Acknowledged (net) savings (1)

- Certified energy savings are to be additional to those that arise spontaneously.

- The Net Saving (according to which White Certificates are awarded) is the energy saving produced by a project net of the saving obtained in any case if the project itself is not implemented, because of technology and market improvement, including mandatory compliance to law and regulations.
Acknowledged (net) savings (2)

Restrictions apply as to equipment eligibility:

- Efficiency Class A (or above) for domestic electric appliances
- Boilers
- Electric motors
Default evaluation methods depend on suited baseline. For example:

- in case of appliance replacement, the baseline is the consumption of the average-on-the-market appliance, not the consumption of the replaced equipment.

- in case of addition of an energy saving/producing device (solar water heater, PV generator, …), or improvement of thermal insulation of a building, the baseline is the energy consumption without the added device or insulation.
Net savings assessment (2)

- When necessary an adjustment coefficient $a$ can be foreseen that reduces the gross savings of a quota due to technology and market evolution.

- Further saving reductions depend on “ineffective” indirect delivery of equipment. An adjustment coefficient $b$ is applied in case of discounts through coupons or vouchers.
Net savings assessment (3)

Persistence of savings: at length, technical and behavioral aspects may affect the actual energy savings. A persistence coefficient $P$ can be defined.

In general:

$$\text{Net Saving} = \text{Gross Saving} \cdot (1-a-b) \cdot P$$

where:

$\ a > 0$

$b > 0$

$\ P < 1$
In case of replacement of incandescent lamps with CFLs, when the project includes sending coupons by mail, gross savings are reduced by 50 % ($b = 0.5$).

In all other cases: $a = 0;\ b = 0;\ P = 1$

The values of $a$, $b$, and $P$ will be updated based on the evidence of market transformation and the results of monitoring and verification activities.