmental agencies (15% of respondents);
- External research institutes or consulting organisations (15% of respondents);

- Other (e.g. National Statistical Office, Government Office for Macroeconomic Analysis and Development, Transmission System Operator, etc.) (15% of respondents);
- I don't know (8% of respondents).

The discussion addressed the institutional responsibility for NECP preparation. This diversity of governance structures partly explains differences in modelling approaches and projection methodologies across countries.

Part 4 – National observatories of building stocks

Strengthening National Building Databases under EPBD Implementation

The final technical session focused on national building stock observatories and their role in supporting energy efficiency monitoring and policy implementation.

Introduction to the OBSERVE Project

The OBSERVE project was introduced as an initiative supporting the development and improvement of national building stock observatories. The project assists six countries in establishing or refining their national building databases.

The presentation clarified that national building databases are expected to play a central role in the implementation of the revised Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD**)**. In particular:

- The EU Building Stock Observatory should increasingly rely on harmonised national databases.
- National-level data should serve as the primary input for EU-wide monitoring frameworks.

The project therefore supports alignment between national data systems and EU reporting requirements.

Data Sources and Methodological Approach

The presentation explained the types of data typically used in national building observatories, including:

- Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) databases;
- Administrative building registries;
- National renovation strategies;
- Statistical surveys;
- Energy consumption data.

OBSERVE supports participating countries by:

- Establishing structured data collection processes;
- Designing harmonised templates and reporting formats;
- Improving interoperability between databases;
- Setting up governance and data management procedures.

The project does not only focus on data collection, but also on process standardisation and institutional capacity building.

Example – France: Building Data Ecosystem (BNBD)

An example from France was presented to illustrate how a national building data ecosystem can function in practice.

The French **BNBD (National Building Database)** integrates:

- Address-level data;
- Energy Performance Certificates;
- Additional administrative and technical datasets.

A key feature is the linkage of building addresses with EPC data, enabling improved monitoring of building energy performance.

It was also mentioned that France uses modelling tools developed by a research organisation (CSTB) to estimate building energy performance where direct data may be missing. This allows for more comprehensive coverage of the building stock and supports policy evaluation.

This example demonstrated how structured data integration can significantly improve analytical capabilities.

Timeline and Project Activities

The presentation briefly outlined the project timeline and the ongoing activities, which include:

- Initial assessment of national data systems;
- Identification of data gaps and inconsistencies;
- Development of harmonised methodologies;
- Implementation support for national authorities;
- Preparation of guidance materials.

The project also works closely with national partners to ensure country-specific adaptation while maintaining alignment with EU-level objectives.

Identified Gaps and Key Challenges

Two major challenges were highlighted:

1. **Gaps in data centralisation and accessibility**
    - Fragmented data ownership;
    - Limited interoperability between systems;
    - Restricted access to administrative datasets;
2. **Blind spots in renovation tracking**
    - Insufficient monitoring of deep renovation measures;
    - Lack of systematic tracking of implemented energy efficiency improvements;
    - Difficulty in linking financial support schemes with measured performance outcomes.

Addressing these challenges is essential for credible monitoring of renovation progress under EPBD requirements.

Future Developments – Integration of SRI

It was mentioned that the Smart Readiness Indicator (SRI) will be progressively integrated as one of the evaluation criteria within building databases. This reflects the broader policy shift towards digitalisation and smart building performance assessment.

Additional Approaches to National Building Databases

Beyond the French example, the presentation outlined that countries may adopt different approaches depending on:

- Existing administrative structures;
- Data availability;
- Institutional responsibilities;
- Level of digitalisation.

OBSERVE supports these diverse approaches while promoting minimum harmonisation standards.

Q&A

How is road transport treated in relation to building databases?

Marc Jaxa-Rozen clarified the distinction between sectoral boundaries in energy statistics. Road transport is typically accounted for separately from building energy consumption. However, increasing electrification (e.g. EV charging in residential buildings) raises methodological questions regarding sector allocation and reporting consistency.

Is CEREn part of the building data ecosystem?

Clarification was provided regarding the relationship between CEREn and the broader ecosystem. While CEREn may provide relevant data or analytical inputs, its integration depends on the specific national data architecture and governance arrangements.

Open discussion

The final discussion was conducted as an open exchange among speakers and participants, focusing on cross-cutting data challenges and methodological consistency across sectors and countries.

A key point raised during the discussion was the difficulty of collecting reliable data in the services sector**.** It was noted that, for example, Slovenia only began systematically improving data collection in this sector approximately two years ago. This illustrates the broader challenge of limited granularity and historical depth in certain segments of the economy.

Zineb Raji added that data collection is also increasingly complex in the case of data centres, where rapidly growing electricity consumption and evolving technologies make tracking and modelling particularly demanding. This reinforces the need for methodological refinement and improved statistical monitoring in emerging and fast-growing subsectors.

Jean-Sébastien Broc (JSB) summarised the main insights of the workshop, highlighting:

- The central role of harmonised databases in energy savings calculations.
- The importance of combining top-down and bottom-up approaches.
- The growing relevance of detailed sectoral data, especially in buildings and services.
- The methodological challenges linked to projections and cross-country comparability.

Matevz Pusnik briefly noted that, despite differences across countries, the methodologies used for reconstructing historical data share many similarities. This suggests that further harmonisation and alignment may be achievable in the future, particularly with continued collaboration between EU-level and national initiatives.

List of participants:

71 participants

Name	Surname	Organisation	Country
Agnė	Stonienė	Lithuanian Energy Agency	LT
Aiste	Modestaviciene	Lithuanian Energy Agency	LT
Andra	Lazdina	Central Statistical bureau	LV
Andrius	Ruzinskas	Ministry of Transport	LT
Annabel	Vella	VITO	BE
Armin	Wabl	Bundesministerium für Bildung	AT
Barbara	Pfeffer	Energie Agentur Steiermark	AT
Bruno	LAPILLONNE	Enerdata	FR
Bruno	Yango	French Ministry of Energy	FR
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Carlotta	Schilling	dena	DE
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Dimitris	Athanasiou	Institute for European Energy and Climate Policy	GR
Egida	Kunigeliene	Innovation agency	LT
Emily	Byrne	SEAI	IE
Ephraim	Saback	Coimbra University	PT
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Gabriele	Brandl	AEA	AT
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Jan	Twardowski	SAPE/FEWE	PL
Jan-Philipp	Richtmann	University of Technology Vienna	AT
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Jiří	Karásek	SEVEn	CZ
Joel	Franklin	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland	IE
Joost	Gerdes	TNO	NL
Jorieke	Rienstra	RVO	NL
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Kristine	Strode	Ministry of Climate and Energy	LV
Laetitia	Martin	Bruxelles Environnement	BE
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Lea	Gynther	Motiva Oy	FI
LEVENT	YILMAZ	ECO EUROPE ENGİNEERİNG	DE
Manuela	Chriti	Austrian Energy Agency	AT
Marc	JAXA-ROZEN	Joint Research Centre - European Commission	ES
Matevz	Pusnik	JSI	SI
Maxime	Brebant	BE - SPW Energie	BE
Naghmeh	Altmann	Austrian Energy Agency	AT
Nicolas	PERON	ACCEEN	FR
Nisha	Menon	Veolia Engineering and Consulting	IN
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