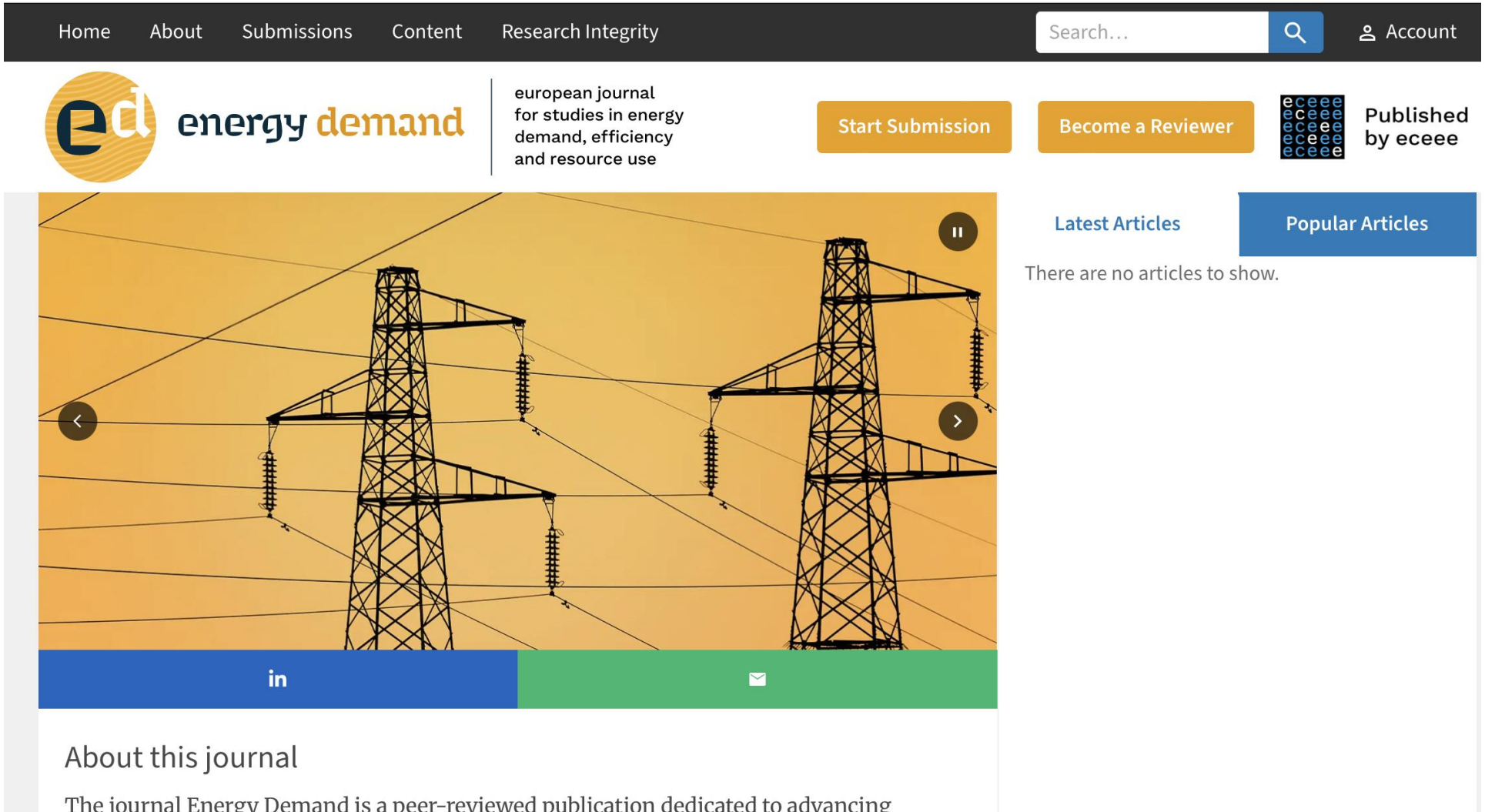
eceee is Europe's largest efficiency NGO

- About 60 member organisations
- Many hundred individuals
- Focus is on cross-sectoral energy efficiency, energy demand and resource efficiency
- Expert NGO – Mission is to generate, share and disseminate evidence-based knowledge on energy efficiency
- Events, workshops, reports, web site and newsletter, and a journal
- ODYSSEE-MURE and Energy Efficiency Watch projects

Our flagship event – the summer study

A new scientific journal



EUROPEAN COUNCIL
FOR AN ENERGY EFFICIENT
ECONOMY

30 YEARS SINCE 1993

ZERO CARBON INDUSTRY 2026

#ZEROCARBON2026

Efficiency, resources, competitiveness

Roma Eventi, Rome, Italy

3–5 February

ODYSSEE-MURE

The 2025 EU Energy Efficiency Scoreboard: Main results

Energy Efficiency Academy 2025-2027

Webinar #23, 18 March 2026

Barbara Schlomann

Fraunhofer ISI, Karlsruhe, Germany

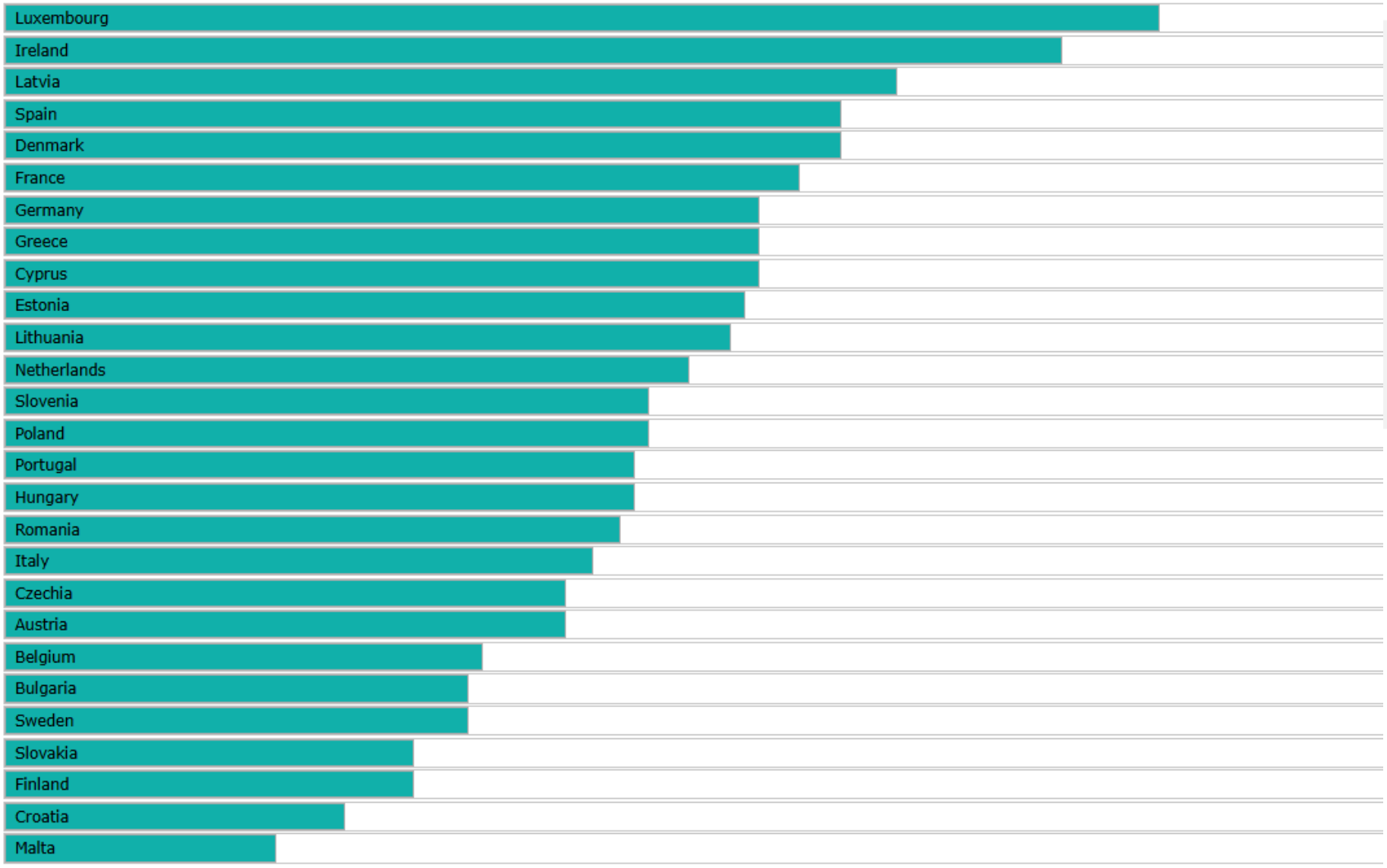
Co-funded by the European Union under project ID 101215674. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or CINEA. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

What is the EU Energy Efficiency Scoreboard?

- The Energy Efficiency Scoreboard is a **Benchmarking Tool** to compare the impacts of energy efficiency policies and developments amongst European countries. It is intended to paint a well-rounded picture of how a country is performing with respect to energy efficiency, relative to its peers in Europe.
- The scoring is based on the comprehensive data and information from two energy efficiency databases, which are regularly updated within the EU project ODYSSEE-MURE:
  - the **ODYSSEE database** on energy efficiency indicators
  - the **MURE database** on energy efficiency policies.

- Due to this large data input, the scoreboard can both account for **statistical indicators** (level and trend) for several decades as well as future **quantitative impacts of policies**.

EU Energy Efficiency Scoreboard: 2025 results - overview



Benchmarking possible by

(1) **Country**: specific EU MS or All

(2) **Sector:** Industry, Transport, Households, Services or All

(3) **Scores**: energy efficiency **level**, energy efficiency **progress** (trend), energy efficiency **policies** (quantitative impact)

→

one third weighting (max. score 1.0)

ODYSSEE-MURE

Source: https://www.odyssee-mure.eu/data-tools/scoring-efficiency-countries.html

EU Energy Efficiency Scoreboard: 2025 results – Top 3

Overall

Level	Trend	Policies	Combined
1: Lithuania	1: Luxembourg	1: Luxembourg	1: Luxembourg
2: Latvia	2: Cyprus	2: Ireland	2: Ireland
3: France	3: Ireland	3: Cyprus	3: Latvia

Transport

Level	Trend	Policies	Combined
1: France	1: Luxembourg	1: Luxembourg	1: Luxembourg
2: Finland	2: Cyprus	2: Cyprus	2: Spain
3: Romania	3: Latvia	3: Ireland	3: France

Households

Level	Trend	Policies	Combined
1: Netherlands	1: Ireland	1: Germany	1: Ireland
2: Finland	2: Netherlands	2: Ireland	2: Luxembourg
3: Lithuania	3: Luxembourg	3: Luxembourg	3: Netherlands

Source: https://www.odyssee-mure.eu/data-tools/scoring-efficiency-countries.html

EU Energy Efficiency Scoreboard: 2025 results
The Number One in Industry - Lithuania

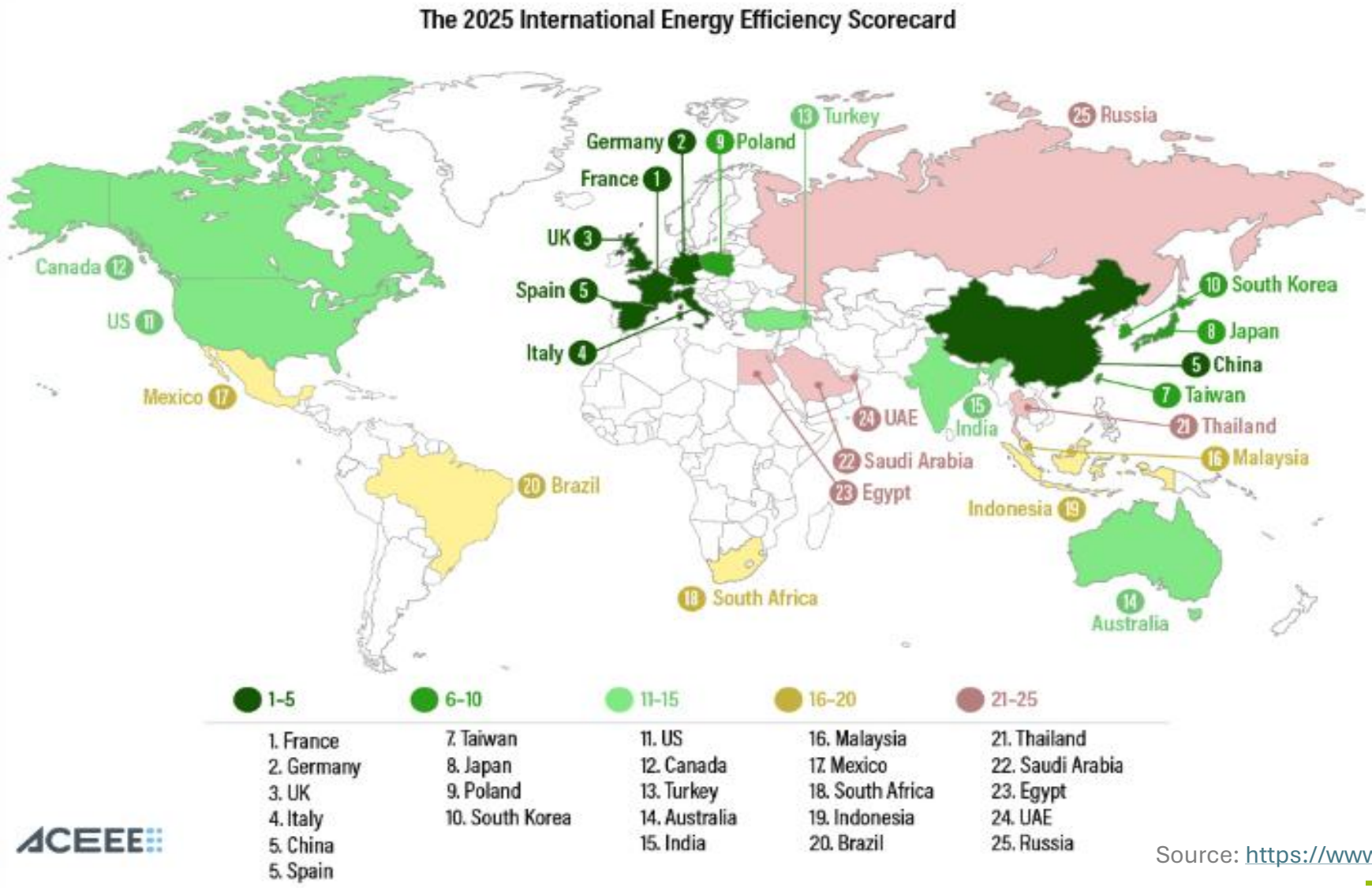
Difference Ranking 2025 versus Ranking 2024

Rank/Country/Score-Difference

	Level		Trends		Policy		Total
1	Lithuania	3	Estonia	0	Finland	1	Lithuania	2
2	Latvia	0	Lithuania	0	Croatia	3	Croatia	2
3	Cyprus	-2	Romania	1	Germany	0	Estonia	-2
4	Denmark	1	Denmark	2	Belgium	>ABS(3)	Cyprus	1
5	Croatia	1	Cyprus	-2	Luxembourg	1	Latvia	1

Source: https://www.odyssee-mure.eu/data-tools/scoring-efficiency-countries.html

Global outlook: the 2025 ACEEE International Energy Efficiency Scorecard



ACEEE

Source: https://www.aceee.org/research-report/i2502

Discussion of Scoreboard results

- Policy scores are a promises to the future: they represent expected savings by 2030 (including nevertheless policies since 2010)
- Achieved policy impacts are included in the present levels (2024) and the trends (from 2010 to 2024)
- Trends (since 2010) are more advantageous for „Eastern and Southern“ Member States, given less good starting positions (levels) but ambitious energy efficiency policies over the past. They are also more advantageous for lighter industries.
- From one year to the other overall scores are comparatively stable (+/- 2 ranks). This shows that the methodology of the scoreboard is stable (except, for example corrections in policy impacts with new NECPs, see Belgium).
- No country, even the best, is excellent in all sectors and all 3 components. There is still a lot of scope to improve Energy Efficiency.
- The results of the ACEEE International Scorecard shows that the EU's energy efficiency policy is the most ambitious in the world (4 of the 5 large MS and a former MS among the Top 5). The main difference in the scoring method is the lack of quantitative measure impacts.

ODYSSEE-MURE

Thank you!

Barbara Schlomann, Wolfgang Eichhammer, Fraunhofer ISI

barbara.schlomann@isi.fraunhofer.de; wolfgang.eichhammer@isi.fraunhofer.de

Partners:

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IEECP Institute for European Energy and Climate Policy
Enerdata intelligence + consulting
ADEME Agency for Ecological Transition
ECEEE
Energy Community
ENEA
Statistics Poland
IDAE
Motiva
EIHP Energetski institut Hrvoje Požar
AEA Austrian Energy Agency
Université de Genève
seai Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland
klima agence
economie
SIEA Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency
Swedish Energy Agency
KAPE
ENVIROS Advisory
Danish Energy Agency
TNO innovation for life
MEKH Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority
TAL TECH
Ministerul Energiei
ADENE
Cyprus Energy Agency
KAΠE CRES
Zurich University of Applied Sciences zhaw
Netherlands Enterprise Agency
The Energy & Water Agency
AYEP SEDA
Jožef Stefan Institute, Ljubljana, Slovenia

ODYSSEE-MURE

Insights about the scoreboard methodology

Energy Efficiency Academy 2025-2027

Webinar #23, 18 March 2026

Wolfgang Eichhammer

Fraunhofer ISI, Karlsruhe, Germany

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Methodological Issues : Examples

- Weighting of the three components of the Energy Efficiency Scoreboard
- Which factors of influence should be corrected to allow fair country comparisons, which not?
- Impact of sectoral disaggregation?
- What are the components in the scoreboard of each sector?
- Impact of autonomous energy efficiency progress and energy price impacts
- Comparison with targets, in addition to the comparison with other countries?

Methodological Issues : Sectoral components (1)

Households

End-use	Indicator	Weighting factor
Heating	Consumption for heating per m^2 scaled to EU climate and equivalent to central heating[3]	Share of heating in total households' consumption
Other thermal uses	Consumption per dwelling for cooking and water heating[4]	Share of cooking + ½ of water heating in total households' consumption
Appliances	Specific consumption of electricity per dwelling for appliances (including AC) and lighting	Share of appliances (incl. AC) & lighting in household consumption
Solar penetration	% of dwellings with solar water heater	½ share of water heating in household consumption

Services

End-use	Indicator	Weighting factor
Thermal end-uses	Thermal end-uses consumption per employee scaled to EU climate	Share of thermal end-uses in total services
Electricity	Specific consumption of electricity per employee (including AC and excluding thermal uses[5])	Share of specific electricity consumption in total services

Methodological Issues : Sectoral components (2)

Transport

Modes	Indicator	Weighting factor
Cars	Specific consumption (goe/pkm)	Share of cars in total transport consumption
Trucks and light vehicles	Specific consumption (goe/tkm)	Share of trucks and light vehicles in total transport consumption
Air	Specific consumption (koe/pass)	Share of air in total transport consumption
Modal split: -Passengers	% of traffic by public mode	Share of buses and rail passengers in total transport consumption
-Goods	% of traffic by rail and water	Share of water and rail freight consumption in total transport

Methodological Issues : Sectoral components (3)

Industry

Category	Indicator
Trend	ODEX (energy efficiency index)[6]
Level	Adjusted energy intensity at EU industry structure[7]

ODYSSEE-MURE

Thank you!

Barbara Schlomann, Wolfgang Eichhammer, Fraunhofer ISI

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economie
SIEA Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency
Swedish Energy Agency
KAPE
ENVIROS Advisory
Danish Energy Agency
TNO innovation for life
MEKH Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority
TAL TECH
Ministerul Energiei
ADENE
Cyprus Energy Agency
KAΠE CRES
Zurich University of Applied Sciences zhaw
Netherlands Enterprise Agency
The Energy & Water Agency
AYEP SEDA
Jožef Stefan Institute, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Ireland's Energy Efficiency Scoreboard results – what's working and what's not?

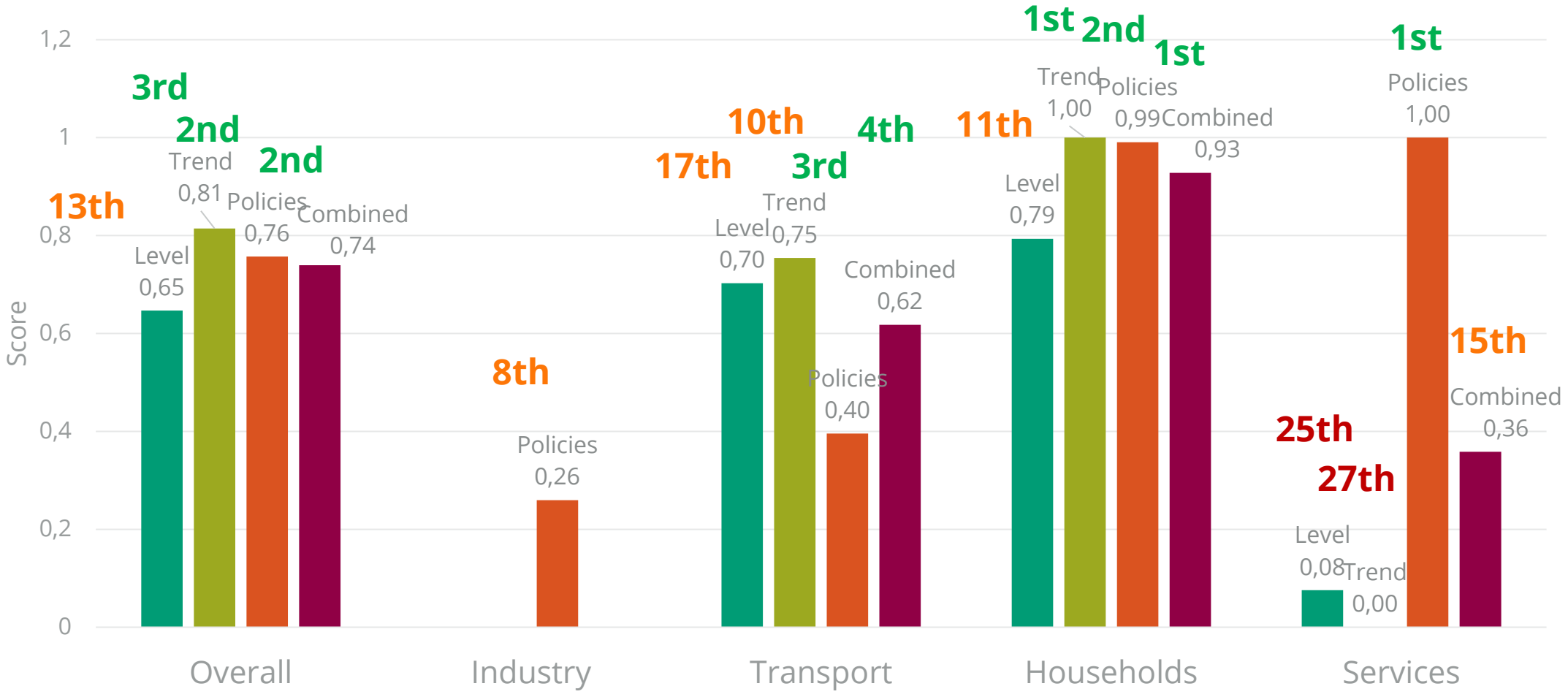
Joel Franklin & Shannon Finnan

Energy Policy & Programme Evaluation

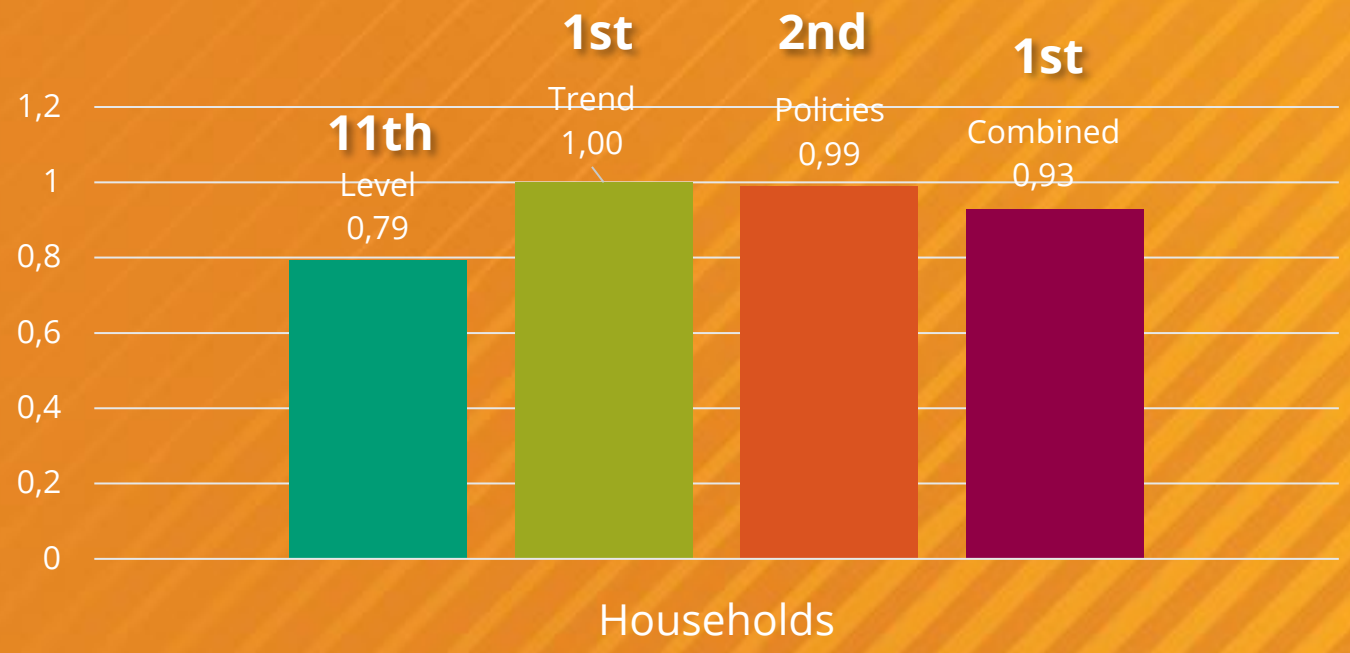
Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

March 2026

Ireland’s 2025 score breakdown



Households



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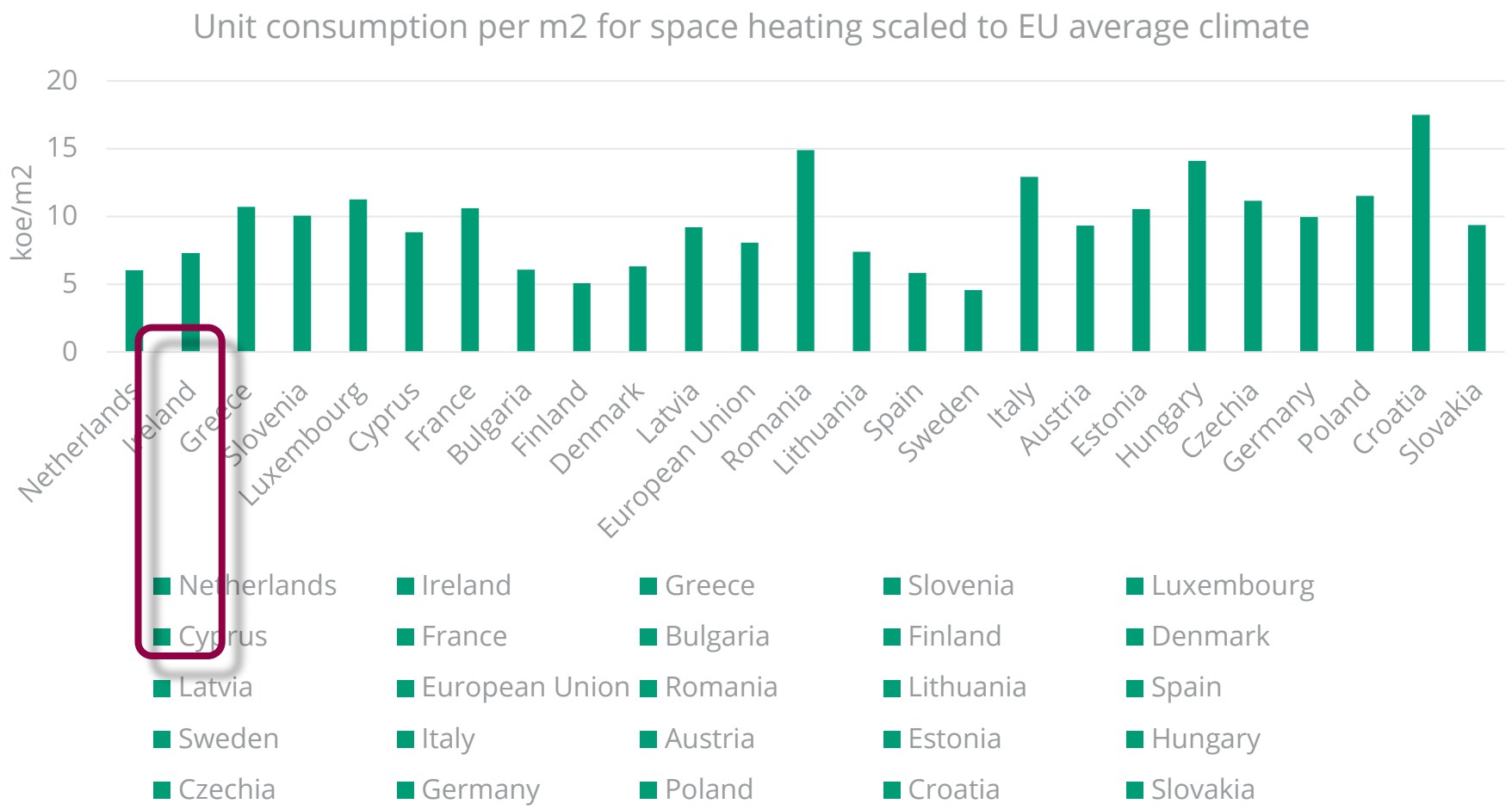
Energy consumption per square metre



3rd highest square metres per capita in Europe
Apartments are 12% of dwelling stock

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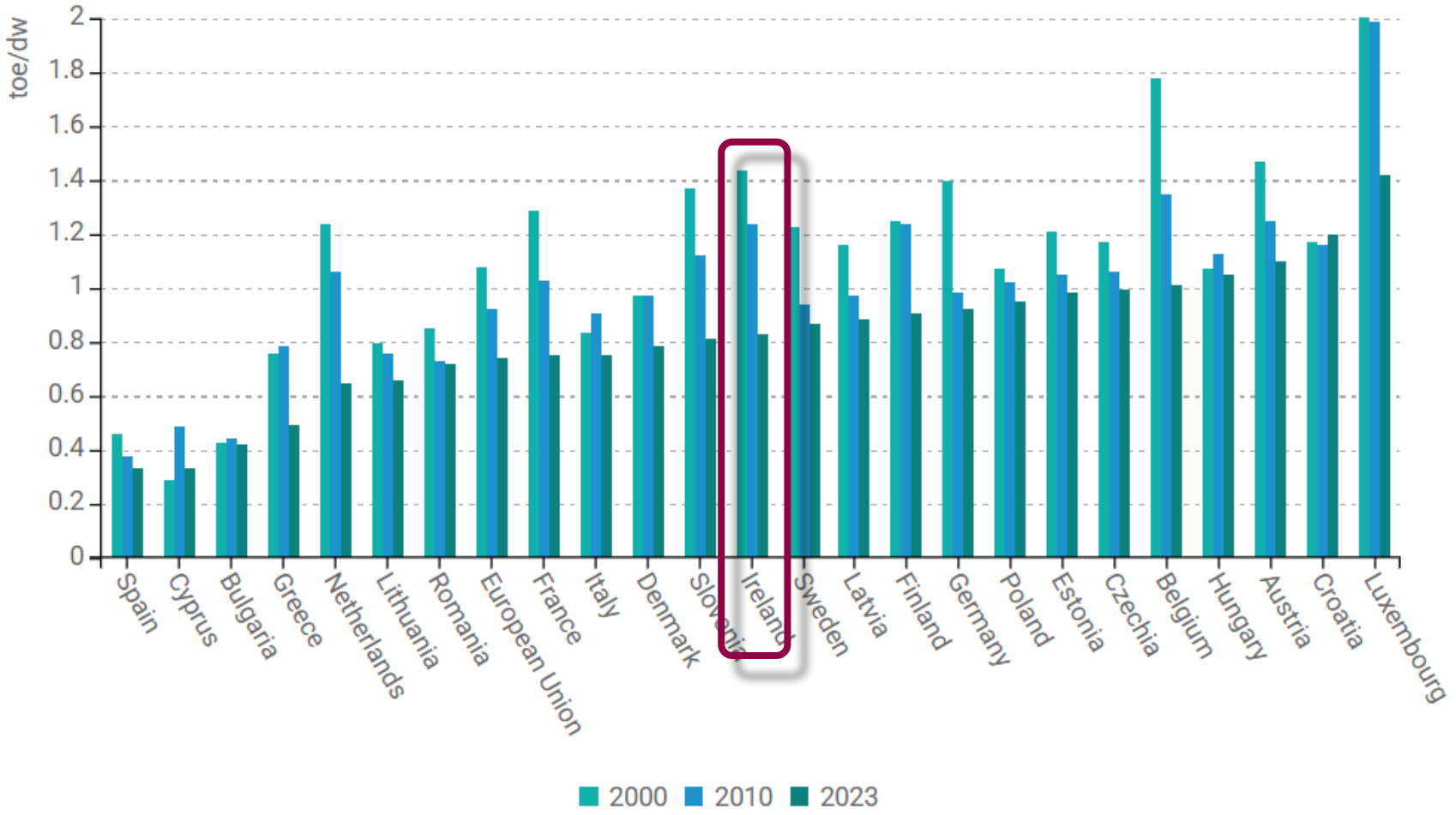
Energy consumption per dwelling



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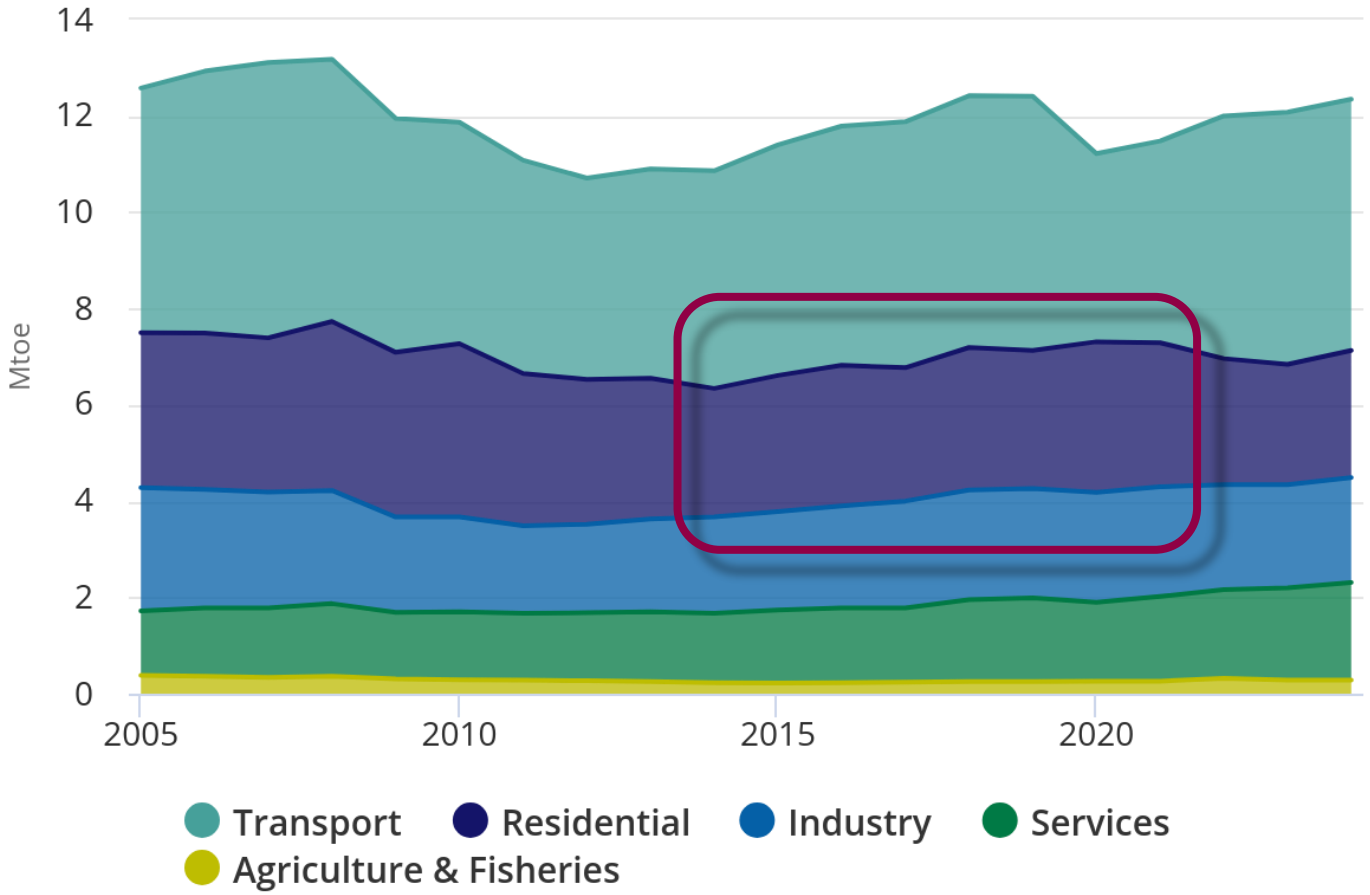
Historical energy consumption by sector



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SEAI-administered residential energy upgrade programmes

Individual Energy Upgrades

Better Energy Homes Scheme and **Solar PV Scheme**

- Upgrade your home on a step-by-step basis
- Manage your own project using a registered contractor, or
- Appoint a participating One Stop Shop to manage individual or multiple upgrades for you
- For homes built and occupied before 2011 for insulation, windows, doors and heating controls
- For homes built and occupied before 2021 for heat pumps and solar systems

One Stop Shop Energy Upgrades

National Home Energy Upgrade Scheme

- Complete home energy upgrade solution in one go
- Fully managed by a registered One Stop Shop
- Wider range of grants
- Multiple upgrades in one go and achieving a minimum BER B2
- Grant deducted from cost of works upfront
- For homes built and occupied before 2011

Fully Funded Energy Upgrades

Warmer Homes Scheme

- Fully funded energy upgrades
- For qualifying homeowners in receipt of certain welfare payments
- Managed by SEAI and works recommended by an SEAI surveyor
- For homes built and occupied before 2006

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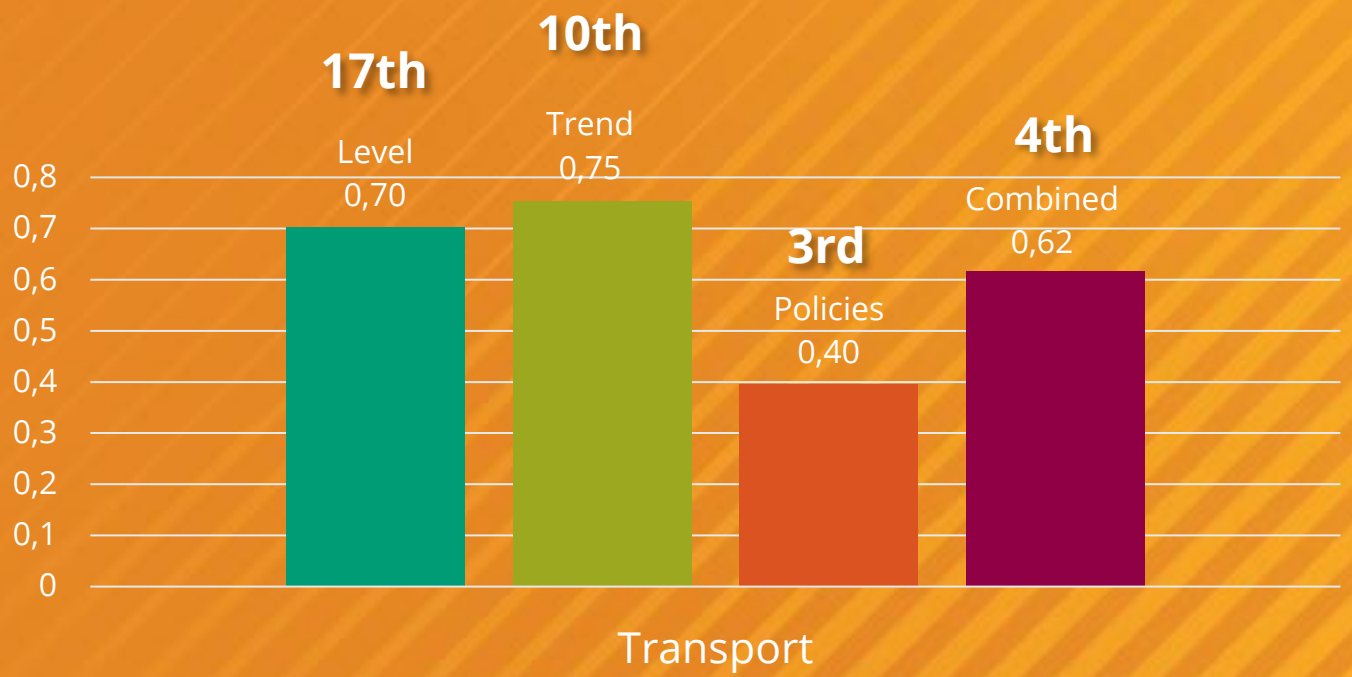
Transport



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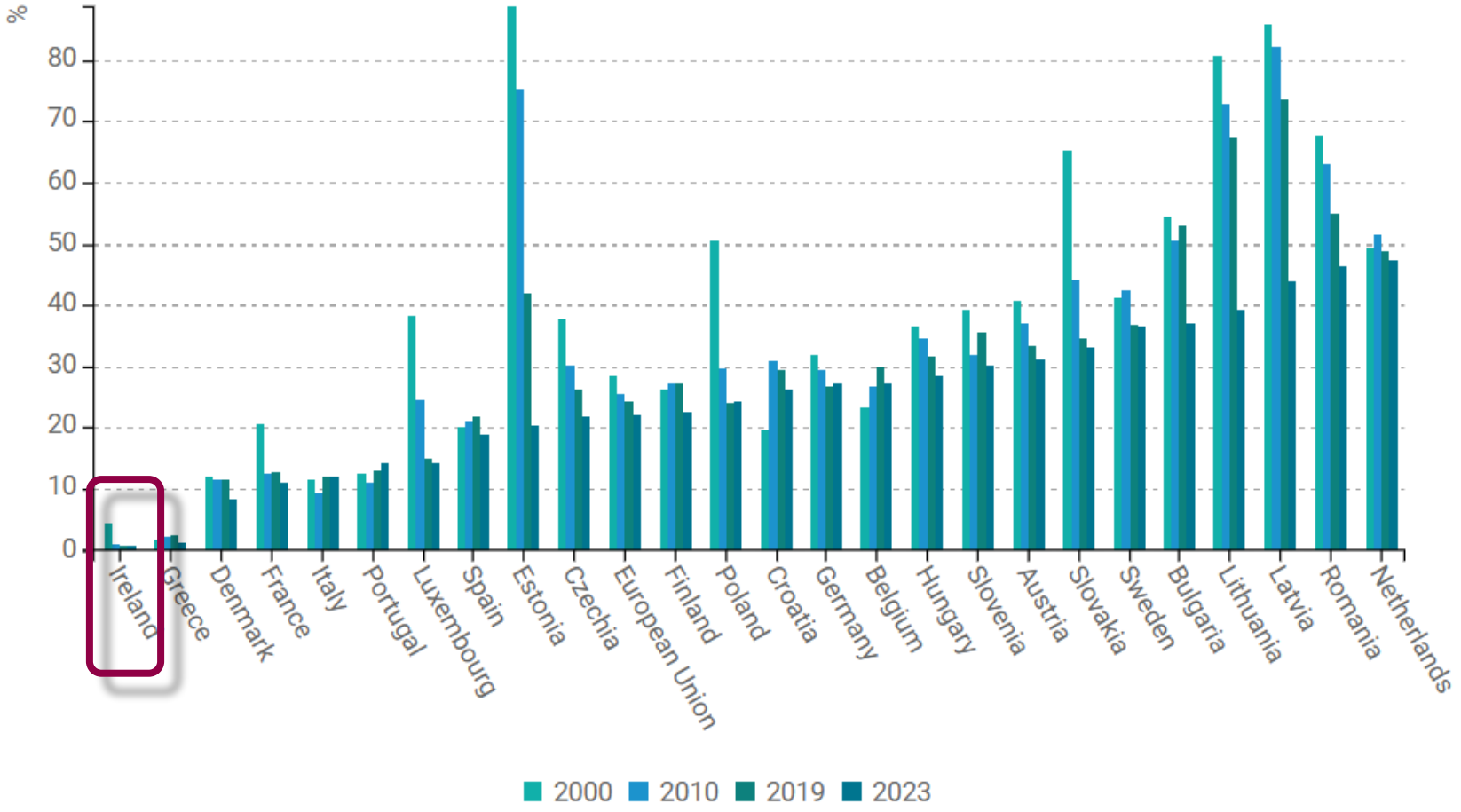
Lowest rail/sea goods transport share (nearly all road)



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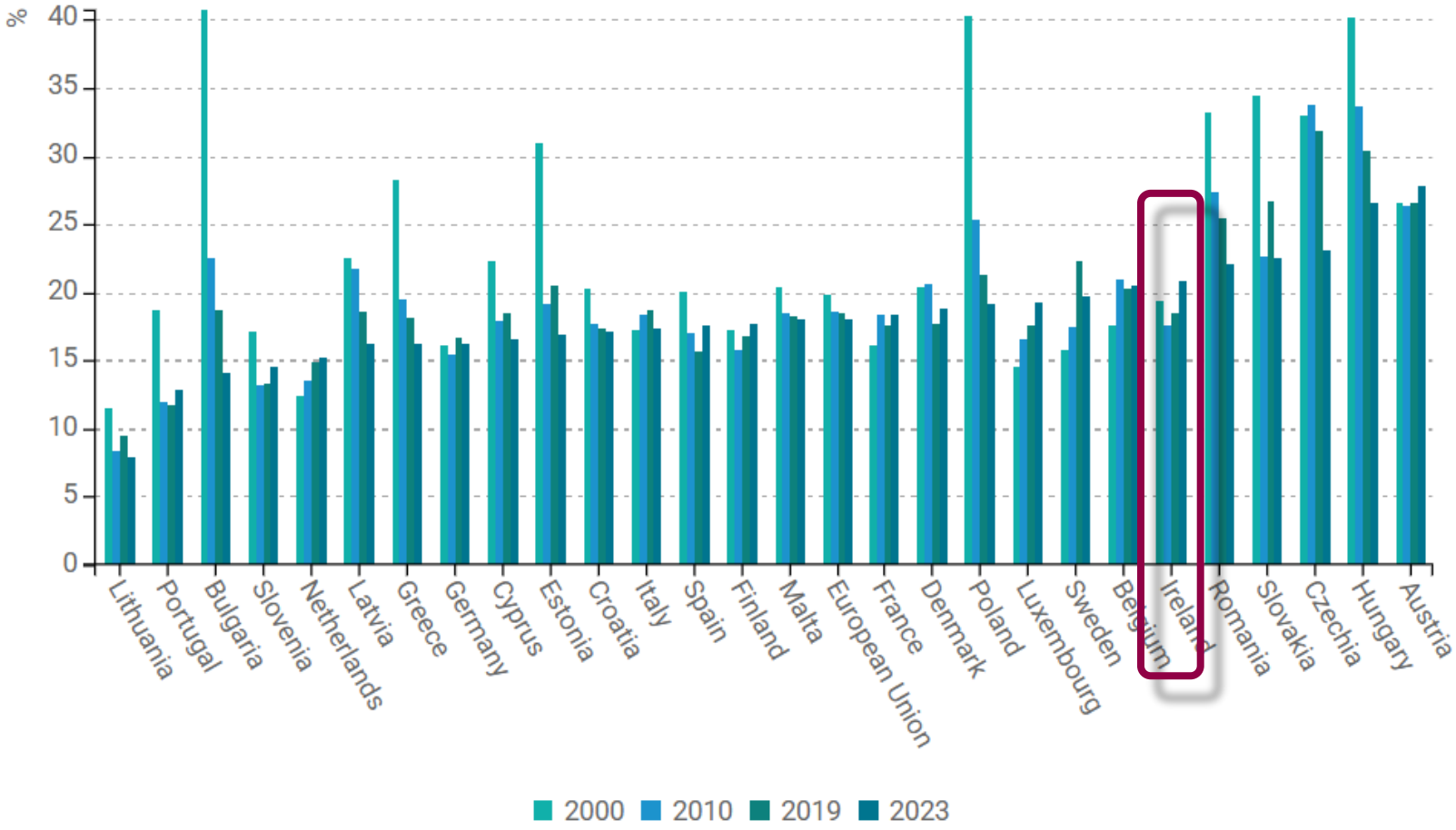
Public transport as a share of total distance travelled



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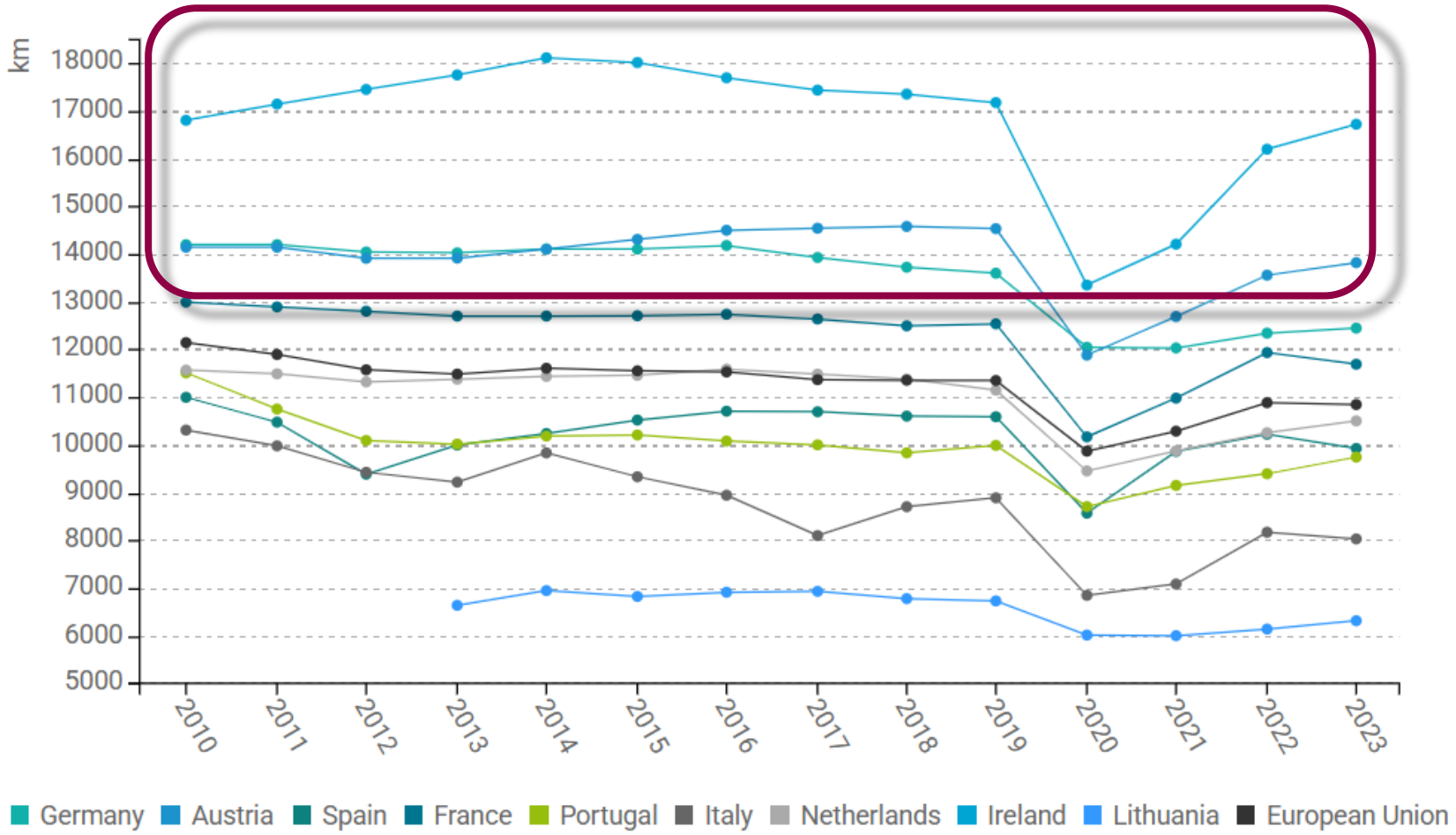
Annual distance travelled by private car



SUSTAINABLE ENERGY AUTHORITY OF IRELAND

Improve: Electric Vehicle Incentives

€3,500 for cars, €3,800 - €7,600 for vans
New BEVs

Administered by car dealer

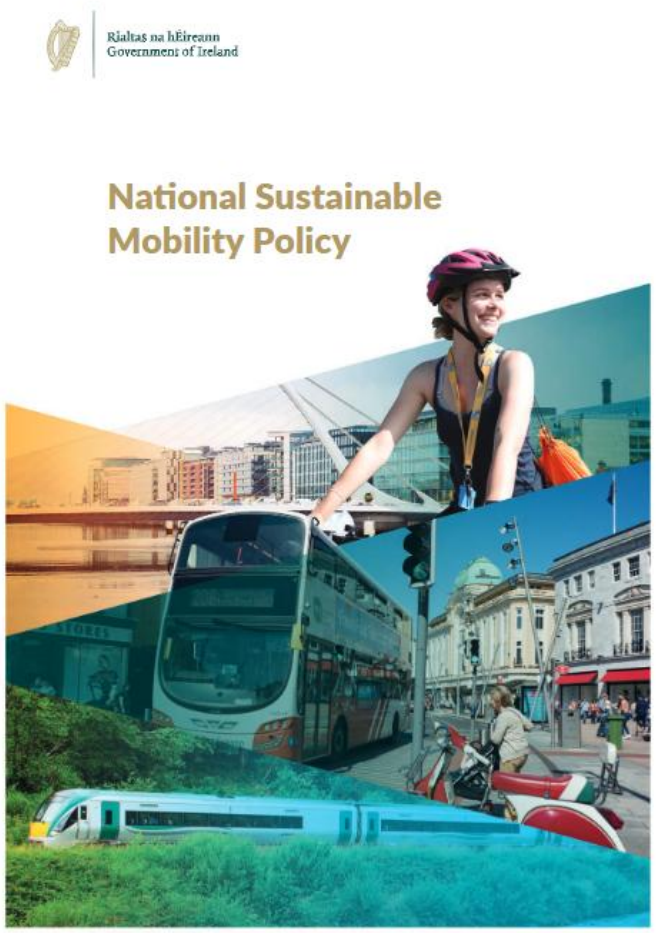
Up to €5,000
Vehicle Registration Tax relief on BEVs under €50,000.

0% Benefit-in-Kind
on EVs up to €45,000 of list price
(full price without removing any grants or VRT relief)

Up to €25,000
Taxi purchase grant from National Transport Authority

Fleet Assessment
Up to €8,000 for an assessment of a fleet of 5 or more vehicles

Avoid and Shift



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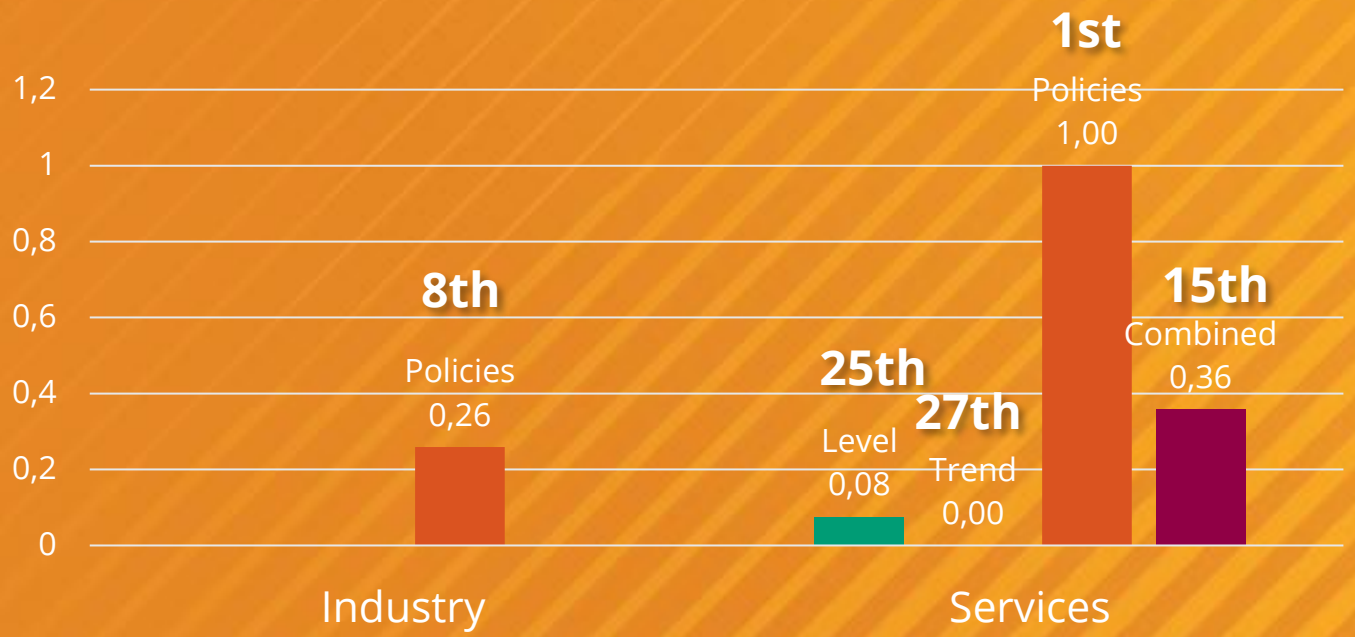
Industry & Services



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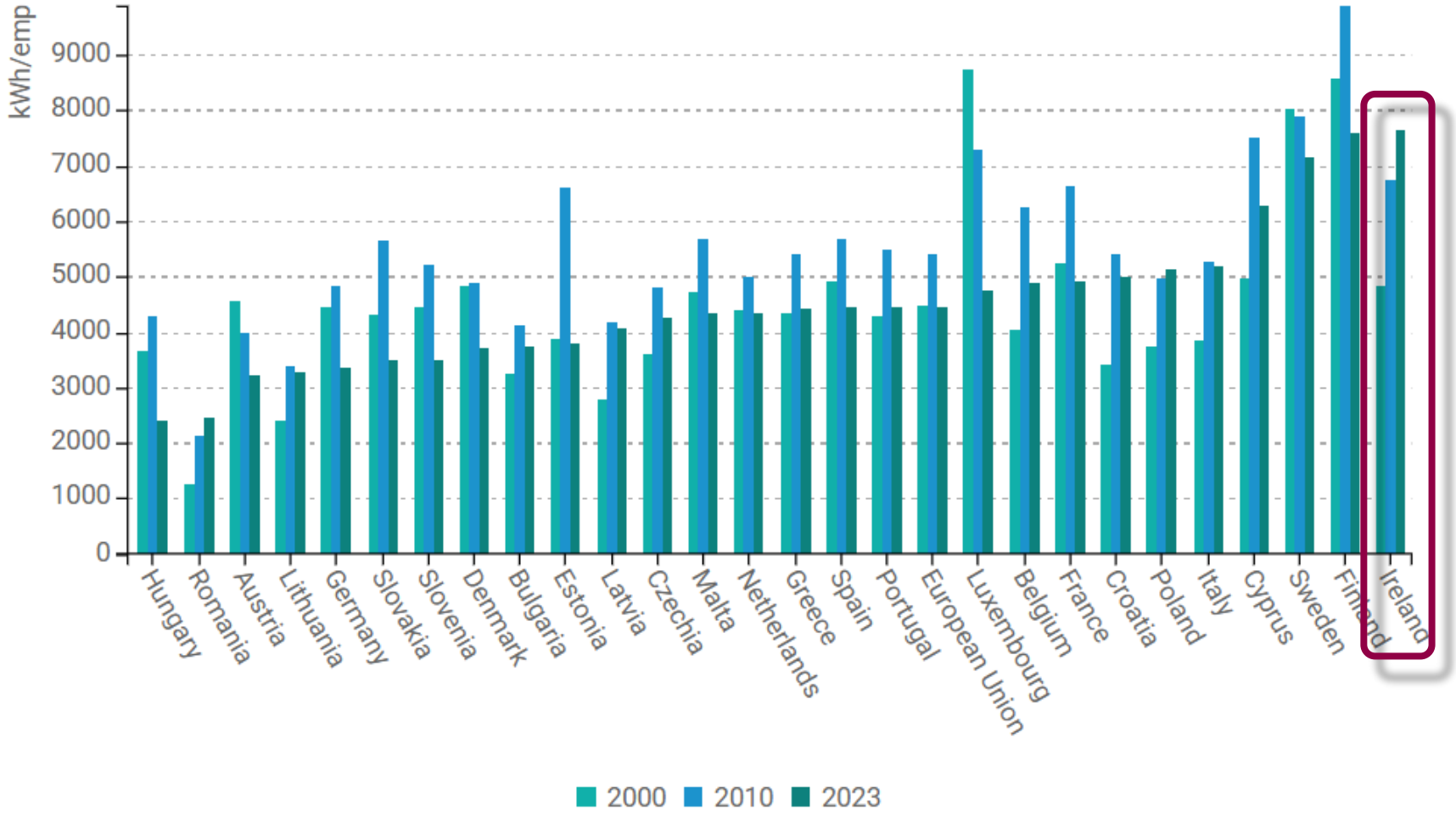
Level score based on industrial intensity is influenced by GDP

Services electricity consumption per employee highest in EU



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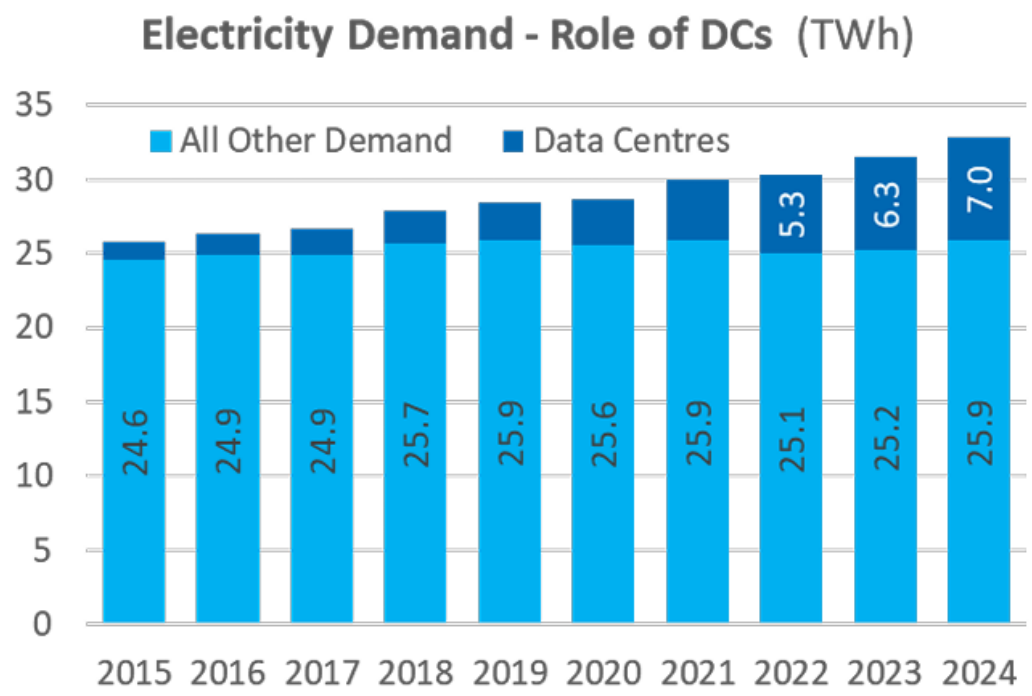
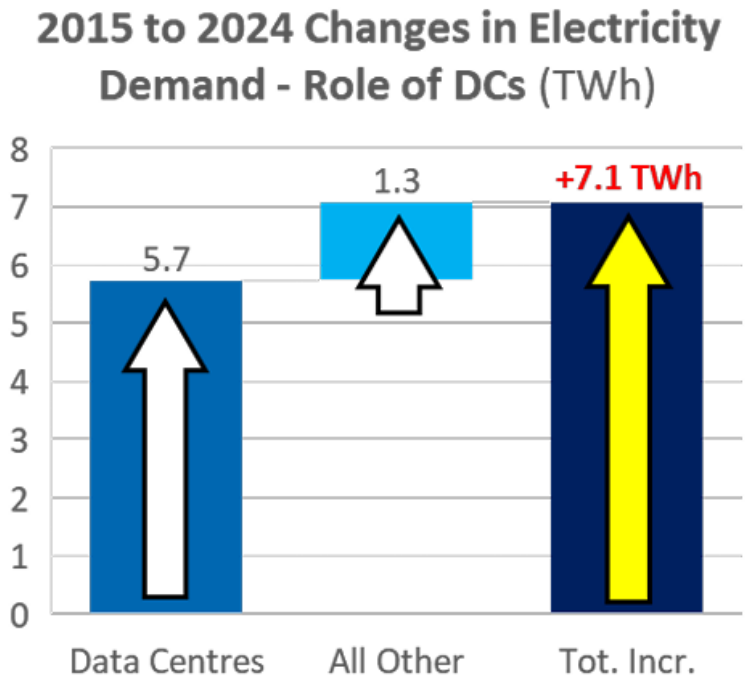
Data Centres

Figure 1.31: Breakout of Ireland's electricity demand to illustrate the role of data centre (DC) electricity demand



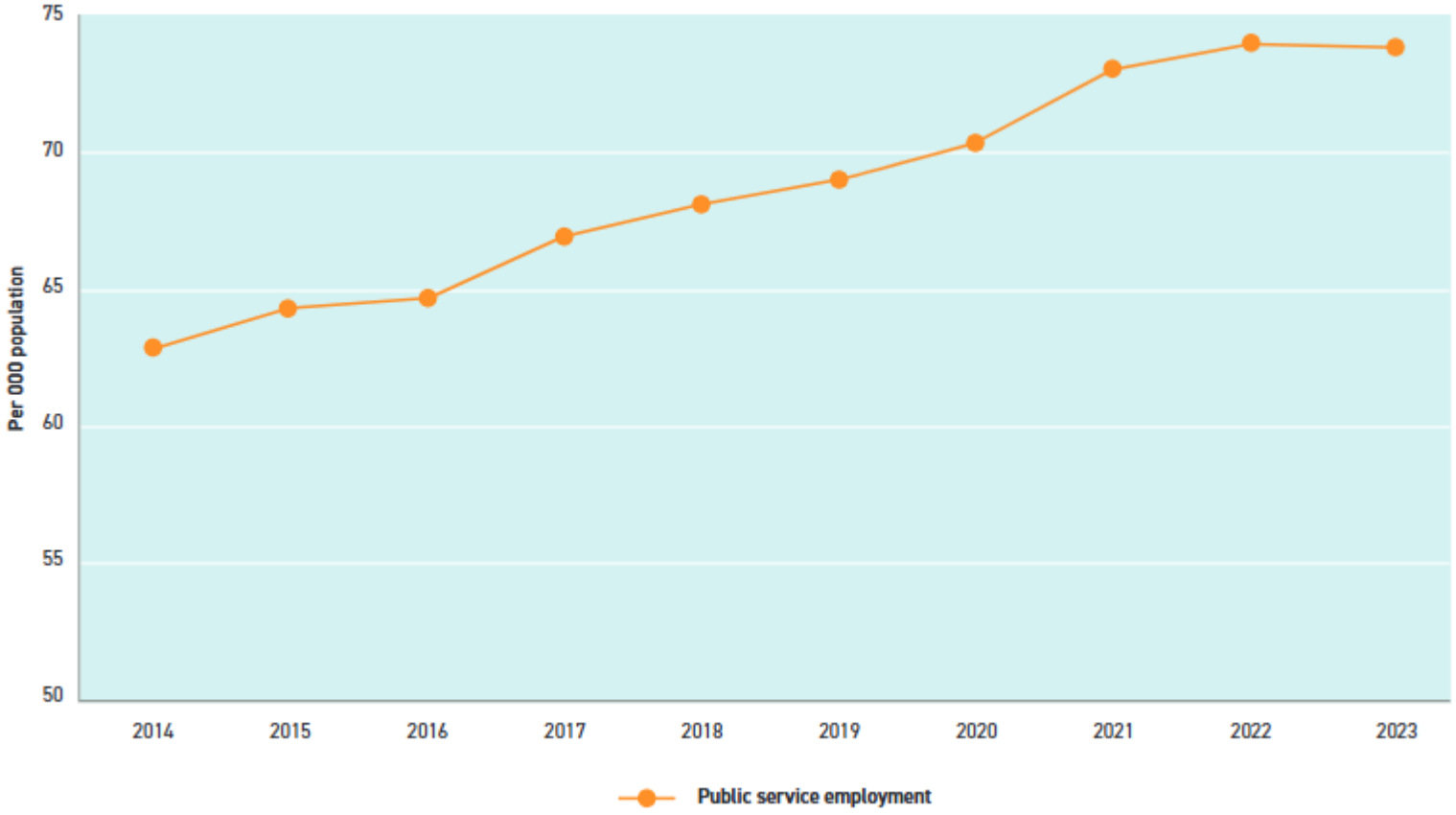


SUSTAINABLE ENERGY AUTHORITY OF IRELAND

Large Energy User Connection Policy

- For large energy users (above 1 Mega Volt-Ampere):
  - 80% of electricity demand must be met by *new* renewable electricity generated in Ireland
  - Must participate in the wholesale electricity market
  - Condition must be met within six years of construction
  - Credible plan must be presented upon application
  - Constraints on new data centre locations

Growing public sector
Public sector employment per 000 population



Central Statistics Office, via Institute of Public Administration

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Financial Supports for Businesses

Measure	Offering	SEAI programme
Energy Audit First stop - provides businesses with a deeper dive on their energy consumption along with recommendations.	€2,000 voucher for audit Immediate approval	Support Scheme for Energy Audits
Solar PV Suitable for businesses that want to reduce their electricity costs.	Up to €160k Immediate approval	Non-Domestic Microgen Scheme
Heat pump Suitable for businesses wanting to replace fossil fuel heating. Extra support offered to related energy measures that will improve the efficiency of the heat pump.	Up to €1M (up to 40%) Additional 30% grant along with heat pump grant for related energy measures.	Support Scheme for Renewable Heat
Biomass Boiler Suitable for businesses wanting to replace fossil fuel heating.	Fuel tariff up to €3.5M over 15 years	Support Scheme for Renewable Heat
Multi Measure Upgrades for SME's Building fabric, technology and system upgrades suitable for SME's. Includes Design Assistance and BMS Optimisation services.	Up to 30% for measures 50% Design assistance Immediate approval	Business Energy Upgrades Scheme
Multi Measure Upgrades Building fabric, technology and system upgrades suitable for community energy efficiency projects.	Up to 30%	Community Grant
Electric Vehicle Supports Suitable for businesses that want to move to electric vehicles.	Fixed amount up to €7,600 Fleet Assessment	Large Panel Vans Grant Fleet Assessment Scheme
Excellence in Energy Efficient Design A certification program that helps businesses achieve optimum energy performance	Support of up to €3,000,000 per project	EXEED Certified Grant

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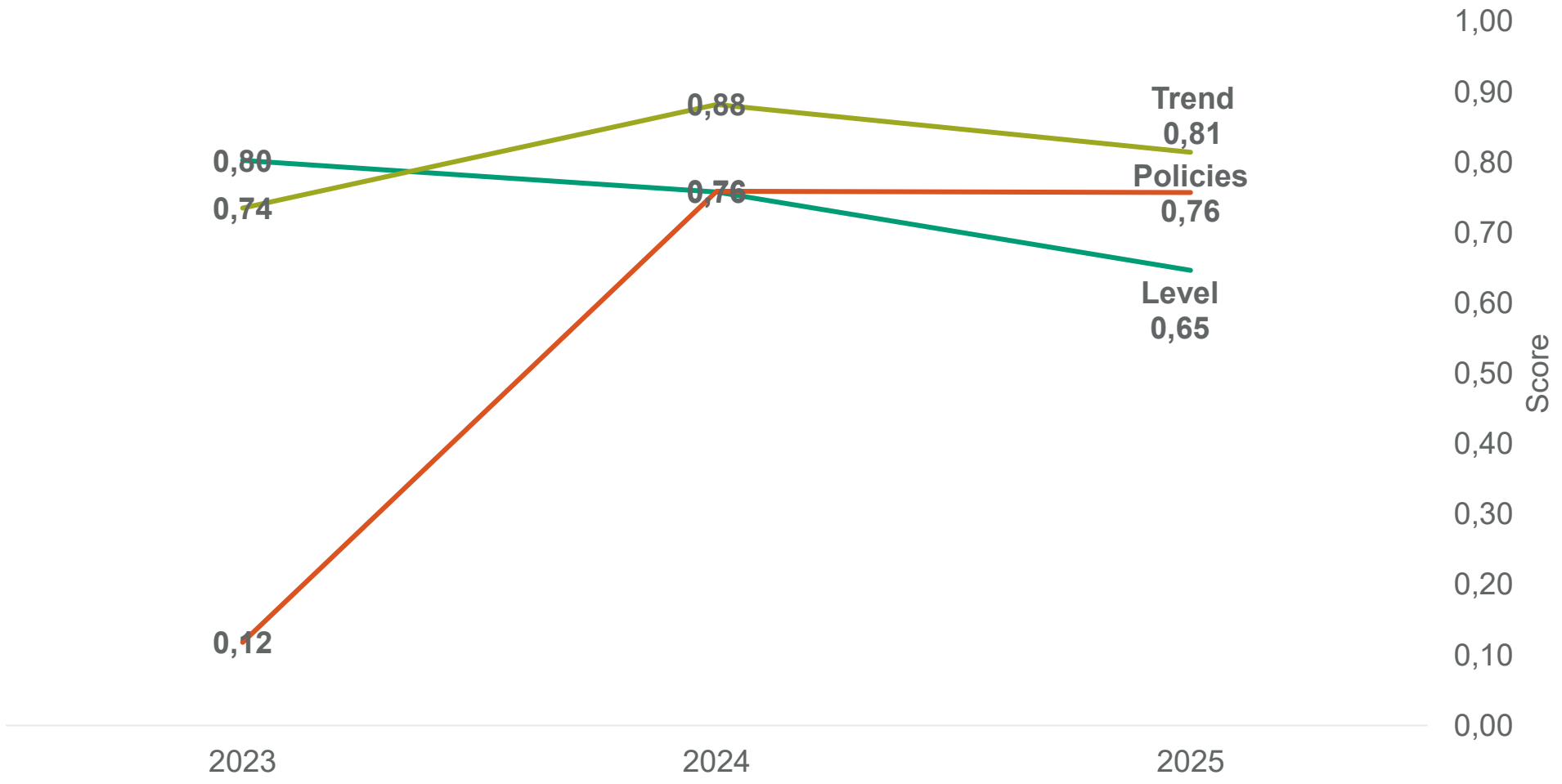
Historical partial scores



Applying the IEA Energy Efficiency Policy Toolkit to Irish industrial sector policies

Essential elements

Regulation is essential to exclude the worst performing equipment and practices from the market, to drive average efficiency levels up and to set rules for measurements of performance.

Information helps people make more efficient choices in what they buy and how they use energy.

Incentives make efficient options more attractive and speed up the upgrade and replacement of appliances, buildings and vehicles. They also encourage the use of new technologies and practices.

Implementation is as important as policy design.

Ensure that the **resources** are in place to put policies into action.

Address **vital elements** such as capacity building, enforcement and monitoring.

It is important to assess **policies and programmes** so as to keep up to date with technology developments.

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Thank you for listening

Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland